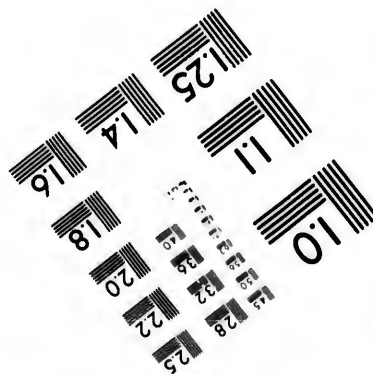
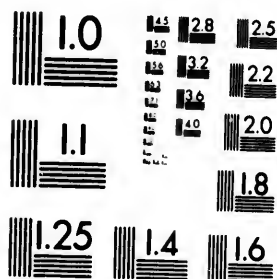


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HOW

# WE ARE GOVERNED

TORONTO:  
THE EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, by the Educational Publishing Company, at the Department of Agriculture.



## PREFACE

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Canada is eminently a self-governing country, and our educational systems aim at developing good, intelligent, patriotic citizens, who have a clear conception of our Federal, Provincial, Municipal, and School systems of government, and are prepared to cope intelligently with the duties and difficulties of citizenship.

Hitherto there has been no work suitable for the pupils of our public schools on the subject of **HOW WE ARE GOVERNED**. A certain amount of information was to be obtained incidentally from our newspapers and histories; but this information was not systematically arranged, and so was of little value for school purposes.

To supply the need, we have prepared this modest little work, and offer no apology in placing it before the public. We trust it will be found useful to the youth of Canada, for whom it has been prepared.

A. F.



## CHAPTER I.

# CANADA—PAST AND PRESENT

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**1 Founding of Canada :—**The early history of Canada is intimately connected with that of *France*. In 1535 *Jacques Cartier* discovered and sailed up the noble *River St. Lawrence*; but the founder of the colony was the renowned *Champlain*, who, from 1603 to 1635, was indefatigable in his efforts to colonize the new land. At that time the government of the colony was in the hands of the *fur companies*, and these were more interested in the profits of the fur trade than in the improvement of the colony. Lax methods of colonization, and *Indian wars*, almost ruined the colony.

**2. Royal Government :—**Through the efforts of the *Abbé Laval*, the rule of the fur companies was replaced in 1663 by *Royal Government*, which lasted until the Conquest. The chief officers were, the *Governor*, the *Intendant*, and afterwards the *Bishop*, each having charge of a particular branch of the Government. Besides these there was a *Council* appointed by the Crown. The people had no say in the government of the country. The laws of France—*Custom of Paris*—and *Seignorial Tenure* were established in the colony.

**3. The Conquest of Canada :—**Wars between Britain and France invariably caused the outbreak of

hostilities in America. In the *last* of these *colonial wars*, the British after a determined struggle from 1758 to 1760, *conquered Canada*, and the *Peace of Paris* confirmed the change of ownership. From that day to the present Canada has been a part of the great *British Empire*.

**4. Early British Rule:**—For a few years Canada was under *Military Government*. The officers of the army presided over the Courts, which were held at Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. The French colonists retained possession of their property; their religion was not interfered with; and good government soon made the people contented with their foreign rulers.

**5. The Quebec Act:**—In 1774 the Quebec Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, regulating the government of Canada. There was to be a *Council* of advisors, less than half the members being French. French civil law was retained, the Roman Catholic Church was confirmed in her old-time privileges, and the French colonists generally were given the same privileges as British citizens.

**6. The Constitutional Act:**—The British settlers in Canada greatly disliked French Civil Law, and were very anxious to have a Parliament. In order to please both British and French, the Constitutional Act was passed in London in 1791, by which Canada was divided into two provinces—Upper Canada and Lower Canada. In each there was to be a *Legislature* composed of two Houses, the *Legislative Council* appointed by the Crown, and the *Legislative Assembly* elected by the people for four years. Besides, there was to be an *Execu-*

*tive Council* the members of which were to be responsible to the Crown only. In Upper Canada, British Institutions were introduced, while in Lower Canada French Civil Law and Seignorial Tenure were retained. Thus the British Government lost a golden opportunity of thoroughly uniting the two peoples.

**7. Political Abuses:**—In *Upper Canada* the offices were filled with the friends of the Councils, this official class long bearing the name of the *Family Compact*. The *revenue* was not under the control of the Assembly; the question of the *Clergy Reserves* roused religious differences; the *Executive Council* was not responsible to the Assembly; and these, combined with the abuses of the *Family Compact*, led to fierce debates in the Legislature and out.

