Budget of the League.—(1) Scale of allocation of the expenses of the League.

Country.	Units.	Country.	Units
Abyssinia	. 2	Itaiy	80
Albania	. 1 1	Japan	60
Argentina		Latvia	ž
Australia	. 27	Liberia	ĭ
Austria	. 8	Lithuania	4
Belgium	. 18	Luxemburg	i
Bolívia		Netherlands	23
Bulgaria		New Zealand	10
Canada	. 35	Nicaragua	ň
Chile	[i4 1	Norway	å
China	46	Panama	í
Colombia	. 6	Paraguay	•
Cuba	: š	Persia	5
Czechoslovakia	. 29 l	Peru	
Denmark		Poland	9 32
Dominican Republic		Portugal	6
Estonia		Roumania	22
Finland	. 10	Salvador	1
France	. 79	Siam	9
		South Africa (Union of)	15
GermanyGreat Britain		Spain	40
Greece		Swaden	18
Guatemala	1 1 1	Switzerland	17
Haiti	'ì 🛊 📗	Uruguay	7
Honduras	1 1 1	Venezuela	5
	: 8	Yugoslavia	20
Hungary	. 56	1 Ugosiavia	40
India Irish Free State		Total	986

(2) General Budget for the 13th Financial Period (1931).

Secretariat and Special Organizations International Labour Organization Permanent Court of International Justice Buildings at Geneva. Pensions.	8,661,652 2,712,658 2,170,822
Total	31,637,501

(One gold franc = 1 Swiss franc = 19.3 cents.)

Canada's share of the estimated expenditure during 1931 is therefore 35/986 of the total or 1,123,035.02 gold francs, less certain refunds on prior payments which make the net sum due 1,062,867.99 gold francs, or \$205,083.94.

Mandates.—The African and Pacific possessions of Germany and certain territories of the Ottoman Empire were ceded by these countries at the end of the war to the Allied and Associated Powers. The latter had inserted an article (Art. 22) in the Covenant of the League according to which the inhabitants of these territories should be put under the tutelage of "advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility" These nations should act as mandatories of the League, and exercise their powers on behalf of the League. They should act on the principle that the well-being and development of the peoples under their tutelage formed a "sacred trust of civilization", and should render the Council an annual report on the territory committed to their charge.

Article 22 furthermore divides the mandated territories into three classes, according to the degree of civilization of their inhabitants, economic and geographic circumstances, and so forth. Class A is composed of the communities detached from the Ottoman Empire, declared to have "reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone"