

the Second World War to denote what is now always called the Cabinet. ("Cabinet" was sometimes employed, but it remained a relatively rare term until the 1940s, when its use was promoted by the Clerk of the Privy Council, Arnold Heenev, who also became the first Secretary to the Cabinet.) "Privy Council" has accordingly been used in the document headings and "Council" has been used in the footnotes, etc., instead of "Committee of the Privy Council" or "Cabinet."

Approval of Orders-in-Council: Although Orders-in-Council had to be formally approved by the Governor General, he did not attend the Council meetings or play any role in the Council's decisions. After each meeting, the Clerk of the Privy Council sent the approved Orders to Rideau Hall for signature.

Control of the Mounted Police: From the creation of the North-West Mounted Police in 1873 until the defeat of Sir John A. Macdonald's government a very short time thereafter, Macdonald directly controlled the force in his capacity as Minister of Justice. In 1876 Alexander Mackenzie's government assigned this function to the Secretary of State. From the time when Macdonald regained office in 1878 until his death in 1891, control of the police was associated with various cabinet portfolios he himself held. Following his death, it was given to the President of the Privy Council, where it remained until late 1921. Except for a brief period in 1922 when the RCMP was under the control of the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Minister of Justice was responsible throughout the rest of the period covered by this volume.

Between 1891 and 1921, some prime ministers also held the portfolio of President of the Privy Council and thus, like Macdonald, were in direct control of the force. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was among this group. In the headings of documents written by or addressed to him in this capacity, he is identified as President of the Privy Council rather than as Prime Minister.

The Comptroller and the Commissioner of the Mounted Police: In 1873 Frederick White (then a clerk in the Department of Justice) was selected by Sir John A. Macdonald to assist with the organization of the force and to be its first Comptroller. In 1883 the position of Comptroller was made equivalent in status to that of a deputy minister. Because the NWMP was a branch of the civil government and not a military organization, White was thus its head. After White's retirement in 1913 he had two successors, Lawrence Fortescue and Angus McLean. With the amalgamation of the Royal North-West Mounted Police and the Dominion Police, the post of Comptroller was changed to Financial Comptroller, and the Commissioner became the chief official of the new Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Legations and Embassies: According to the rules of diplomacy formulated at the Congress of Vienna (1815), only the great powers exchanged ambassadors among themselves. The most common type of diplomatic mission was a legation, headed by a minister rather than by an ambassador. The United Kingdom had legations,