In *Lower Canada*, in addition to the matter of the *revenue* and the struggle for *Responsible Government*, there were *race troubles* between the British and the French, the latter contending that they did not get their proper share in the work of government.

**8. The Rebellion:**—After a struggle of many years, it seemed clear that no reform could be effected, and, in 1837, the extreme Reformers in each province, led by *Mackenzie* and *Papineau*, broke out into open rebellion. Although they were quickly subdued and compelled to flee to the United States, their efforts were not in vain.

**9. Lord Durham's Report:**—The Rebellion drew the attention of the British Government to the grievances of the Canadians. *Lord Durham* was sent out to Canada to investigate, and on his return



made a report advising certain measures. This resulted in the passage of the *Act of Union* in 1840, the Act coming into force the following year.

**10. The Act of Union:**—By this Act, Upper and Lower Canada were re-united under the name of the *Province of Canada*. The *Executive Council* was made responsible to the Assembly, and this latter body was also given control of the revenue. There were to be two Houses of Parliament as before—the *Legislative Council* and the *Legislative Assembly*—Upper and Lower Canada being *equally represented* in each House.

**11. Representation by Population:**—This *Legislative Union* seemed to work well for a time; but settlers were pouring into the West, and soon Upper Canada, which had the smaller population in 1841, outstripped the lower province. The Upper Canadians then began to agitate for representation by population. It was now seen that the Act of Union was only a temporary arrangement.

**12. The British North America Act:**—Between 1858 and 1864, the two political parties were so nearly equal in numbers that changes of government were vexatiously frequent. In the latter year a *Coalition Ministry* was formed, and both parties set to work vigorously to bring about a *Federation*. A conference was held at Quebec, delegates being present from all the *eastern British Provinces*. A *scheme of government* was drawn up which was finally passed by the British Parliament early in 1867, under the name of the *British North America Act*.

**13. Growth:**—The Dominion of Canada came into existence on *July 1st, 1867*, the date of the enforcement of the *British North America Act*. At first it was composed of four provinces—*Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia*. Since that time its size has been considerably increased. In 1870 the vast *Hudson Bay Territory* was acquired; in 1871 *British Columbia* entered the Dominion; and, in 1873, *Prince Edward Island* became a part of the federation.

**14. Provinces and Districts:**—The Dominion of Canada is at present composed of the following:—

**Provinces:—**

<i>Ontario.</i>	} United to form the Dominion, 1867.
<i>Quebec.</i>	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>	
<i>Manitoba</i> —Organized in 1870.	
<i>British Columbia</i> —Entered the Dominion, 1871.	
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —Entered the Dominion in 1873.	

<i>Alberta.</i>	} Organized in 1905.
<i>Saskatchewan.</i>	

**Territories:—**

<i>Yukon.</i>	} Organized in 1896; still under the control of the Dominion Government.
<i>North West.</i>	

**15. Form of Government :—**The Dominion forms what is known as a *Confederation*. There is a *Federal Government* at Ottawa which looks after all national matters. At the capital of each province is a *Provincial Government*, which takes charge of local matters.

**16. The Constitution :—**By the Constitution of a country we mean in general the *Act or Acts of Parliament, Customs, and Judicial Decisions* which define the form and powers of government of that country. The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada is the *British North America Act*, with some later amendments. In case of a dispute as to whether the Dominion or a province has control of a certain matter, the decision of the Privy Council of Great Britain is conclusive.



## CHAPTER II.

# THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

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### THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

#### 1. The Executive Branch:—

- (1) *The Governor-General.*
- (2) *The Cabinet.*

These form the body known as the *Governor-General in Council*, and they direct the work of government in the Dominion. They issue *Orders-in-Council*, which have the effect of law, but must be ratified by Parliament at its next session. These Orders-in-Council are made out by the Cabinet, and are signed by the Governor-General, or by his representative in his absence.

#### 2. The Legislative Branch:—

- (1) *The Governor-General.*
- (2) *The House of Senate.*
- (3) *The House of Commons.*

These form the Dominion *Parliament*, and their work is to legislate or make laws. These laws are known as Acts of Parliament.

#### 3. The Judicial Branch:—

- (1) *The Supreme Court of Canada.*
- (2) *The Exchequer Court of Canada.*
- (3) *The Admiralty Court of Canada.*

The work of this branch is to interpret and enforce the laws, and in the case of the first mentioned to act as a Court of Appeal from decisions of the inferior courts of the Dominion.

