

"The huge building occupied by Canada contained an exhibition in itself and moreover a large one. The main building was flanked by subsidiary pavilions devoted respectively to the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways, and the displays of these great concerns, with their wonderful panoramic exposition of Canadian scenery, formed fitting introductions to the main edifice. In the latter, all the great Canadian industries were dealt with in the most complete and graphic manner. Maps in relief and most realistic models enabled visitors to see Canada in miniature from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The country's vast resources in timber, minerals, agricultural and dairy produce, fish, fur and other directions were displayed in all possible ways, and the highly important exhibits of manufactured goods in wide range showed that Canada possesses in no small degree facilities for converting the raw material into the finished product."

Trade Convention with Belgium and Luxembourg.—A trade agreement was signed in Ottawa between the representatives of the Canadian and the Belgian Governments on July 3, 1924. The signatories on behalf of Canada were the Hon. J. A. Robb and the Hon. Henri S. Béland, and on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg, M. Florent de Selys-Fanson, Consul-General of Belgium at Ottawa.

Briefly, the Convention provides for most-favoured-nation treatment to be granted by Canada to the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxembourg, and by the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxembourg to Canada. The term "Economic Union of Belgium and Luxembourg" is understood to include the colonies and possessions of Belgium and also territories of which Belgium is mandatory under the provisions of the League of Nations.

Provincial General Election.—On June 20, a provincial general election took place in British Columbia, no fewer than five parties securing representation in the new Legislature. As the strongest of these parties, the Liberals, under the Hon. John Oliver, retained office.

Prohibition Referendum in Saskatchewan.—On July 16, a referendum in Saskatchewan declared, by a decisive majority, for the repeal of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act and the inauguration of a system of government control of the sale of liquor.

Meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the International Mathematical Congress.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science, which had on three previous occasions held its annual meetings in Canada (Montreal 1884, Toronto 1897, Winnipeg 1909), held its annual meeting in Toronto from August 7 to August 13, under the presidency of Sir David Bruce, famous for his services to tropical medicine. While Canadian scientists benefited by the contact of minds and the consequent stimulus, British scientists were enabled not only to become acquainted with the work done in Canadian universities and in the Government services, but also to see Canada, many of them taking advantage of the special rates granted by the railways to visit the Pacific coast.

The International Mathematical Congress held its triennial meeting in Toronto from Aug. 11 to Aug. 16, the first occasion on which it had met outside of Europe. A Canadian, Dr. J. C. Fields, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Toronto, was chosen as its president, while vice-presidents were elected for each of the principal countries represented at the Congress, *viz.*: Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, England, France, Holland, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.