

of the Crown Agency as representative of the self-governing Dominions, the Provinces of Canada, like the States of Australia, returned to the original practice of appointing Agents-General to represent them in London. (Meanwhile in 1880 a Federal High Commissioner for Canada had been appointed to Great Britain). Nova Scotia appointed an Agent-General in 1885, New Brunswick in 1887, British Columbia in 1901, Prince Edward Island in 1902, Ontario in 1908, and Quebec in 1908. Agents-General were never appointed in London by Saskatchewan or Manitoba, and an Albertan agency existed only during the war and again after 1927. The main work of these Agencies-General was concerned with the promotion of emigration and of the export trade, although general work was done for other departments of the Provincial Governments.

During the post-Confederation period until about 1896 it appears to have been the view of both Galt and Tupper that the creation of the High Commissionership had not had the effect of destroying the ancient status of the provincial Agents-General or their existing right to confer directly with the British Government through the Colonial Secretary. As a result, the High Commissioner had continued to recognize the provincial representatives and to secure for them the facilities and privileges to which their office entitled them.⁽¹⁾ In the time of Lord Strathcona (1896-1914), however, this practice was abandoned both by the Canadian and British Governments and by Lord Strathcona. The view of the Colonial Office, expressed

(1) F.C. Wade. loc. cit. and Skilling op. cit. p. 108.