

vention of the 5th April, 1927, and the Agreement with Spain regulating the treatment of Companies of the 27th June, 1924, were made applicable to Canada as from the 1st August.

Extradition treaties made by Great Britain with the following powers were made applicable to Canada by notice given in accordance with stipulations contained in them:—

Treaty with Czechoslovakia of the 11th November, 1924, as from the 15th August.

Convention with Esthonia of the 18th November, 1925, as from the 21st September.

Treaty with Finland of the 30th May, 1924, as from the 22nd September.

Treaty with Lithuania of the 18th May, 1926, as from the 24th September.

Treaty with Latvia of the 16th July, 1924, as from the 1st October.

Treaty with Albania of the 22nd July, 1926, as from the 20th October.

Notice was given to the Swiss Government as a result of which Canada's accession as a contracting country to the International Copyright Convention signed at Berne on the 9th April, 1886, and subsequently revised at Berlin on the 13th November, 1908, was accepted as from the 10th April, 1928. At the International Conference held at Rome, where Canada was represented by the Hon. Philippe Roy, this Convention was again revised and signed by Mr. Roy on behalf of Canada on the 2nd June.

His Majesty's ratification on behalf of Canada of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of the 20th March, 1883, subsequently revised on the 14th December, 1900, and on the 2nd June, 1911, and finally revised at The Hague on the 6th November, 1925, was deposited with the Government of the Netherlands on the 1st May.

After having received the approval of Parliament, the Convention (Second Opium) and Protocol relating to Dangerous Drugs signed at Geneva on the 19th February, 1925, was ratified on behalf of Canada, the King's ratification being deposited with the Secretary General of the League of Nations on the 27th June.

Canada's ratification of the International Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on the 25th September, 1926, was also deposited with the Secretary General of the League on the 6th August.

The Treaty of Commerce with Muscat of the 19th March, 1891, was again extended for a year from the 11th February, 1928, power being reserved to Canada to withdraw from it at any time on giving notice to that effect.

With the object of relieving shipowners from the burden of double taxation on income arising from shipping operations an Agreement was effected with the United States Government by exchange of notes between the Canadian Minister at Washington and the United States Secretary of State, providing that the citizens of either country not resident in the other, and also corporations organized in either country, operating ships documented therein, should be exempt from income tax in the other country on the earnings from sources within it derived exclusively from the operation of such ships and that such exemption should have effect as from 1921.

By notice given to the French Government by the Canadian Minister in Paris the Convention between His Majesty and the President of the French Republic respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters of the 2nd February, 1922, was extended to Canada as from the 29th November.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Reference might be here made to the International Conference for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions held at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations from October 17 to November 8, 1927, the report of