countries in this way. It is the intermediary for the conveyance of mails between Great Britain and Europe on the one hand and Australasia and the Orient on the other; between the Transit char-United States and Newfoundland; and between the United ges fixed by a States and the Orient. Hitherto there has been the rather ance. peculiar practice of fixing one charge for a service, whether the distance across an intermediate country was 10 miles or 4000. Thus the transit across a small corner of one of the smaller countries in Europe entitled that country to claim the same rate of charge as Canada has for the conveyance from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. The Canadian delegate was instructed to support an amendment to the Convention which would remedy this state of things, and as the result of his action co-operating with the British delegates the element of distance will be hereafter recognized as determining the rate to be paid for transit service. The unit of distance will be 3,000 kilometres, or 1875 miles. As the distance across this continent is over double the unit, Canada will receive a much greater allowance than heretofore for this service to other countries. The arrangements for the taking of statistics to determine the transit charges have been greatly simplified.

Among the other matters adopted was a device which will permit persons to prepay the reply to letters they may write. Prepayment This practice has occupied earlier congresses, but no satisfac-of reply to letters, responsitory scheme has hitherto presented itself. All countries are bility for remade responsible to the extent of 50 francs or \$10 for foreign cles, and faregistered articles lost within their service. Regulations were vours to prisoners of war. framed for giving effect to the Hague Convention of 1899 respecting laws and customs of war on land, whereby correspondence and parcels sent to and from prisoners of war are to be exempt from payment of postage and insurance fees. They may also make use of the Money Order system for remittances free of charge.

The total number of immigrants who arrived in Canada during the year ended December 31, 1906, was 215,912, as com-Immigration pared with 145,862 during the previous 12 months, an increase stead entries. for the year of 70,050. Of the total of 215,912 who arrived in 1906, 97,757, or 45 per cent, were from the United Kingdom, 63,782, or 30 per cent, were from the United States and 54,373, or 25 per cent, were from European and other countries. proportions are almost identical with those of 1905 for the smiller aggregate of 145,862. The number of homestead entries