

1920 for separate diplomatic representation at Washington, whether or not this might jeopardize imperial unity; it was left to Dr. Skelton, after 1925, only to study and advise on the ways and means of implementing that decision when in 1926 the Prime Minister gave the signal. Other stages of constitutional evolution were already facts: Canada's place in the League of Nations, its independence of foreign policy in European and Middle East entanglements, its treaty-signing power after the Halibut Treaty. Dr. Skelton was to carry on from that stage; the direction was already reconnoitred if not marked out. The innovations had to a large degree been instituted by Sir Robert Borden aided by Loring Christie. The ball had been set rolling by their impulse and under outside currents of events, in the direction of Canadian autonomy in external affairs. Dr. Skelton had only to keep the ball rolling, but as far as can be seen, neither sought to deflect the preordained direction nor tried to either retard, or to increase, its velocity. It gained momentum by pressure of outside events, especially the looming Nazi menace which culminated in the World War and Canada's inescapable involvement. In those latter fateful years, Dr. Skelton