

CHAPTER XVI.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. British North America Act. | 13. Washington Treaty. |
| 2. Duties of Governor-General. | 14. Dual Representation. |
| 3. The Senate. | 15. New Brunswick School Act. |
| 4. The House of Commons. | 16. Change in the Dominion Ministry. |
| 5. The Provincial Legislatures. | 17. Riel and Lepine. |
| 6. Admission of other provinces. | 18. Progress in 1876. |
| 7. Duties of Parliament. | 19. Depression of trade. |
| 8. Debt and revenue. | 20. Halifax Commission. |
| 9. Dominion Day. | 21. Canadian sentiment. |
| 10. Nova Scotia dissatisfied. | 22. Concluding words. |
| 11. Manitoba. | |
| 12. British Columbia. | |

1. The **Dominion of Canada** began in 1867, with the union of the four provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. By the "British North America Act," the name of Upper Canada was changed to **Ontario**, and that of Lower Canada to **Quebec**. It is important to understand this Act, because it made provision for three important things: first, how the Dominion was to be governed; second, how each province was to be governed, and, third, how the Dominion might, in the future, be enlarged by adding other provinces.

2. According to that Act, the authority of the **Sovereign** of the British Empire, was to be represented by a Governor-General, in whom was to be vested the power by which the laws are to be carried out. For this reason, he appoints the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces, and the judges of the various courts. He is the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces in the Dominion, and no Act of Parliament can become law until he has given his assent to it. In him resides the power to commute the sentence of a court of justice.