

33½ p.c. *ad valorem* general tariff and two-thirds of this amount (or 22⅔ p.c.) *ad valorem* British preferential tariff. Cinematograph films, which come under a specific rate of duty, are also affected, with a preferential rate of two-thirds of the general rate. These duties were allowed to expire on Aug. 2, 1924, but were restored on July 1, 1925. Preferential treatment has recently been extended to include Empire-grown raw tobacco and dried fruits.

## Section 2.—The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The Commercial Intelligence Service, maintained by the Department of Trade and Commerce, is designed to further the interests of Canadian trade in other parts of the Empire and in foreign countries. To this end there are established throughout the world offices administered by Trade Commissioners. These Trade Commissioners make periodical reports upon trade and financial conditions, variations in markets and the current demand or opportunities for Canadian products. They also secure and forward to the Department in Ottawa specific inquiries for Canadian goods and in general exert their best efforts for the development and expansion of overseas markets.

Also, in order to keep abreast of Canadian industrial development, each Canadian Trade Commissioner makes a periodic tour of Canada and while in this country gives first-hand information to the Canadian manufacturer regarding opportunities and conditions of trade in his territory.

At the beginning of 1929 Canadian Trade Commissioners were stationed in the United Kingdom at London (where there is also a special Fruit Trade Commissioner responsible for the United Kingdom and the Continent), Bristol, Liverpool and Glasgow; Dublin in the Irish Free State; Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic; Melbourne, Australia; Brussels, Belgium; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Port of Spain, Trinidad; Kingston, Jamaica; Shanghai, China; Havana, Cuba; Paris, France; Hamburg, Germany; Rotterdam, Holland; Calcutta, India; Milan, Italy; Kobe, Japan; Mexico City, Mexico; Batavia, Java; Auckland, New Zealand; Cape Town, South Africa; New York City, U. S. Authority had been obtained for the opening of additional offices at Hongkong; Oslo, Norway; Panama City, Panama; Athens, Greece; Chicago and San Francisco in the United States. Under an arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with the British Foreign Office, Canadian manufacturers, exporters and others interested in trade matters may secure information and advice from British commercial diplomatic officers and British consuls in all countries in which Canada is not represented by her own Commercial Intelligence Service.

**Organization at Ottawa.**—Besides the overseas organization of the Commercial Intelligence Service, there is a headquarters staff at Ottawa. This is presided over by a Director, who is the head of the Service and administers and unifies the work assigned to the various Trade Commissioners. Assisting the Director are the following divisions:—Trade Inquiries—where trade reports and information on foreign markets are filed in order to answer foreign and Canadian trade inquiries; Editorial—where the Commercial Intelligence Journal is compiled; Foreign Tariffs—where all the latest tariff data are kept and tariff inquiries answered; and the division handling the Directory of Canadian Exporters—where Canadian exporters are listed, with their agents abroad, commodities handled, ratings, cables and codes used, etc.—and the Foreign Importers' Directory, kept up-to-date by periodical reports from the Canadian Trade Commissioners.