

A change of policy, by reason of a change of Government, may occur at any time, and an election to decide as to the views of the people on the change may be held at any time.

The Dominion Parliament controls the criminal law, the militia, the post office, railways, indirect taxation by the tariff and excise, trade relations with other countries, and, speaking generally, all matters of national concern.

The Dominion owns and controls the administration of the public lands in the three Central Provinces and throughout Northern Canada. These provinces contain many millions of acres of unoccupied agricultural government land, and the responsibility for their development rests upon the Dominion Government.

The provinces are governed by legislatures elected by the people, and have responsible government on the same principles as the Dominion. They are charged with providing the civil law and administering both civil and criminal laws.

They provide for education and for municipal government, and for direct taxation in their support, and generally all matters of a purely provincial or local nature.

#### EDUCATION.

Primary education in Canada is amply provided for in all the provinces, and in nearly all it is free. The figures for 1913 show that there were then 24,871 public and high schools, with 86,019 teachers and 1,218,808 pupils. Canada spent on education in 1913, \$49,246,370. Of the population of five years and over in 1911, 88.98 per cent. can read and write, and .052 per cent. able to read only, and 10.50 per cent. cannot read or write. The system of education is mainly compulsory (except in Manitoba) and unsectarian.

#### RELIGION.

There is no State Church in Canada, but there are numerous places of worship belonging to the different denominations. According to the census returns of 1911 the adherents of the principal religious bodies were as follows:

Roman Catholics . . . . .	2,833,041	Mennonites . . . . .	44,611
Presbyterians . . . . .	1,115,324	Congregationalists . . . . .	34,054
Methodists . . . . .	1,079,892	Salvation Army . . . . .	18,834
Anglicans . . . . .	1,043,017	Christians . . . . .	16,773
Baptists . . . . .	382,666	Evangelical . . . . .	10,595
Lutherans . . . . .	229,864	Buddhists . . . . .	10,012
Greeks . . . . .	85,507	Brethren . . . . .	9,278
Jews . . . . .	74,564		

#### JUSTICE AND CRIME.

Respect for law and maintenance of order are very prominent features of life in Canada, as distinguished from most other new countries. The criminal statistics show a slight increase, but there is very little serious crime in Canada. In 1914 there were 21,438 convictions in all for indictable offences, of which 18,315 were first convictions. Only 241 of these offences called for sentences of five years and over, and only in 27 instances was sentence of death passed. In 5,518 cases the offender was allowed the option of a fine.

Each Province supports its own police force. The Canadian Pacific Railway has its own police system.

#### TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has been well called one of the wonders of the world, and is the longest continuous track railway under one management in the world. It was constructed from coast to coast in five years instead of ten, as per contract, and its total mileage is over 18,000. It possesses, or controls through a subsidiary company, 76 steamships, 2,255 locomotives, 2,781 passenger and sleeping cars, and 95,395 freight cars. During the year ending June 30, 1916, it carried 13,833,978 passengers and 29,276,872 tons of freight.

#### BANKING AND SAVINGS.

Canada has 1,284 Post Office and Government Savings Banks.

There are 22 chartered banks in the Dominion with branches all over the country. In ten years their assets have almost doubled, their capital has increased 25 per cent., and their note circulation has