### POWERS OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

The Dominion has control of such matters as :—

- (1) Trade and commerce.      (2) The postal service.
- (3) Customs and excise.      (4) The militia.
- (5) Criminal law.      (6) The census.
- (7) Public debt and property.
- (8) Public land in the districts and Manitoba.
- (9) Bankruptcy and insolvency.
- (10) Navigation, shipping, fisheries, harbors and light-houses.
- (11) Public works, canals, steamboat lines and telegraphs.
- (12) Everything relating to money—banks, banking, currency, coinage, interest, &c.
- (13) All matters not expressly granted to the provinces.
- (14) In common with the provinces, agriculture, immigration and railways.

### THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

**1. Office and Salary :—**The *Governor-General* is the representative of the Sovereign in Canada. He is appointed by the British Government, and usually holds office for five years. He receives a salary of £10,000 a year, besides the cost of maintaining the vice-regal residence, Rideau Hall, at Ottawa.

**2. Duties :—**The public work of the Governor-General is not arduous. He *summons* Parliament at the beginning of each Session, and *prorogues* that body at the end of the Session. He also *dissolves* Parliament (that is, the House of Commons), in which case a general election must be held; signs Orders-in-Council and Bills; and pardons criminals—all being done on the advice of the Cabinet. As representative of the Sovereign he is the ostensible head of the military and naval forces of Canada.

He occasionally *disallows* or “vetoes” a provincial law, which is considered unconstitutional or hurtful to the Dominion as a whole; or he may *reserve* a federal bill for the consideration of the British Government. In the main, however, he signs all public documents. As Canada is under *Responsible Government*, all blame in such cases must be placed upon the Cabinet, on whose advice he signs the documents.

**3. Social Functions :—**The social functions of the vice-regal party are very important. Distinguished persons of Canada or foreign countries are entertained in a manner befitting their station; public institutions are formally opened; and the high moral tone of the Governor-General's home has an important influence upon the social life of the capital and the country at large. The Governor-General and his distinguished partner also perform valuable service by encouraging science, art and literature.

## THE CABINET.

**1. How Formed :—**The *Cabinet* or *Ministry* is the body of men who direct the government of the

country. The leader is known as the Premier or Prime Minister.

When a Ministry resigns, the Governor-General summons a prominent member of the party lately in power, or the leader of the *Opposition*, and entrusts him with the task of forming a new Ministry. This person, who becomes the *Premier*, then chooses as many associates as he requires, and these all combined form the new Ministry or Cabinet. All who are members of the House of Commons must then go back to their constituencies for re-election.

**2. Responsible Government:**—The Cabinet is *responsible* to the House of Commons for its official actions. Hence it must have the support of a majority of the members of the House of Commons. All Ministers must have seats in either the House of Senate or the House of Commons.

The Cabinet is usually composed of members of the political party which is strongest in the Lower House. In case all the members are of one party it is known as *Party Government*; should the Cabinet be chosen from more than one political party it is known as a *Coalition Ministry*.

**3. Departments:**—For convenience in handling public business, the work of government is divided into *departments*. At the head of each department is placed a *Cabinet Minister* who is said to hold a *portfolio*. Besides these there are sometimes other Ministers who hold no portfolio, and who sit only at meetings of the Cabinet. Each head of a department is assisted by a *Deputy-Minister* and a staff of Clerks and others. The following is a list of the most important departments at Ottawa:—

DEPARTMENT.	MINISTER.
Post Office Department.	Postmaster-General.
Dept. of Agriculture.	Minister of Agriculture.
Dept. of Finance.	Minister of Finance.
Dept. of Justice.	Minister of Justice.
Dept. of Public Works.	Minister of Public Works.
Dept. of Railways and Canals.	Minister of Railways and Canals.
Dept. of the Interior.	Minister of the Interior.
Dept. of State.	Secretary of State.
Dept. of Militia and Defence.	Minister of Militia and Defence.
Dept. of Marine and Fisheries.	Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Dept. of Trade and Commerce.	Minister of Trade and Commerce.
Dept. of Inland Revenue.	Minister of Inland Revenue.
Customs Department.	Controller of Customs.

**4. Duties:**—The Cabinet, in conjunction with the Governor-General (Governor-General in Council), *issues Orders-in-Council* when necessary, and *appoints* such *federal officers* as Lieutenant-Governors, Senators, Judges, Postmasters, Customs and Excise Officers and other officials. The Cabinet *directs the work of government* and of Parliament, and prepares many important bills which are submitted to Parliament when that body is in session.

**5. Salaries:**—The Premier's salary is \$8000 a year. Each of the other Ministers having portfolio receives \$7000 a year, while those without portfolio receive no salary. All Ministers receive their *sessional allowance* of \$1000, as in the case of other Senators and Members of Parliament, and their travelling expenses are also paid.

