

and Colonial Affairs. He wanted to see this division and delimitation of duties defined by a title, covering the domestic side, Secretary of State for Canadian, internal or home affairs. In many memoranda he advocated this re-definition. No alteration however took place, - partly because, on Murphy's departure, and Borden's assumption of External Affairs, the antithesis was not so troublesome, and the succeeding Secretaries of State satisfactorily confined their work to "home" matters with no encroachments into the field of external affairs and no overlapping of authority as under Murphy; and partly because the full title of "Secretary of State of Canada" had been abbreviated to "Secretary of State", which made a change of affix unnecessary. The third objective, that the Prime Minister should be also Secretary of State for External Affairs, naturally eclipsed the first objective, and made the second one unnecessary. If the Prime Minister assumed the new portfolio, it automatically removed the jurisdiction of external affairs from the Secretary of State; and recognized a new and independent department. It consequently also left the Secretary of State's functions automatically limited to matters for Canada, and of domestic concern.

There was some discrepancy between the aim of Pope, and the conception of Earl Grey and certain members of Parliament as to the role of the Department were it to come under the charge of the Prime Minister. Pope saw the case from the point of view of the Department head; the others saw it from the point of view of the Prime Minister.

Pope saw the Department as a new structure, whose apex should be crowned by the Prime Minister; as a new State organ and organization, whose presiding director should be,