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*Treaty of Commerce with Italy.*—A Treaty of Commerce between Canada and Italy was also negotiated in London by Messrs. Fielding and Lapointe, and signed on January 4, 1923. It provides for "most favoured nation" treatment of the products and manufactures of either country when imported into or exported to the other, and for their immunity from all transit duties in passing through the territory of the other. This treaty was confirmed by the Parliament of Canada on June 13, 1923, and now awaits ratification.

*Covenant of the League of Nations.*—Amendments to Articles 4, 13, 15 and 26 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, adopted by the second assembly in October, 1921, were ratified on behalf of Canada on February 3, 1923.

*Extradition Treaty with United States.*—A supplementary Extradition Convention with the United States adding to the list of extraditable offences as between Canada and the United States, wilful desertion or wilful non-support of wife or children, which had been signed at London on January 15, 1917, having been laid before the United States Senate for ratification, was amended by that body on April 27, 1921, by the omission of the reference to desertion or non-support of wife, leaving the offences as regards minor or dependent children alone, as additions to the list. Canada having accepted this amendment, it became necessary to sign the convention afresh. This was accordingly done at London on May 15, 1922, ratifications being exchanged at the same place on July 28, 1922.

*Treaty with United States for Protection of the Pacific Halibut Fishery.*—The International Fisheries Commission, created in 1918, had recommended the conclusion of a treaty between Canada and the United States to provide, among other objects, for protection of the halibut fisheries off the Pacific coast. As difficulty was encountered in concluding a treaty to carry out these recommendations in their entirety, it was suggested by Canada that the protection of the halibut fishery alone should be made the subject of a separate treaty. Such a treaty was, therefore, arranged and signed at Washington by Mr. Lapointe, as Canadian Plenipotentiary, and by the United States Secretary of State, as American Plenipotentiary, on March 22, 1923. In ratifying it, the United States Senate introduced a proviso that the nationals of other parts of Great Britain (explained as intended to mean the British Empire) should be bound by its provisions. This action on the part of the Senate operated a change in the situation which has so far delayed ratification of the treaty by Canada.

*International Metric Convention.*—The International convention of October 6, 1921, amending the convention of May 20, 1875, in relation to the metric system, to which Canada is a party, was ratified on February 21, 1923.

*Industrial Property Convention.*—Legislation having been passed by Parliament at its recent session to make possible compliance with the provisions of the International Industrial Property Convention, signed at Washington on June 2, 1911, Canada's accession to that convention was duly notified to take effect from September 1, 1923.

*International Refrigeration Convention.*—An international convention for the creation at Paris of the International Refrigeration Institute, with the object of promoting generally the teaching of the science of refrigeration and its application, signed by Mr. Philippe Roy on behalf of Canada on January 19, 1921, was, with the Canadian Government's concurrence, ratified by His Majesty on January 24, 1923.