**6. Privy Council of Canada:**—All persons who are now *members of the Dominion Cabinet*, or who have been members of *former Cabinets*, are ex-officio members of the Privy Council of Canada. In practice, however, it is generally composed of members of the existing Cabinet only.



## THE HOUSE OF SENATE.

**1. Members :—**The House of Senate is known as the *Upper House*, and corresponds to the House of Lords in the British Parliament. Its members, called *Senators*, are appointed to office by the Governor-General in Council, and bear the title Honorable (Hon.).

**2. Qualifications for Office :—**A Senator must possess the following qualifications :—

- (1) He must be thirty years of age.
- (2) He must be a British subject.
- (3) He must own property of the value of \$4000.
- (4) He must reside in the province (or district in Quebec) for which he is appointed.

**3. Number of Senators :—**The total number of Senators is eighty and they are apportioned among the provinces as follows :—

Ontario.....	24	Senators.
Quebec.....	24	"
Nova Scotia.....	10	} 24 "
New Brunswick.....	10	
Prince Edward Island...	4	
Manitoba.....	6	"
British Columbia.....	6*	"
Alberta.....	6	"
Saskatchewan.....	6	"

\* Proposed

*In case of emergency* either *three* or *six* extra Senators may be appointed ; but, so far, this has never been done.

**4. Tenure of Office :—**Senators are appointed for life ; but the position ~~may~~ become vacant before death :—

- (1) By crime or treason.
- (2) By voluntary resignation.
- (3) By loss of property or bankruptcy.
- (4) By becoming a subject of a foreign nation.
- (5) By absence from Parliament for two successive sessions.
- (6) By change of residence from the province (or district in Quebec).

**5. Presiding Officer:**—The presiding officer is called the *Speaker*. He is *appointed* to office by the Governor-General in Council, for the term of one Parliament as a rule. It is his duty to preside at all regular Sessions of the House of Senate, to maintain order, and decide on all matters in dispute regarding rules, etc. He votes on *all questions*; in case of a tie he *must vote "No."*

**6. Other Officials:**—Besides the Speaker, there are other officers of the Senate, the chief ones being, Clerk of the Senate, Sergeant-at-Arms, Chaplain, Translators, Reporters, Clerks, etc.

**7. Duties of the Senate:**—The Senate aids in making laws. Any Bill, except one relating to money, may originate in this House and may be amended or rejected. Money Bills must originate in the House of Commons. These may be rejected *in toto* by the Senate, but must not be amended by that body. The Bill receives its first, second, and third reading before "passing" the House. Unless there is a *quorum*—15 members including the Speaker—no work can be proceeded with.

**8. The Session:**—At least once a year, Parliament is *summoned* by the Governor-General for the

transaction of public business. The *Session*, as it is called, may continue for several weeks or months.

On the first day, both Houses assemble in the Senate Chamber to hear the Governor-General read the "*Speech from the Throne*," after which the members of the Commons go to their own Chamber and the regular work of the Session begins. As a rule there are one or more *daily* Sessions in each House, the first commencing at 3 p.m. When all public business has been despatched, Parliament is *prorogued*.

**9. Sessional Allowance:**—Each Senator receives a sessional allowance of \$1000 in case the Session is over *30 days in length*, besides ten cents a mile going and returning; for a shorter period each receives *ten dollars* a day and mileage.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**1. The Members:**—The House of Commons, or *Lower House*, is the popular body in Parliament. Its members, known as *Members of Parliament*, are elected by the people for the term of *five years*, when they may go up for re-election.

**2. Qualifications:**—A Member of the House of Commons must be a *British subject* of the full age of twenty-one years, not disqualified by law. *No property qualification* is required; but should the Member become a bankrupt or insane, or be convicted of felony, he thereby vacates his seat.

**3. Number of Members.**—The various provinces and the North-West Territories are represented according to their population, this principle being known as *Representation by Population*. The num-



ber of Members for *Quebec* remains at 65 at all times. The other provinces have more or fewer Members according as their population compares with that of *Quebec*. After each *census*—taken in 1871 and every ten years since—the proper number of Members for each province is ascertained. At present the number of Members is as follows :

Ontario.....	82	Members.
Quebec.....	always 65	"
Nova Scotia.....	16	"
New Brunswick.....	11	"
Manitoba.....	15	"
British Columbia.....	13	"
Prince Edward Island....	4	"
Alberta.....	12	"
Saskatchewan.....	16	"
Yukon.....	1	"
<hr/>		
Total.....	234	

**4 General Elections :—**There is no fixed time for elections, the matter being entirely in the hands of the Governor-General in Council. When the House of Commons is *dissolved* there must be a *general election*, that is, there must be an election in every *constituency*, riding, or electoral division throughout Canada. The elections are held on the same day, with a few exceptions. The official *nominations* in most cases are held one week previous to the day of election. If but one candidate is nominated, he is declared *elected by acclamation*. As a rule two or more candidates are nominated, and then the successful one can be found only by voting, which must take place on the day named for the election.

