

It will be seen that these two drafts of May 25th, and of May 29th, were a great improvement on the earlier rough draft of an Order-in-Council which Pope had written out on February 12th and then scrapped.

Meanwhile, since time was short, Mr. Murphy on Thursday, May 27th, recommended to His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council a Proclamation "bringing into force and effect on, from, and after the First day of June, 1909, the Act passed at the last session of Parliament of Canada entitled 'An Act to create a Department of External Affairs'" With the P.C.1242 also before him, as well as the Act, the Governor General ostensibly authorized the Proclamation, which, under the seal of Earl Grey, was published in the Canada Gazette Extra on Tuesday, June 1st. From the date of passing in the House of Commons on April 16th and in the Senate on April 30th, and assent on May 19th, to the final Proclamation on June 1st, there had been only a few hurried days for the Act to come into effect.\*

One point of interest is that while Pope told the other Deputy Ministers that the Minute-in-Council was approved by the Governor General on June 1st, and the Proclamation in the Governor General Earl Grey's name was published on June 1st, actually the Governor General had not signed it. Here is a note from the

---

\* In New Zealand, as a consequence of its acquisition of territory by the War, by an Act of October 29, 1919, there was created a Department of External Affairs under a Minister charged with the administration of Western Samoa and the Cook Islands and with other external matters, although the administration of the Cook Islands was restored to the Cook Islands Department in October, 1920.

The South African Department of External Affairs was constituted on June 1, 1927, and was placed under the Prime Minister.