

not only by his own chief, the Prime Minister, but by many other Cabinet Ministers and departmental heads, and by foreign diplomats accredited in Ottawa. He thus, through his personality, his position, and his intellectual power, left an impress - although difficult to define or precisely measure - on the government's policy-framing. During Sir Joseph Pope's regime, Prime Ministers framed policy alone, or within their Cabinet; though they were to some degree advised on protocol matters by Pope and on legal and constitutional matters by Christie. In the later epoch, Prime Ministers relied more deeply on the advice and learning and acumen of the Under-Secretary to supplement their own work of policy-framing. Much of this helpful advice, naturally, was given in private oral consultation and discussion, and thus does not appear in the available records; but the recollections of statesmen, political leaders, and the press bear witness to the invisible influence which Dr. Skelton personally contributed to the shaping of Canada's external relations, especially in the years 1925-26 of great Imperial constitutional change and devolution, and in the first critical years 1939-1941 of the Second World War.

This personal impact of Dr. Skelton had its counterpart in the increasing prestige and usefulness