

Robert Borden and often to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. And he told Sir Robert that, if he wished, he could pass any of Borden's ideas discreetly to Philip Kerr, who had the ear of Mr. Lloyd George. In this way, even while out of office, Christie tried to act as a shadow-kind of go-between. It is impossible, without very intimate study, to ascertain how far this effort had any political effect. Borden of course also knew Philip Kerr intimately, and during the war years was a close collaborator with Mr. Lloyd George; so that Christie's association with Kerr was usefully supplementary.

There is an almost uncanny parallelism in their two lives. Both Christie's and Kerr's paternal forebears were Scottish; both their mothers were English. Christie was born in 1885, less than three years after Kerr. Christie studied at Amherst and Harvard; Kerr studied at Birmingham and Oxford. Christie became editor of the Harvard Law Review (1907-09); Kerr became editor of the South African paper The State about the same time, and then founded and edited The Round Table in 1910, and Christie joined The Round Table editorial board, with Kerr, around 1925. Christie became a Legal Adviser in the United States Department of Justice, 1911-1913, after legal practice from 1909 in New York; Kerr became Adviser and Secretary to Lord Milner in South Africa, and in 1909 made his first visit to New York. Christie became Special Adviser to the Canadian Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden (1913-1923); Philip Kerr became Private Secretary and Adviser to the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George (1916-1921). Both Christie and Kerr attended the preliminary Peace