

\$130.72 for horses, \$36.36 for milch cows, \$28.81 for other horned cattle, \$11.80 for swine and \$5.89 for sheep.

Progress has been made towards completion of the organization of the International Agricultural Institute at Rome, and at the second session of the General Assembly of the Institute, held in Rome in December 1909, when the Dominion of Canada was represented by the Hon. Arthur Boyer and Mr. Archibald Blue, a scheme for an international agricultural statistical service was adopted to commence with the year 1910. The first number of a Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, printed in French, English, German, Italian and Spanish, was issued in January 1910. Steps were also taken towards the organization of information services in other branches of agriculture.

International
Agricultural
Institute.

Ratifications of the treaty respecting the commercial relations between Canada and France were exchanged at Paris on February 1 1910, when the treaty came into operation forthwith. The delay in the ratification of the treaty, as agreed as to by the convention of September 19 1907, was caused by objections of the Senate of the French Parliament to certain items of the tariff in schedule A. Under a supplementary convention, signed at Paris on January 23 1909, the original agreement is modified by a clause which provides that oxen, cows, bullocks, steers and heifers imported into France from Canada, which are in fat condition for butchering, shall be subjected to the general instead of to the minimum tariff. No definition as to what constitutes animals in fat condition for butchering is included in the supplementary convention, but an understanding, embodied in notes of January 8 1909 exchanged between the Canadian Minister of Finance and the French Minister of Agriculture leaves to the French Government the duty of interpreting the clause as fairly and reasonably as possible by means of customs regulations, and states that in the event of the method adopted not proving satisfactory the two governments will jointly seek another modus operandi. The supplementary convention was signed on behalf of Canada by Sir Francis Bertie (British Ambassador to France) and the Hon. W. S. Fielding (Canadian Minister of Finance).

New commercial
treaty
with France.

The question of the amount of British capital invested abroad was discussed by Mr. George Paish in a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society on June 15 1909 and published in the Society's Journal for September 1909. The conclusion he arrived at was that, exclusive of the shipping interest and so far as documentary evidence showed it, the total of Great Britain's investments in other lands amounted at the end of the year 1907 to \$13,109,524,933, of which a little more than half, viz. \$6,723,718,533, was invested in foreign countries and the remainder, \$6,385,806,400, in India and the colonies. In a statement showing the countries in which British capital is at present being most freely invested, out of a total of \$854,908,679 invested abroad

British capital
invested in
Canada.