The electors vote *by ballot*, and the candidate who receives the highest number of votes is declared elected.

**5. Bye-Elections** :—Should a Member die, resign, or be unseated by the courts, or in any way the seat become vacant, an election must be held in the particular constituency deprived of its Member. This is known as a *Bye-Election*, and the method of procedure is precisely the same as in the case of a general election.

**6. Tenure of Office** :—A Member of Parliament is entitled to his seat for a term of five years, unless he is unseated by the Courts, or the House should be sooner dissolved. Should a Member cease to be a British subject, be convicted of crime or become bankrupt, the seat would become vacant also. The five years dates from the time the writs are returnable by the Returning Officers, not from the date of the election. A person may be elected again and again in a constituency. Many Members have held seats in the Commons for over a score of years.

**7. Qualifications of Voters** :—At present, any person who has a vote in provincial elections is entitled to vote in federal elections. As the qualifications differ in the provinces, there is no uniformity throughout Canada.

**8. Presiding Officer** :—When the House of Commons assembles after a general election, a *Speaker* is chosen. He must be a Member of the House, and is generally a member of the political party having a majority in the House. It is customary to choose a *different Speaker for each Parliament*, and he holds office through the various Sessions to

the next general election. The Speaker presides at all regular Sessions of the House. It is his duty to maintain order and to see that all speaking and work generally is done according to parliamentary rules. As Speaker, he does not vote unless there is a tie, in which case he is free to vote as he pleases.

**9. Other Officers of the House:**—Besides the Speaker and Deputy-Speaker, there is a large staff of officers, among whom are the Clerk of the House of Commons, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Librarian, Translators, Reporters, Messengers and Clerks.

**10. Duties of the House:**—All Bills must receive their *first*, *second* and *third reading* before being forwarded to the House of Senate or the Governor-General. Any Bill may originate in the House of Commons; all Money Bills *must* originate here. Besides passing Bills, all Orders-in-Council issued since the previous Session of Parliament must be ratified. In case of misgovernment by any Dominion official, the House may order an enquiry. There must be a *quorum* of 20, including the Speaker, before any public business can be proceeded with.

**11. Sessional Allowance:**—Each Member receives a sessional allowance of \$1000 and mileage, as in the case of Senators. For 30 days or less, each Member gets \$10 a day and mileage.

## HOW DOMINION LAWS ARE MADE.

**1. Bills:**—A Bill is a statement of a proposed law. *Money Bills* must originate in the House of Commons, and be recommended by a message from the Governor-General; but other Bills may be intro-

duced in either House. In this description it will be supposed that the Bill *originates in the House of Commons*.

There are two Classes of Bills—*Public* and *Private*. The former are of general importance; the latter relate to companies or special localities. A Bill introduced by a member of the Cabinet is generally called a *Government Bill*, and if defeated in the Commons would cause the resignation of the Cabinet in most cases.

**2. First Reading** :—A Member gives notice of a Bill he is about to bring in, and a day is set for its introduction. On the proper day the Bill is *introduced* and read a first time. It generally receives its *First Reading* as a matter of courtesy, although occasionally it is defeated at once. The whole Bill is not read, but the Clerk of the House merely *reads the title* of the Bill and declares it to be the First (Second or Third) Reading. Private Bills go to Committee after the First Reading.

**3. Second Reading** :—On an appointed day the Bill comes up for its *Second Reading*. If there be any opposition to a Bill it is sure to be manifested at this time. The *general principle* of the Bill is discussed; but no amendments are offered by way of addition to it. Finally the Bill receives its Second Reading, and, if a Public Bill, is referred to the proper Committee. By giving the Bill its Second Reading, the House commits itself to the principle of the Bill although it may object to some of the clauses.

**4. Committees** :—There are several *Standing Committees* such as Railway Committee, Legal Com-

mittee, also *Special Committees*, composed of various members of the House, and meeting generally at some hour of the day when the House is not in Session. Public Bills, if introduced by private Members, are referred to a Standing or Special Committee after the Second Reading. In Committee *amendments* are offered and either accepted or rejected, and the Bill is put into suitable shape.

