

Great Britain came to our government from the Dominions Office and nearly all communications from the governments of other self-governing dominions of the Commonwealth came through the Dominions Office. All reached us through the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom resident in Ottawa. Throughout the entire period covered by the correspondence the High Commissioner's staff was on duty night and day. I cannot imagine work being more promptly and efficiently performed in every detail than was the case with the work as carried out in this matter by the Dominions Office in London and by the High Commissioner and the members of his staff in Ottawa." (1)

This makes it quite clear that the Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom had wholly and successfully ^{replaced} the diplomatic role of the older Office of the Governor General.

Sir Francis Floud was succeeded in 1938 by Sir Gerald Campbell, K.C.M.G., but a few years later, when Lord Halifax was appointed British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Gerald Campbell was transferred and appointed as British Minister under him. Mr. King said: "I cannot express too warmly the appreciation felt by my colleagues and myself of the exceedingly helpful as well as very pleasant personal relations which existed between Sir Gerald and ourselves throughout the whole of the time he held the office of High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada. . . We are fortunate, indeed, that Sir Gerald Campbell is to be succeeded by a High Commissioner who comes to us not as a stranger but as a friend. The Government was particularly gratified to learn of the appointment of the Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, as the new tenant of Earnscliffe."

(1) H. of Commons Debates, January 18, 1937. p.45.