

corresponding American and British institutions are subjected, and depriving it, too, of the prestige, authoritativeness and public support enjoyed by those more venerable and influential agencies of government." (1)

The foregoing comments perhaps give both the gains and the deficiencies of the Department as it progressed under Dr. Skelton's aegis during the sixteen years 1925-1941. The next four years of War, and the crowded post-war years, with the United Nations in being, saw a much more rapid further development, - in functional specialization, in premises, in staff expansion, and in influence, - which in many respects were the fruition of the seeds planted by Sir Joseph Pope, and of the small growing plant nurtured during the tenure of Dr. Skelton. A chief feature of all this growth was the personal imprint of Dr. Skelton, which left its enduring impression on the Department long after his death. This was the more remarkable because of his unassertiveness, modesty and self-effacement.

(1) H.G. Skilling: Canadian Representation Abroad. (1944), pp.IX-X.