

for each country. 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 is the personal representative in Canada of the sovereign, by whom he is appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister of Canada. As of October 1, 1947, the Governor General, acting on the advice of Cabinet, may legally exercise all of the Sovereign's powers and authorities in respect of Canada, though certain functions continue, in practice, to be exercised by the Crown in Britain on Canadian advice. The Governor General is, by virtue of his office, vested through the Queen with command of the Canadian Armed Forces.

The Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons constitute the Parliament of Canada. The Queen, normally represented by the Governor General, must give assent to all enactments passed by the Senate and the House of Commons before they can become law. This and other statutory powers given to the Governor General must again be read in conjunction with the long-established doctrine of responsible government; these powers are, in practice, exercised only by and with the advice of the Cabinet or any of its members. In practice, royal assent to the enactments of the Houses of Parliament is always given.

Acting on the recommendations of the Prime Minister, the Governor General may summon, prorogue and dissolve Parliament, appoint the Speaker of the Senate, and perform other functions. There is also a group of functions that form a part of the prerogative powers but, unlike some other powers of the same origin, have continued to be closely identified with the Governor General as a person and have not been brought under Cabinet control. In particular, these duties include ensuring that there is always a Prime Minister and a responsible Cabinet in office, through the exercise of the power to appoint a Prime Minister, the right to refuse to grant a dissolution of Parliament and the right to dismiss a Government. The Governor General's discretion in exercising these powers is, however, closely regulated by previous usage and the counsel of constitutional doctrine, and rarely involves more than the formal recognition of an existing situation. A third group of functions of the Governor