which in effect, though not in form, was a diplomatic mission. This brought to a head the question of Canadian diplomatic representation at Washington; the authorities in London were consulted, with the result that on May 10, 1920, it was announced to Parliament that "it has been agreed that his Majesty on advice of his Canadian ministers, shall appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary who will have charge of Canadian affairs and will at all times be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in matters of purely Canadian concern, acting upon instructions from, and reporting direct to the Canadian Government. In the absence of the Ambassador the Canadian Minister will take charge of the whole embassy and of the representation of Imperial as well as Canadian interests. He will be accredited by his Majesty to the President with the necessary powers for the purpose. This new arrangement will not denote any departure either on the part of the British Government or of the Canadian Government from the principle of the diplomatic unity of the British Empire." The principle involved in this arrangement had, as a matter of fact, already been accepted in the appointment of the International Joint Commission. Up to May, 1922, however, no Canadian Minister to Washington had been appointed.

**Negotiation of Treaties.**—The right to negotiate commercial and other treaties has been developing almost from the beginning. In 1871, the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald, became one of the British commissioners acting under instructions from the British Government, at the conference that resulted in the Treaty of Washington. This dual function, however, he found a very difficult one. In 1874, Hon. Geo. Brown was associated with the British Minister at Washington for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty between Canada and the United States. In 1878, the High Commissioner, Sir A. T. Galt, was commissioned to undertake negotiations with France and Spain for better commercial relations, these negotiations, however, to be conducted by the British Ambassador. In 1884, the High Commissioner for Canada, Sir Charles Tupper, in conjunction with the British Ambassador to Spain, was given full powers to conduct negotiations for a commercial treaty between Canada and Spain, the negotiations to be conducted by Sir Charles Tupper, the convention to be signed by both plenipotentiaries. In 1891, the Canadian Parliament petitioned for the denunciation of the commercial treaties with the German Zollverein and Belgium, which prevented Canada from extending preferential treatment to British products. The new Canadian tariff of 1897 provided for the grant of preferential treatment to British goods, and at the Colonial Conference of that year, the Premiers of the self-governing colonies unanimously recommended "the denunciation at the earliest convenient time of any treaties which now hamper the commercial relations between Great Britain and her colonies." The treaties were accordingly denounced. In 1907, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Brodeur negotiated a commercial convention between Canada and France, and in 1911, the negotiations regarding reciprocity