

and soon became one of the principal belligerents - the only belligerent of the Western hemisphere until 1917 - making a very heavy contribution in expeditionary forces and material to Europe. Borden therefore made repeated visits to London, ~~serving as the nation's ambassador as well as premier, and in this dual capacity,~~ became virtually Canada's "foreign minister", combining his roles as Lord Salisbury had once done, and as Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was later to do. Because of the inseparableness of the two functions, Borden had accepted the External Affairs portfolio, and could not envisage any divorcement of the two, or any separate Minister of External Affairs.

An outline of his external policy, both in its imperial and in its foreign aspects, need not be given here.<sup>(1)</sup> It is only appropriate to refer to the methods in which he conducted his foreign relations, as Prime Minister and as Secretary of State for External Affairs.

That he made some use of the staff of the Department, appointing departmentally a number of Private Secretaries and a Legal Adviser, will be shown anon. That he formulated his external policies himself, or in consultation with his fellow Ministers, was natural in the system of government, especially where there was no other Foreign Minister in the framework of administration. That he found it necessary to consult personally with the authorities in Great Britain has just been mentioned; and indeed, so useful was this personal contact found to be, that the British Government itself repeatedly invited him, and drew him into its inner councils and

(1) Reference may be made to the Memoirs; to Glazebrook's A History of Canada's External Relations, and F.H.Soward's study: "Sir Robert Borden and Canada's External Policy" in the Canadian Historical Association Proceedings, May, 1941. pp.65-82.