tatives, and that the clause, therefore, meant that the liability of the representatives was to be determined only by their giving the specified notice.

Erratum.—On page 260, for 23 Gr. 133, read 22 Gr. 133.

Correspondence.

CANADA AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AS TO INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

To the Editor of THE CANADA LAW JOURNAL :

On the 6th of June, 1884, the United Kingdom joined the convention, reserving the right to accede thereto on behalf of any colonies on due notice given, and by Orders in Council subsequently passed the provisions of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883 (Imp.), were made applicable to the following countries, viz.: Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Guatemala, Italy, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, the United States, New Zealand and Queensland, these seventeen countries, with the United Kingdom, comprising at present all the countries acceding to the convention. Two colonies, New Zealand (1890) and Queensland (1885), have availed themselves of the convention, while Canada, by a strange apathy, still remains excluded.

By the mere asking, the adhesion of Canada could be notified officially through the Imperial diplomatic channel to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and by the latter to all the other countries; and by Imperial Order in Council, the provisions of section 103 of the Imperial Patent Act would be made applicable to this country. To give effect to the articles of the convention in the courts, it may be necessary to pass a Dominion Act; legislation was deemed necessary both in England and in the United States; see *In re California Fig Syrup Co.*, 40 Ch.D. 620 (Eng.), and opinion of Attorney-General U.S., 47 O.G. 397.

The benefits obtainable, both by Canadian inventors and merchants, would be great. Legal remedies and protection would be accorded in all States of the Union. Rights of priority to one who has applied for a patent, trade mark, or design in