

Lemieux-Pope mission was sent to Japan to arrange a modus operandi on Japanese immigration, he wrote them himself with suggestions and advice, and sent them papers of information from his Office.

On matters of trade, he corresponded with Sir Claude Macdonald and the Colonial Secretary, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, concerning the inadequacy of the Canadian commercial representative in Japan, - Mr. MacLean, an elderly man of 72; he obtained the appointment in his place of Mr. Preston; but soon he was again concerning himself over Mr. Preston's incompetency and unpopularity, and suggesting another appointee. He emphasized that a private Canadian commercial agent, possibly selected by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, would be more effective^{than}/an official Trade Commissioner. Grey asked the Japanese Consul General for a statistical report on Canadian trade; this he examined with his Canadian experts and Department of Trade and Commerce, made his own comments and corrections, and sent them to the Colonial Secretary and the British Ambassador in Tokyo for further comment and elaboration. He was tremendously keen on the marketing of Canadian flour in the Orient, and had personal correspondence and interviews with the Japanese Consul General, Mr. Nosse, in Ottawa. This involved "changing the food-tastes of the Japanese from rice to wheat-flour", on which subject he wrote idealistic and optimistic letters. In his enthusiasm, he conceived the establishment of a Canadian Bakery and Sample Room in Japan, to introduce bread and other wheat products; and