in that Office; their tenure was generally brief, averaging about two years. They were, of course, Cabinet members of the political party in power.*

The reputation of the early Colonial Office was preserved, however, by its permanent officials who by long service were men of great experience. Sir Henry Taylor was associated with the Office for nearly fifty years, Sir William Bailie-Hamilton for forty-four years, Sir James Stephen for thirty years, Sir John Bramston for forty years, Sir Frederic Rogers, Sir T.F. Elliot, Sir R.G.W. Herbert, and Sir R. Meade each served in the Office for twenty-one years.

In the nineteenth century the Colonial Office was small. One journal⁽¹⁾ in 1894 remarked: "Look at the map, with our possessions dotted and sprawling over the globe, and compare their demands with the capabilities of that

* "Secretaries of State come and go, sometimes with disconcerting frequency, according to the disposition of Providence, of Prime Ministers or of the electorate, but the Office goes on." (Sir Charles Jeffries: The Colonial Office. p.14).

Note: For the period under the present review, the first quarter of the twentieth century, the Secretaries of State for the Colonies, with whom the Canadian Government had officially to correspond, through the Governor General, were the following:

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June, 1895 - Joseph Chamberlain
Oct. 1903 - Alfred Lyttelton
Dec. 1905 - Earl Elgin
Apr. 1908 - Earl (Marquis) Crewe
Nov. 1910 - Lewis Harcourt
May, 1915 - Andrew Bonar Law
Oct. 1922 - Duke of
Devonshire
Jan. 1924 - J.H. Thomas
Nov. 1924 - L.C.M.S. Amery
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The Permanent Under-Secretaries during the same period were:

^{1897-1900 -} Sir Edward Wingfield 1900-1907 - Sir Montague Ommaney

^{1907-1911 -} Sir Francis Hopwood (later Lord Southborough)

^{1911-1916 -} Sir John Anderson (who first entered the

¹⁹¹⁶⁻¹⁹²¹⁻Sir George Fiddes Colonial Office in 1879).

^{1921-1925 -} Sir James Masterton Smith

⁽¹⁾ Examiner, London, April 2, 1894.