

to be improved, developed, and put to more influential use. The Pope framework was such that further expansion could, without inconvenience, be carried forward according to the increasing tasks and pressure for services. The sub-structure created by Pope was ready to receive an upper structure as necessity required. The new pattern of enlargement was not yet blue-printed, but both Christie and Pope had studied and reported on the structure of the Foreign Office in London and the State Department in Washington, and had filed these useful guides and reference-material as a basis for future planning in Ottawa.

Moreover, the matter of separate Canadian diplomatic representation abroad, - commencing with Washington - had already been clarified and agreed to, in 1920; in 1924 the Irish Free State had already brought the experiment into application; and this vista of autonomy lay open, ready for practical application by Canada as soon as the government was ready. The commencement of Canadian legations abroad was impending when Dr. Skelton took office in 1925; it was implemented the next year, 1926, and the Department was more or less administratively prepared for the innovation when the first Canadian Legation was established in Washington in 1927, followed rapidly by Legations in Paris and Tokyo.