

preparation of the War Book; it was to some extent, a channel of communication to and from the High Commissioner in London, and special agencies in Washington, as well as to and from the British authorities through the Governor General. Some of its staff served in the Prime Minister's bureau, or were attached to Sir Robert Borden on his overseas missions. Borden appreciated the documents and Prints which the Department provided. He listened sympathetically to Pope's complaints or various proposals for administrative reforms, and in many cases intervened to attain the desired improvements. It is true that Pope and the rest of his Department came to be overshadowed by the services, of an advisory nature, of Christie, the Legal Adviser (who also became Secretary of the War Cabinet); and Pope's personal influence became secondary; but Pope, the conscientious executive, had never aspired to be a ^{policy}~~political~~ adviser as Christie was.

In the chapter on "Staff", the growth of the Department's clerical staff during the Borden regime, necessitated largely by the pressures created by the War, has been described. Besides the several Private Secretaries who were taken on the Department's strength and used in the Prime Minister's Office, the number of clerks, typists and messengers increased; under the War Appropriation, a considerable number of "temporaries" were added, and the Passport Bureau hived off in a special section with a numerous staff. Although this expansion was largely promoted by the Under-Secretary,