

agreement", under which the Japanese Government itself restricted the number of Japanese permitted to emigrate to Canada to a nominal figure. Minor difficulties have occurred in British Columbia from time to time over the reluctance or refusal of the citizens of that province (where the bulk of the Japanese in Canada reside) to grant the Japanese certain social, economic or political privileges, but none of these proved to be of major importance. The only serious concern was occasioned by growing tension between the United States and Japan following the Great War, and this was considered so grave by Mr. Meighen, then Prime Minister, that he insisted on the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. Of this incident, writers in FOREIGN AFFAIRS and the EDINBURGH REVIEW commented as follows:

"The episode of the Anglo-Japanese alliance provided the first instance of the complete deflection of British foreign policy through the action of a Dominion. . . . The Foreign Office had definitely made up its mind to renew the pact, and Australia and New Zealand were prepared to fall into line. But Mr. Meighen, the Canadian Premier, who had a better knowledge of American repugnance to the Alliance, took a very resolute stand against renewal."

"Considerations of honour, of gratitude and of appreciation of the needs of Australia and New Zealand inclined the Imperial Government to desire the continuance of the Alliance; the two Dominions favoured the same course on the understanding, fully accepted by Great Britain, that it must be made clear that in in possible circumstances could the Alliance be effective against the United States. But Mr. Meighen, influenced undoubtedly by political sentiment in Canada and by the hope of winning fresh support for a moribund ministry, appeared as the outspoken protagonist of the denunciation of the Cou

Canadian relations with China have not been important save in the fields of missions and trade, and even in these despite the size of the country and its tremendous population it was completely overshadowed by Japan. Coupled with this was the realization of the weakness and instability of the Chinese government, and the insecurity of life and property in that country. As a consequence, Canada has treated China in a very cavalier fashion in regard to immigration and other matters. For while the Japanese were accorded the privilege of adjusting the number of Japanese coming to Canada, the Chinese immigrants are completely barred by virtue of Canadian immigration laws and despite the fact that Canadian exports to China had grown from \$4,911,023.00 in 1921, to \$24,246,292.00 in 1929, no Canadian Minister was despatched to Nanking or Peiping, and no Chinese Minister came to Ottawa. That this state of affairs was unsatisfactory to the Chinese is common knowledge, and it has even been hinted that had the trouble with Japan not come to a head when it did, certain among them were contemplating a boycott of Canadian goods in the hope of bringing their alleged grievances more forcibly to the attention of the Canadian government.

Canada's attitude toward Russia has been hinted at above. Trade with that country was negligible, and the possibilities of increasing it were pretty effectively quashed by an Order-in-Council of the Bennett government passed in 1930, prohibiting the importation into Canada of Russian coal, wood-pulp, pulp-wood, lumber and timber of a kinds, asbestos and furs. At the same time Russian exports of wheat and timber to the markets of Great Britain and other European countries began to compete so effectively with Canadian exports that one of the