**5. Committee of the Whole :—**All *Government Bills* are referred to a *Committee of the Whole House* after the Second Reading. On motion, the Speaker leaves the chair, and sits in the Clerk's usual seat. The "mace" is removed and the chair is taken by the Deputy-Speaker, who is elected by the House in the same manner and for the same term as the Speaker. The Bill is considered for a longer or shorter period; then the Speaker resumes the Chair, and the Committee *reports* what *progress* has been made. If the Committee has not finished its work it asks leave to sit again. Public Bills in charge of private Members must go through Committee of the Whole in addition to the usual Standing or Special Committee.

**6. Third Reading :—**When the Bill has gone through Committee, it is ordered to be *read a third time* on a certain day. At the proper time it receives its Third Reading and is passed. It is then sent on to the House of Senate.

**7. The Bill in the Senate :—**In the Senate the Bill is again carried through all the stages of First Reading, Second Reading, Committee and Third Reading, and is passed.



**8. Agreement Between the Houses :—**The Bill generally passes the Senate in substantially the *same form* as it passes the Commons. Should the Senate add any amendments, these *must be agreed to* by the Commons ; but if the Houses fail to agree, the Bill drops for that Session.

**9. The Bill Signed :—**The Bill is then forwarded to the Governor-General, who *signs his name* on the face of it. Before Parliament is prorogued, the titles of the various Bills which have passed the two Houses are read out, and the Governor-General gives the "*Royal Assent*." The Bills are henceforth known as *Acts of Parliament*.

**10. The Bill Reserved :—**Occasionally the Governor-General *reserves* a Bill for the consideration of the *British Government*. This body must, inside of two years, signify its *assent* or *dissent*. In the former case the Bill becomes an Act of Parliament ; in case of disallowance, the reasons must be given.

**11. A Bill Defeated :—**A Bill may be defeated at any stage of the proceedings ; but the most likely place of defeat is on the *Second Reading* or in *Committee*. It may be practically defeated by an amendment which *destroys its purpose*, or it may be defeated on motion that it do not receive a reading. Another common method of defeat is the "*six months' hoist*." Some member moves that the Bill be read "this day six months." As the House is not likely to be in session at that time, the motion, if carried, would defeat the Bill. Many Bills are *withdrawn* before the Second or Third Reading.

**12. Voting in Parliament :—**(1) In minor affairs *no record is kept* of the votes. Members vote

"aye" or "no," (in the Senate "content" or "non-content"), and the Speaker decides by the sound whether the "ayes" or the "noes" are in the majority.

(2) In public matters, where party lines are sharply drawn, a certain number of the Members call for the "*Yeas and Nays*." Each Member then states whether he votes for or against the measure, and a record of the votes is kept in the *Journals of the House*.

**13. Official Language of Parliament :—**  
Either *English* or *French* may be used in debates in the Houses of Parliament. The Journals of the House and all documents must be printed in *both languages*.

## FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

### Supreme Court of Canada.

This consists of a *Chief Justice* and five *Puisne Judges* appointed by the Governor-General in Council. Its functions are as follows :—

- (1) It is the highest *Court of Appeal* within Canada, in civil or criminal cases. Appeals may be taken from this Court to the Privy Council of Great Britain, the highest Court of Appeal in the Empire.
- (2) It decides in *matters submitted by the Dominion Government* for the opinion of the Court.
- (3) It has original jurisdiction in *habeas corpus cases*.

### Exchequer Court of Canada.

This Court consists of one *Judge*, and its chief functions are the following :—

- (1) It has *exclusive* jurisdiction in all claims, suits or actions *against the Crown*.

- (2) It has *concurrent* jurisdiction in revenue cases, enforcement of penalties, annulling of patents of invention or patents respecting lands, cases against Crown officers for misgovernment, &c.

#### **Admiralty Court of Canada.**

This is a division of the Court of Exchequer. There are six districts in the Dominion, each presided over by a local *Judge in Admiralty*. All matters in connection with navigation, shipping, trade and commerce are tried in this Court.



## CHAPTER III.

# THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

### THE THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT.

#### 1. The Executive Branch :—

- (1) *The Lieutenant-Governor.*
- (2) *The Cabinet.*

These form the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. They carry on the government of the province, and issue *Orders-in-Council*, which have the force of law, but must be ratified by the Legislature at its next Session.

#### 2. The Legislative Branch :—

A. In Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan :

- (1) *The Lieutenant-Governor.*
- (2) *The Legislative Assembly.*

B. In Quebec and Nova Scotia :—

- (1) *The Lieutenant-Governor.*
- (2) *The Legislative Council.*
- (3) *The Legislative Assembly.*

These form the Provincial *Legislature*, and they make laws or Acts of Parliament.

