

council were made with which I will deal later, on the second reading, if it is deemed necessary. At all events, subsequent orders in council were passed by the dominion and the two provinces which, with the consent and cooperation of the three governments, created an international boundary commission, at first composed of three members and later limited to two. This commission was composed of J. M. Wallace, D.L.S., representing the Dominion government until September 20, 1915; R. W. Cautley, D.L.S. and A.L.S., representing the government of the province of Alberta and, after September 20, 1915, representing both the Dominion and Alberta governments, and A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S. and B.C.L.S., representing the government of the province of British Columbia.

This commission carried on the survey of the boundary continuously from 1913 to 1924, at which time the Rocky mountain section of the boundary had been completed, together with 252 miles of the 120th meridian survey to a point in latitude  $57^{\circ}25'40''$ . At this point the governments decided to discontinue the survey for the time being, leaving about 174 miles of the 120th meridian still to be surveyed through uninhabited and unproductive country.

The work of this commission has been highly commended by the officers of the Dominion, the British Columbia and the Alberta governments, and the report of the commission includes an atlas in three parts signed by all the parties.

In order that this boundary as surveyed to the point mentioned, that is, to the end of mile 252 of the 120th meridian at a point in latitude  $57^{\circ}26'40''$ , should be the boundary, a statute was passed at the last session by the legislature of Alberta confirming that boundary as so established, and a statute in similar terms was passed by the legislature of British Columbia approving of the boundary as so determined. However, in order that this may be the boundary under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1871, it must be confirmed by the parliament of Canada. This bill is introduced for that purpose.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

#### BOARDS OF TRADE ACT

Hon. C. H. CAHAN (Secretary of State) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 3 to amend the Boards of Trade Act.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

#### PATENT ACT AMENDMENT

Hon. C. H. CAHAN (Secretary of State) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 4 to amend the Patent Act.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

#### INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

##### BILL RESPECTING UNFAIR COMPETITION IN TRADE AND COMMERCE

Hon. C. H. CAHAN (Secretary of State) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 5 respecting unfair competition in trade and commerce.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Explain.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: We would like to know what is meant by unfair competition.

Mr. SPEAKER: Probably the minister will explain when he moves the first reading of the bill.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Explain.

Mr. CAHAN: Mr. Speaker, an international convention for the protection of industrial property was signed at Paris on March 20, 1883, and this convention constituted an international union for the protection of industrial property. This convention was subsequently revised at Brussels on December 14, 1900, and again at Washington on June 2, 1911. On September 1, 1923, Canada adhered to the convention which had been so revised, and thereby became a member of the union for the protection of industrial property. A fourth assembly was held at The Hague on November 6, 1925, at which the government of Canada was represented by Mr. Frederick Herbert Palmer, M.C., a Canadian government trade commissioner who was duly authorized in that behalf. This assembly again proposed certain important amendments to the convention which was then in force.

Subsequently, by order in council passed by the government of my right hon. friend, P.C. 648, dated April 19, 1928, ratification of The Hague convention of 1925 was authorized on behalf of Canada, and the ratification on behalf of Canada was deposited at The Hague on May 1, 1928, from which date The Hague convention became binding upon Canada.

It appeared to me that The Hague convention of 1925 was one of those conventions coming within the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on June 21, 1926, to the effect that before His Majesty's Canadian ministers should advise ratification of any treaty, convention or agreement affecting