

- “(b) take the charge, supervision and control of the immigration offices and agencies in Great Britain, under the Minister of Immigration and Colonization;
- “(c) carry out such instructions as he, from time to time, receives from the Governor in Council respecting the commercial, financial and general interests of Canada in Great Britain and elsewhere.”

Sir Alexander Galt was the first Canadian High Commissioner, holding office from May 11, 1880, until May, 1883; in 1884 he was succeeded by Sir Charles Tupper. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal was appointed in 1896. Sir George H. Perley took charge of the High Commissioner's Office in 1914 but was appointed High Commissioner only on Oct. 12, 1917. The Hon. P. C. Larkin was appointed in February, 1922, and after his decease (Feb. 3, 1930) the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson was appointed on Nov. 28, 1930. On Nov. 8, 1935, the Hon. Vincent Massey succeeded Mr. Ferguson in this post. The office of the High Commissioner for Canada is in Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1.

**High Commissioner of the United Kingdom in Canada.**—His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in April, 1928, appointed a High Commissioner in Canada, Sir William H. Clark, who was succeeded in January, 1935, by Sir Francis Floud, K.C.B. The High Commissioner resides in Ottawa, and his position corresponds to that of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom. This appointment was made in consequence of discussions at the Imperial Conference of 1926. The relevant passage in the report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee runs as follows:—

“A special aspect of the question of consultation which we considered was that concerning the representation of Great Britain in the Dominions. By reason of his constitutional position, as explained in Section IV (b) of this report, the Governor General is no longer the representative of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain. There is no one therefore in the Dominion capitals in a position to represent with authority the views of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain.

“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.—Diplomatic Representation Abroad.

**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-