#### 3. The Judicial Branch :—

In the various provinces courts differ in name and duties. They may be roughly divided into :—

- (1) Courts for the collection of small debts.
- (2) Courts for minor criminal cases.
- (3) County Courts.
- (4) Superior Courts for most important civil or criminal cases.
- (5) Courts for proving wills.
- (6) Courts for trying election protests.
- (7) Divorce Courts in some provinces.
- (8) Courts of Appeal from inferior Courts.

### POWERS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The following matters are under the control of the provinces :—

- (1) Education.
- (2) Municipal systems.
- (3) Marriages.
- (4) Direct taxation.
- (5) Regulation of the sale of liquor.
- (6) Property and civil rights in the province.
- (7) The enforcement of all laws.
- (8) Crown lands of the province (Manitoba excepted), including timber and minerals.
- (9) Charitable institutions—insane asylums, institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, idiots, &c.
- (10) Appointment of all legal court officers except Judges.
- (11) In common with the Dominion, agriculture, immigration and railways.

### THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

1. **Office and Salary** :—The Lieutenant-Governor is the representative of the Sovereign in provincial matters. He is *appointed* by the Governor-Gen-

eral in Council for the term of *five years*. He receives a salary of from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year, according to the province.

**2. Duties:**—On the advice of his Cabinet he *summons, prorogues or dissolves* the Legislature. He signs *Orders-in-Council*, and *Bills* which have passed the House or Houses of the Legislature. As he performs such duties on the advice of his Ministers, these must bear all responsibility for his actions. The *social duties* of the Lieutenant-Governor are similar to those of the Governor-General.

## THE CABINET.

**1. How Formed:**—The Cabinet is the body of men who direct the government of the province. It is also known as the Ministry, and the leader is the Premier or Prime Minister.

A new Ministry is formed in the same manner as in the case of the Dominion Cabinet. All the new Ministers who are members of the Legislative Assembly must go back for re-election.

**2. Responsible Government:**—The Cabinet is responsible to the Legislative Assembly, hence it must have the support of a majority of the members of that House.

In Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West Territories, where there is but one House, the Legislative Assembly, all Cabinet Ministers must be members of the Assembly.

In the other provinces, the Ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly.

**3. Departments :—**As in the case of the Dominion Government, the Provincial Government is divided into *departments*, each generally having at its head a *Cabinet Minister*, who is assisted by a *Secretary* and a staff of Clerks and others.

The number of departments varies in different provinces. The following is a list of the chief departments in the Province of Ontario, which will give a fair idea of those in the other provinces :—

DEPARTMENT.	MINISTER.
Attorney-General's Dept.	Attorney-General.
Education Dept.	Minister of Education.
Dept. of Agriculture.	Minister of Agriculture.
Dept. of Public Works.	Commissioner of Public Works.
Dept. of Crown Lands.	Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Provincial Treasurer's Dept.	Provincial Treasurer.
Provincial Secretary's Dept.	Provincial Secretary.

**4. Duties of the Cabinet :—**The Cabinet, in connection with the Lieutenant-Governor, issues *Orders-in-Council* when necessary; prepares many important *Bills* for the consideration of the Legislature; and *appoints* such *provincial officers* as Legislative Councillors (when there is a Legislative Council in the province), Sheriffs, Crown Attorneys, Jailors, Registrars of Deeds, Magistrates, Bailiffs, Division Court Clerks, Constables, etc.

**5. Salaries of Ministers :—**Salaries differ in the provinces. In Ontario, the Premier gets \$9000 a year, and each other Cabinet Minister with portfolio, \$6,000. In addition, each gets his *sessional allowance* of \$1400 and mileage, as in the case of other Members of the Assembly.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

**1. Members:**—The Legislative Council, or Upper House, corresponds to the Senate. Its Members are appointed by the Provincial Government for life, and are known as Legislative Councillors. Quebec and Nova Scotia are the only provinces having this House.

**2. Qualifications for Office:**—Each Legislative Councillor must be a British subject and own property of a certain value. If a Member becomes bankrupt, or is convicted of crime, his seat becomes vacant. In Quebec, the qualifications for Legislative Councillor are much the same as those for Dominion Senator.

**3. Speaker and other Officers:**—The *Speaker*, (President in Nova Scotia), the presiding officer, is *appointed* by the Provincial Government. His duties are similar to those of the Speaker of the House of Senate, already described.

Besides the Speaker, there are other officers, such as Clerk of the House, Sergeant-at-arms, Clerks and Translators.

**4. Duties of the Council:**—The Legislative Council aids in making the laws. All Bills must receive their First, Second and Third Readings, as in the case of the Dominion Houses. No Money Bill can originate in this House; any other Bill may. Money Bills may be rejected, but not amended.

