

"We summed up our conclusions in the following resolution which is submitted for the consideration of the Conference:—

"The Governments represented at the Imperial Conference are impressed with the desirability of developing a system of personal contact, both in London and in the Dominion capitals, to supplement the present system of intercommunication and the reciprocal supply of information on affairs requiring joint consideration. The manner in which any new system is to be worked out is a matter for consideration and settlement between His Majesty's Governments in Great Britain and the Dominions, with due regard to the circumstances of each particular part of the Empire, it being understood that any new arrangements should be supplementary to, and not in replacement of, the system of direct communication from Government to Government and the special arrangements which have been in force since 1918 for communications between Prime Ministers'."

## Section 2.—Representatives Outside the Empire.

**The Canadian Minister to the United States.**—For many years the diplomatic business between Canada and the United States has been steadily increasing, as the natural result of the proximity of the two countries and the closeness of the business relationships between their citizens. Before the Great War a former British Ambassador at Washington, Lord Bryce, said that between two-thirds and three-quarters of the work of the British Embassy in the United States was occasioned by Canadian affairs.

In January, 1918, a temporary Canadian War Mission was established at Washington under the chairmanship of Mr. Lloyd Harris, and was maintained for some years after the close of the War. Though not a formal diplomatic mission, its duties extended to questions usually dealt with through diplomatic channels. After the retirement of this mission Canada was represented in Washington by Mr. M. M. Mahoney, who acted as agent of the Department of External Affairs, and, through the courtesy of the British Government, occupied an office at the British Embassy.

In 1920, following discussions between the British and Canadian Governments, it was announced that agreement had been reached upon the appointment of a Canadian Minister at Washington, who would act for the British Ambassador in the latter's absence. No appointment was made until Nov. 26, 1926, when, after decision to omit the arrangement that the Canadian Minister should substitute for the British Ambassador, Hon. Vincent Massey was appointed as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States of America to represent the interests of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Massey took up his duties in February, 1927, and held office until July 23, 1930. Hon. W. D. Herridge, who was appointed Minister to the United States on Mar. 7, 1931, resigned his appointment Oct. 23, 1935. The Canadian Legation in Washington is situated at 1746 Massachusetts Avenue.

The United States Government reciprocated in 1927 by appointing Hon. William Phillips its first Minister to Canada; his successor, Hon. Hanford MacNider, was appointed in August, 1930, and resigned in September, 1932; Hon. W. D.