As an evidence of the efficient administration of the Canadian post, the records show that out of 4.973,000 letters registered in 1902, fewer than eighty were lost, including losses due to fire. wreck, and all similar mishaps.

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES SHOW THE GROWTH OF THE POSTAL SERVICE IN THIRTY-ONE YEARS.

					7												Letters includ- ing post-cards posted	No. letters per capita
1871																	27,050,000	7.69
1881	9								0								57,810,000	11.11
1891				٠,									4				118.275,000	20.22
1901		4					į,										218.492.000	35.57
1902																	239.971.000	39.15

XIX.

Government, Finance, Education.

The Dominion of Canada has a general Parliament, elected every five years, and each Province has also a legislature of its own to deal with Provincial affairs.

Those who planned the Canadian system of Government tried to follow closely that of the motherland. Corresponding to the British House of Lords and House of Commons, there are, in Canada, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Governor-General is appointed by the King, on the advice of

his Ministers, and represents the Crown. The Senators are appointed by the Governor-General, on the recommendation of his Ministers, and the members of the House of Commons are

elected by direct popular vote. In Canada nearly every man over twenty-one years old has a vote. The Governor-General is advised by a Cabinet chosen from the political party that has a majority in the Commons. Thus Canada has both representative and responsible government.

Although the territories of the Northwest-Alberta, Sas-



Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

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katchewan, and Assiniboia-are not yet Provinces, they have a local legislature which meets at Regina.

In all matters affecting herself only Canada has full selfgovernment, the union with Great Britain resting upon common interests and loyalty. British goods are accorded a preferential rate of duty to encourage the expansion of trade with the motherland.

