

of cattle weighing 700 pounds or more were renewed on Nov. 30, 1939, for the year 1940, allocating to Canada 193,950 head and to other foreign countries 31,050 head.

A United States-Cuban Trade Agreement brought into force on Dec. 23, 1939, released the United States from obligation to grant Cuban seed potatoes a 50 p.c. preference during December, January, and February of each year, with the result that the tariff reduction on a quota of Canadian seed potatoes was, in accordance with the Canada-United States Trade Agreement, reduced during these months from 60 cents to 37½ cents per 100 pounds, the rate already in effect during the other nine months of the year.

A supplementary Trade Agreement, signed Dec. 30, 1939, reducing United States duty on silver- or black-fox furs from 37½ to 35 p.c. ad valorem and limiting imports from all sources of silver and black foxes and their furs to 100,000 units per year was revised on Dec. 13, 1940. The new Agreement increases Canada's share of the total quota from 58,300 to 70,000 units, exempts live foxes valued at \$250 or more from quota restriction, establishes additional quotas on parts of skins and manufactured articles, and retains the reduction in duty.

Uruguay.—Canada signed a most-favoured-nation Agreement with Uruguay on Aug. 12, 1936, as regards customs duties, quotas, and allocation of exchange for commercial transactions. Notes then exchanged, and renewed from time to time pending the coming into force of the formal agreement, granted the Canadian Intermediate Tariff in return for Uruguayan trading facilities for Canadian exports. A Canadian Act ratifying the Agreement was assented to on Apr. 10, 1937. Ratifications 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 *modus vivendi* between Canada and Venezuela, signed Mar. 26, 1941, and brought into force from Apr. 9, continues exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment already existing under a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation of Apr. 18, 1825, between the United Kingdom and Venezuela (then part of Colombia) and a Convention of Oct. 29, 1834, with Venezuela. The *modus vivendi* is for one year subject to renewal or termination on three months' notice. Some reduced Venezuelan duties are provided in trade agreements of Aug. 6, 1936, with France, and Nov. 6, 1939, with the United States. The Venezuelan Executive Power is authorized to increase duties up to 100 p.c. against any specified country.

Yugoslavia (Pre-War Status*).—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 conventional 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 organized 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 who make

* See under "War Measures", p. 386-387.

† Revised by C. H. Payne, Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.