

Department never surpassed three. Pope's original position had included the desirability of training a group of experts in international affairs, but this objective was not attained. Sir Joseph Pope and W.H. Walker were the only senior "experts", with the addition for a ten year period (1913-1923) of L.C. Christie, the Legal Adviser. In 1924 Dr. Skelton, as Counsellor, joined the Department, which Christie had left.

The Department, as has been stated, did not concern itself with matters of policy-making. There were no personnel, with the possible exception of Christie, qualified in this field. Sir Joseph Pope and Walker were administrators rather than foreign policy makers, and apparently had little interest in the questions of high policy.

The outposts abroad were for the most part agencies, but were not full-fledged diplomatic missions. For diplomatic negotiations, special envoys, often Cabinet Ministers, were usually sent afield, whether on particular negotiating missions, or to attend general conferences, or to represent Canada at League of Nations meetings. Lacking such "observation posts", the Canadian Government had almost no intelligence sources of its own abroad and no staff in the capital to analyze international affairs as seen from Ottawa. A flow of information came from London, but its value was limited in view of the lack of experts to digest