

the Department of External Affairs, paid them back from national funds. Where this occurred, almost annually after 1924, in respect of "dog taxes", questions were regularly asked in the Dominion Parliament, and the Prime Minister had to explain the peculiar arrangement. In certain cases he pointed out that in some foreign countries in which Canada had diplomatic Missions, the same arrangement was made: the foreign government reimbursed to the Canadian Minister or Ambassador whatever dog tax or other local dues he was obliged to pay. The provincial and municipal fiscal and tax laws ordinarily did not include an exemption clause for diplomats, and hence could not be initially avoided.⁽¹⁾

In other respects, within the capital, Ottawa, the foreign diplomats enjoyed the traditional privileges and immunities; and to a slightly less degree the foreign consuls de carrière also enjoyed customary privileges and immunities, except invitation to the Drawing Room.⁽²⁾ Most of these privileges and immunities were based on reciprocal action in other countries. Regulations covering those applied in Canada were ultimately drawn up, for the information of the foreign diplomatic and consular corps and other interested parties, such as police and provincial authorities.

These problems were the business of the subsequently-organized Diplomatic and Protocol Division of the Department of External Affairs.

(1) The departmental files are replete with correspondence on this subject of claims, and reimbursement, for costs of dog taxes paid by foreign consuls and diplomats.

(2) See Chapter on "Foreign Consular Affairs" in Part 1 of this Survey.