

in external matters by Sir Robert Borden and his successor, accompanied by advisory delegations, increased, permanent Canadian representation in such places as London, Washington, Geneva and Paris were necessitated; and the business with and supervision of those permanent missions necessitated a stronger departmental organization at the "hub" in Ottawa. Sir Robert Borden added a Legal Adviser, and, as Secretary of State for External Affairs, appointed to the Department and then coopted to his Office various Private Secretaries and clerical staff, to assist him in his international activities. The embryonic representation abroad, however, did not result in an enlargement of the senior staff at home, consisting of three officers, until the rapid expansion of diplomatic missions after 1927, when the Department expanded correspondingly.

On the other hand, the small Department did not itself create a demand for permanent missions abroad, and Pope did not promote them. It did, however, sub-consciously feel that the need of more independent sources of foreign information than that supplied from London; and in the long run this implied Canadian agents stationed abroad and reporting to Ottawa, as in the case of the Canadian Advisory Officer in Geneva. It was not the Department, but the inevitable involvement of Canada in international matters in the League of Nations and elsewhere, that instigated the beginnings of a Canadian diplomatic service. Once this process had been begun, mainly in the 1920's following the First War, it gathered momentum, until in