

in the Canadian service. The salary, living and representational allowance structure was made adequate but not excessive; the officers were not required to be men of high social status or private means, in order to fulfil social duties, as was so often the case in the European, Latin American and United States diplomatic service.* Thus, the Canadian diplomatic service, under Dr. Skelton's influence of modesty and moderation, avoided the evils of exhibitionism, escaped the epithets cast elsewhere against "glamour boys", striped pants diplomats and "cookie-pushers"; and the Hollywood character of the panoply and ceremonial of the old-style diplomatic profession based on aristocracy and wealth was avoided.

Dr. Skelton, fond of wearing a cloth cap, was as democratic a person as any in Canada, and this preference for simplicity and informality permeated the Department, where plain living and high thinking, so characteristic of their chief, also characterized his associates. The quiet humbleness and modesty of the scholar and Under-Secretary made their impression on all his co-workers.

In the Commons shortly after Dr. Skelton's death, Mr. King, referring to his "modesty, his

* The few exceptions to this generalization included High Commissioners to London like Lord Strathcona, Mr. P.C. Larkin, and Mr. Massey; and Ministers to Washington like Mr. Massey and Mr. McCarthy. Generally speaking, however, appointees were Civil Servants of academic rather than aristocratic or wealthy background and resources.