

### 13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1944, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1944—concluded

#### YUKON TERRITORY

NOTE.—The Yukon, formerly a District of the Northwest Territories, was made a separate Territory in 1898. The Yukon Act provides for a local government composed of a Chief Executive, styled Commissioner but since classified as Controller; also an elective Legislative Council of three members having a three-year tenure of office. The Yukon Territorial Council performs much the same functions as do the Provincial Governments. The Controller functions in lieu of the Provincial Cabinet and the three members of the Territorial Council function in lieu of the Provincial Parliament. The seat of local government is at Dawson, but the Controller acts under instructions from the Governor General in Council or the Minister of Mines and Resources at Ottawa.

#### COMMISSIONERS OF YUKON

Name	Date of Appointment	Name	Date of Appointment
JAMES MORRO WALSH.....	Aug. 17, 1897	GEORGE PATTON MACKENZIE (Gold Commissioner).....	Apr. 1, 1918
WILLIAM OGILVIE.....	July 4, 1898	PERCY BEARISTO REID (Gold Commissioner).....	Apr. 1, 1925
JAMES H. ROSS.....	Mar. 11, 1901	GEORGE IAN MACLEAN (Gold Commissioner).....	Apr. 1, 1928
FRED TENNYSON CONGDON.....	Mar. 1, 1903	GEORGE ALLAN JECKELL (Controller)	June 30, 1932
WM. WALLACE BURNS McINNES.....	May 27, 1905		
ALEXANDER HENDERSON.....	June 17, 1907		
GEORGE BLACK.....	Feb. 1, 1912		

#### TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

(Three members elected 1944, for 3 years)

Dawson District.....	JOHN R. FRASER, Dawson
Whitehorse District.....	ALEXANDER A. SMITH, Whitehorse
Mayo District.....	ERNEST J. CORP, Keno Hill

## PART III.—CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### Section 1.—Canada's Growth in External Status\*

The evolution of Canada in its external relations is reflected in the growth of its Department of External Affairs.

In 1909, when this Department was set up, Canadian representation abroad was confined to a High Commissioner in London (since 1880) and an Agent General in France (since 1882), neither of whom possessed diplomatic status.

Canada's negotiations with foreign powers on such matters as trade and boundaries were conducted through the medium of the British Foreign Office with Canadian Ministers or officials taking part on occasion in the negotiations. Dealings with other parts of the Empire proceeded through the Colonial Office. With the British Government, the normal channel of communication was the Governor General who at that time represented both the Crown and the Government of the United Kingdom. It is true that there were Canadian officials abroad serving as trade commissioners and immigration agents, but they represented individual Departments of the Federal Government and did not act on behalf of the Government as a whole.

The establishment of a Department of External Affairs was first proposed in 1907 by a veteran civil servant, Joseph Pope (later Sir Joseph Pope). In his opinion the time had come for "a more systematic mode of dealing with what we may term, for want of a better phrase, the external affairs of the Dominion". The subsequent incorporation of that phrase in the title of the Department paralleled its use in

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