

Government of Great Britain, with whom, at a moment's notice, I can confer, or who, at a moment's notice, can confer with me; to know that we are known to each other, and that he, resident here, can learn for himself at first-hand some of the considerations and problems of which the Government of Canada has to take account, and interpret them to his own Government in words which it would be impossible to place in despatches, and that all this can be effected without directly or indirectly involving the Crown or its representative in any possible difference of opinion or controversy, cannot, as I expressed it in a conversation with Sir William Clark yesterday, be other than deeply comforting to one charged with my responsibilities, and not less an advantage to the Government whose interests it is his ^{high} privilege to represent." (1)

In 1934 Sir William Clark was appointed High Commissioner in Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, and High Commissioner to the Union of South Africa. He was consequently replaced by Sir Francis Floud, K.C.B., in 1934.

In 1937, referring to the consultations over the Abdication, Mr. Mackenzie King said in the House of Commons: "I should like to say a word of appreciation of the services which were rendered to our Government at the time of this crisis, so called, by the Dominions Office in London and by Sir Francis Floud, the High Commissioner of the United Kingdom in Ottawa, and members of his staff. Most of the communications from the Prime Minister of

(1) Montreal Gazette, November 5, 1928. Cit. in R.M. Dawson: The Development of Dominion Status, pp.356-7.