

members of the Department of External Affairs usually accompanied these special missions or delegations as secretaries or advisers. As regards permanent diplomatic Missions, there had been the High Commissioner's Office in London, with increasing diplomatic functions; the Commissioner-General's Office in Paris; the permanent International Joint Commission created in 1909, coming into operation in 1912, and coming under the Department of External Affairs in 1914; the Canadian War Mission in Washington from 1917, which preceded the subsequent Canadian Legation there; the Canadian Representative in the I.L.O. at Geneva, who in 1925 became Canadian Advisory Officer at the League of Nations, and who represented Canada at innumerable international meetings and conferences in Geneva. All these were experiments in Canadian diplomatic autonomy, in the more direct conduct of Canadian external affairs, and in the incipient growth of a Canadian diplomatic service.

By 1919-20, the Department of External Affairs was controlling, or paying the expenses of:

	<u>Cost</u>
A Bureau of Public Information (Privy Council) .....	\$ 16,763.
A Canadian Bureau of Information in New York (with a staff of 8) .....	14,428.12
The Canadian Mission in London (with a fluctuating staff of 28) .....	88,105.28
The Paris Agency (with a local staff of 14) .....	37,516.38
A Canadian Munition Resources Commission .....	8,513.52
The Canadian War Mission, Washington, (with a staff of 9).....	32,558.33

Shortcomings. Throughout the long incumbency of Sir Joseph Pope, the number of senior officers in the