

High Commissioner's Office, and that he doubted whether such an arrangement would be acceptable to the High Commissioners or their governments. The Dominion Government shared these doubts, and on being approached by the Provincial Governments indicated that the United Kingdom Government was already giving the Agents-General all the privileges it seemed disposed to accord them. (1)

It does not appear that any Provincial Government ever asked the Dominion Government to attach its Agent-General to Canada House. The possibility was, however, discussed in Saskatchewan. On August 2, 1950, a Regina lawyer, R.H. Milliken, K.C., informed the Secretary of State for External Affairs that he had written to the Premier of Saskatchewan suggesting that their Agent-General, Mr. Graham Spry, be associated in some way with Canada House. Mr. Milliken said Mr. Douglas had replied that he had discussed this question with representatives of other Provincial Governments represented in London and found them sympathetic to the idea. Mr. Douglas also said that the Government of Saskatchewan would be glad to have Mr. Spry attached to Canada House, and would be prepared to pay the costs of his activities there even if he were working under the direction of the Canadian High Commissioner. However, Mr. Douglas does not seem to have approached Ottawa on this matter.

In France

The Province of Lower Canada had Agents-General in Brussels, Massachusetts (1875), New York and the West Indies from early after Confederation times. They were concerned with trade matters and also with immigration.

(1) Ibid. In this memorandum, reasons for this attitude are enumerated.