

mediate tariff in return for Uruguayan trading facilities for Canadian exports. A Canadian Act ratifying the Agreement was assented to on Apr. 10, 1937. Rati- fications were exchanged at Montevideo, Uruguay, on Apr. 15, 1940, bringing the Agreement into force as from May 15, 1940. It is to remain in force for three years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice. Under the tariff of Uruguay duties may be increased by 50 p.c. on imports from countries that do not offer reciprocity, or do not accord most-favoured-nation treatment to Uruguayan goods.

Venezuela.—A Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Colombia (of which Venezuela was then part) of Apr. 18, 1825, applies to Canada and provides for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. The Venezuelan Executive Power is authorized to increase duties up to 100 p.c. on certain goods originating in a specified country, but it has not been learned that this power has been used. A limited number of reduced Venezuelan duties are provided in a Trade Agreement of Aug. 6, 1936, between France and Venezuela and in a Trade Agreement of Nov. 6, 1939, between United States and Venezuela. Other- wise no preferences exist under the Venezuelan Tariff.

Yugoslavia.—Article 30 of the United Kingdom-Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of May 12, 1927 (affording means for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment of each other's goods between Canada and Yugoslavia), was accepted by means of the Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928. The Yugoslavian Tariff comprises maximum, minimum, and con- ventional duties (usually incorporated in the minimum duties).

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, varia- tions 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.

Organization at Ottawa.—Besides the overseas organization of the Com- mercial 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: Directories—where the Exporters Directory, listing Canadian exporters with their agents abroad, commodities handled, ratings, cables and codes used, etc., and the Foreign Importers Directory are kept up to date; Editorial—where the Commercial Intelligence Journal is compiled; Com- modity Records—where information regarding markets for Canadian export com- modities is indexed; Economics; Animal and Fish Products; Vegetable Products; Metals and Chemical Products; Forest Products; and Manufactured Products. These last five divisions handle correspondence falling within their respective classifications.

*Revised by L. D. Wilgress, Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.