Court provides that any State may recognize as compulsory, the jurisdiction of the Court in all or any classes of legal dispute concerning:---

(a) The interpretation of a Treaty.

(b) Any question of international law.

(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation, and the nature and extent of the reparations to be made for the breach of the international obligation.

Canada has been a member of the Court from its establishment, and in 1929 accepted, subject to certain reservations, the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in the cases contemplated in Article 36.

The Budget of the League.—The expenditure of the League is covered by the contributions of States Members which are fixed in accordance with a scale which takes into account the population, area, and public revenue of each State concerned. The budget for the year 1938 was 22,682,148 gold francs reduced after taking account of the returnable surplus to 20,806,753 gold francs. This net sum included 10,202,404 gold francs for the work of the Assembly, Council, and Secretariat; 5,408,135 gold francs for the International Labour Organization, and 1,878,035 gold francs for the Permanent Court of International Justice; the balance of 3,318,178 gold francs is allocated to buildings and pensions. Canada's share of this net assessment is 35/932 of the total, or $780,114 \cdot 20$ gold francs.

Membership of the League of Nations.—The States which are Members of the League (January, 1938) are as follows:—

¹ By a communication dated June 22, 1936, Honduras gave notice of her intention to with draw from the League of Nations, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant. Paraguay and Nicaragua manifested the same intention by telegram dated Feb. 23, 1935, and June 26, 1936, respectively. Salvador gave notice on July 23, 1937, and Italy on Dec. 1, 1937, of their intention of withdrawing from the League.