

Similar agreements were concluded with South Africa and the Irish Free State, to take effect from January 1, 1929.

An agreement with the United States for the admission of civil aircraft, the issuance of pilots' licences, and the acceptance of certificates of airworthiness for aircraft imported as merchandise, was constituted by an exchange of notes, August 27, 1929, and October 22, 1929.

An agreement between Canada and France for the reduction of postage rates between the two countries was signed on May 23, 1929: for the Canadian Government by the Canadian Minister to France and the Deputy Postmaster General; for the French Government, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Under-Secretary for Post, Telegraph and Telephones. This agreement came into force on September 11, last.

The Convention drawn up at the Congress of the Universal Postal Union, which was held in London in May and June, was signed on June 28 by the Canadian representatives to the conference, and has since been ratified.

An agreement with Norway was made by an exchange of notes, on May 2 last, for the mutual exemption from income tax of shipping profits. Similar agreements were made during the year with Denmark on June 18; with Japan, on September 21; with the Netherlands, on September 23; with Greece, on September 30; and with Sweden on November 21.

The Convention between the United Kingdom and Belgium, respecting legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters, which was signed at London, June 21, 1922, was extended to Canada as from December 17, 1923, by an exchange of notes between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Belgium, as a result of the request made by the Canadian Government, and in accordance with the stipulation contained in the Convention.

Similar Conventions between the United Kingdom on the one hand, and France and Czechoslovakia on the other, were extended to Canada by the same procedure, as from November 29, 1928 and December 21, 1928, respectively.

The Commercial arrangement between Cuba and Canada, of November 22, 1927, was extended for a further period of two years from November 22, 1929.

The Treaty of Commerce with Muscat, of March 19, 1891, was again extended for a further period of one year from February 11, 1929 (power being reserved to Canada to withdraw at any time on giving notice to that effect).

A Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea was signed at London on May 31, on behalf of the Canadian Government. It is to come into force on July 1, 1931, as between Governments that have ratified, provided ratifications have been deposited at that date by at least five States.

Two Protocols concerning the Permanent Court of International Justice were approved by the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, and signed at Geneva, for Canada, by the Hon. Raoul Dandurand; one relating to the amendment of the Statute of the Permanent Court, the other relating to the accession of the United States to the Court.

The Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court was signed for Canada in Geneva, on September 20th, by the Hon. Raoul Dandurand. Some forty States have now accepted the Optional Clause, including all the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Following the unanimous approval by both Houses of Parliament of the Paris Peace Pact signed in 1928, the Instruments of Ratification for Canada were deposited in Washington on March 2, 1929, along with those of the other members of the British Commonwealth. On July 24, President Hoover proclaimed the Pact to be in force, following its ratification by all of the original signatories. At the present time fifty-five nations have accepted its obligations.

The Geneva Protocol prohibiting the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous and other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare, which was signed by Canada on June 17, 1925, was approved by Parliament on May 22, 1929.