

apathy, growing disillusionment with the League, and continental isolationism paralleling that in the United States. As public and parliamentary interest in foreign affairs was relatively apathetic, the responsible Department was still somewhat neglected by the public and parliament. It therefore developed slowly.

Nevertheless, it was better geared for further expansion than in the static days of Sir Joseph Pope. The competitive examination system for foreign service officers was introduced in 1925. Thereafter a few new officers were appointed year by year after passing examinations. The nucleus of a professional career service was thus created. The inside or "home" service and the foreign service were made interchangeable, so that officers and clerks came from abroad back to Ottawa, ripened in diplomatic experience, or went from Ottawa, departmentally trained, to man the several new posts abroad. Thus the new service began to be built up, at first by improvised methods, but soon more systematically regulated; and a group of well-qualified and able young men was gradually recruited, as well as a larger staff of clerical personnel.

Training

Pope had envisaged the creation of a corps of men trained in international affairs; but he barely realized this wish. Dr. Skelton achieved it by recruiting and training some fourteen officers of high