

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 Hon. Sir Herbert Marler, K.C.M.G., presented his credentials as Canadian Minister on Oct. 20, 1936. The Canadian Legation in Washington is situated at 1746 Massachusetts Avenue.

The Canadian Minister to France.—For many years the Canadian Government maintained an agency at Paris. The post was first occupied in 1882 by Hon. Hector Fabre, who also represented for a time the Government of Quebec. After his death Hon. Philippe Roy was appointed in May, 1911, with the title of Commissioner General of Canada in France. In 1928 an exchange of Ministers was agreed upon between Canada and France, and in September of that year Hon. Philippe Roy was appointed as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France to represent the interests of the Dominion of Canada. The Canadian Legation in Paris is situated at No. 1, rue François premier.

The Canadian Minister to Japan.—In 1928 an exchange of Ministers was agreed upon between the Governments of Canada and Japan, and Hon. H. M. Marler was appointed in 1929 as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan to represent the interests of the Dominion of Canada. On his appointment as Canadian Minister at Washington he was succeeded by the Hon. R. Randolph Bruce, who presented his credentials to the Emperor of Japan on Nov. 7, 1936. The Canadian Legation is at 16 Omote-Cho, Sancho, Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo.

The Permanent Delegate of Canada to the League of Nations.—The practice of appointing permanent representatives at Geneva accredited to the League of Nations has been largely followed by those nations which are situated at a distance from Geneva. It was found that, while countries adjacent to the seat of the League were able, without difficulty, to include in the personnel of their delegations to the Assembly and Council various advisers and assistants at a minimum of expense, distant countries were at a disadvantage in this respect. Canada's duties as a member of the Assembly and of the International Labour Conference, and as one of the countries represented on the Governing Body of the International