

own ambassadors and other representatives abroad; levies its own taxes; makes its own laws which are executed by a government dependent on the will of a majority of the people; and maintains its own military, naval and air forces. In short, Canada has achieved the full status of democratic nationhood within the Commonwealth of Nations.

PART II.—MACHINERY OF GOVERNMENT

Section 1.—The Federal Government

Subsection 1.—The Executive

The Crown.—The British North America Act provides that “the Executive Government and authority of and over Canada is . . . vested in the Queen”. The functions of the Crown, which are substantially the same as those of the Queen in relation to the Government of the United Kingdom, are discharged in Canada by the Governor General in accordance with established principles of responsible government. The practical executive functions of government are exercised by the Cabinet.

Apart from her constitutional position in relation to the various governments of the Commonwealth countries the Queen is Head of the Commonwealth and symbolizes the association of the member countries. Until 1953 the title of the Queen was the same throughout the Commonwealth. Constitutional developments put the title somewhat out of accord with the facts of the position and in December 1952 it was decided by the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth countries meeting at London, Eng., that new forms of title for each country should be devised. The title for Canada was approved by Parliament and established by a Royal Proclamation on May 29, 1953. The title of the Queen, so far as Canada is concerned, now is:—

“Elizabeth the Second, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and her other realms and territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith”

The Governor General.—The Governor General, appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister of Canada, traditionally serves for a term of five years. He exercises the executive authority of the Queen in relation to the Government of Canada under the Letters Patent constituting the Office of Governor General and the provisions of the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1952. Acting under the recommendations of his responsible advisers he summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament and assents to Bills and exercises other executive functions.

2.—Governors General of Canada since Confederation, 1867

Name	Date of Appointment	Date of Assumption of Office
VISCOUNT MONCK, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
LORD LISGAR, G.C.M.G.	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
The EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
The MARQUIS OF LANSBERRY, K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
The MARQUIS OF LANSBERRY, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON, G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
The EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
The EARL OF MINTO, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
EARL GREY, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
FIELD MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
GENERAL THE LORD BYNG OF VIMY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921
VISCOUNT WILLINGDON OF RATTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	Aug. 5, 1926	Oct. 2, 1926
The EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, G.C.M.G.	Feb. 9, 1931	Apr. 4, 1931
LORD TWEEDSMUIR OF ELSFIELD, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.H.	Aug. 10, 1935	Nov. 2, 1935
MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Apr. 3, 1940	June 21, 1940
FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALEXANDER OF TUNIS, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.	Aug. 1, 1945	Apr. 12, 1946
The Right Honourable VINCENT MASSEY, C.H.	Jan. 24, 1952	Feb. 28, 1952