**5. Remuneration:**—Each Legislative Councillor receives a Sessional Allowance and mileage, the amount of which varies in the different provinces.



## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

**1. Members:**—The Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, consists of Members who are elected by the people. The Members are generally known as Members of the Legislative Assembly (M.L.A.) or Members of the Provincial Parliament (M.P.P.).

In the provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia Alberta and Saskatchewan, this is the only House in the Legislature. In Prince Edward Island there are two sets of Members, Councillors and Assemblymen, resulting from the union of the two Houses.

**2. Qualifications:**—Each Member must be a British subject of the age of twenty-one years. No property qualification is required, as a rule. No Senator or Member of the House of Commons is eligible for a seat in the Legislature of any province.

**3. Elections:**—The same rules apply in the provinces as in the Dominion, in regard to *Nominations*, *General Elections* and *Bye-Elections*. The voting is by ballot, except in Prince Edward Island.

**4. Tenure of Office:**—The Members of the Assembly are entitled to their seats for the term of four years (in Quebec, 5 years), unless sooner unseated, or the House be dissolved. They may go up for re-election as often as desired.

**5. Voters:**—As a rule there is *Manhood Franchise* in the provinces; but each voter must be a British citizen, and is limited to residence. A property qualification is necessary in Quebec, Nova Scotia, and in elections for Councillors in Prince Edward Island. Woman Franchise is being introduced.

**6. Officers of the House:**—The *Speaker* is the presiding officer. He must be a *Member of the House*, and is chosen by a majority of the Members of the House to the position. A new Speaker is chosen at the first Session after a general election, and he usually holds office until the House is dissolved. His duties are similar to those of the Speaker of the Commons.

Among the other officers of the House are the Clerk of the House, Sergeant-at-Arms, Librarian and a staff of Clerks, Reporters, Messengers and Pages.

**7. Duties of the Assembly:**—All Bills must receive their *First, Second and Third Readings* in this House before being forwarded to the Legislative Council (if such a House forms part of the Legislature), or to the Lieutenant-Governor for his signature. All *Money Bills* must originate in this House, and be recommended by a message from the Lieutenant-Governor. *Orders-in-Council* have to be ratified by the House or Houses composing the Legislature. The Assembly may order *an enquiry* into any provincial matter in which misgovernment or wrongdoing is charged. Before proceeding with public business, there must be a *quorum*—20 members in the Ontario Assembly.

**8. Sessional Allowance:**—The amount of sessional allowance differs in the provinces. In Ontario the Members receive \$600 per Session and a mileage of 10c. a mile; but a certain amount is deducted per day for absence.

## HOW PROVINCIAL LAWS ARE MADE

### A.

#### **Legislature, One House—the Assembly.**

(Ont.; N.B.; P.E.I.; Man.; B.C.; N.W. Ter.)

1. **In the Legislative Assembly:**—The Bill must pass through substantially the same stages as a Bill in the House of Commons. It must be introduced, receive its First and Second Readings, pass through Committee, receive its Third Reading and be passed. (See "How Dominion Laws are Made," page 21.)

2. **The Lieutenant-Governor** signs the Bill, and on the day of the prorogation of the Legislature gives the "Royal Assent." The Bill is then an Act of Parliament.

### B.

#### **Legislature, Two Houses.**

(Que.; N.S.)

1. **In the Legislative Assembly:**—The Bill passes through the various stages as described before.

2. **In the Legislative Council:**—After passing through the Assembly, the Bill goes on to the Upper House, where it again passes through the different stages of Introduction, First Reading, &c.

3. Finally it is signed by the *Lieutenant-Governor* and receives the "Royal Assent," and is known as an Act of Parliament.



## CHAPTER IV.

# MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN ONTARIO

### THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

**1. Districts :—**Each county is divided into districts according to population as follows:—

Not over 25,000 population	.. 4 or 5	Districts.
25,000 to 40,000	..... 5 or 6	"
40,000 to 60,000	..... 6 or 7	"
Over 60,000	..... 8 or 9	"

**2. Qualifications and Term of Office :—**Each district is entitled to *two Councillors* who are *elected* by the ratepayers for the term of *two years*. Each must be a resident ratepayer of his district, a British subject, and possess property of a certain value (\$600 freehold, \$1200 leasehold). No County Councillor may hold a seat in the council of any city, town, village or township, or hold any office under such council.

**3. Nominations :—**Nominations for County Councillors are held on the *second last Monday* of the year, at some place centrally located in each district. The Returning Officer receives nominations in writing for one hour—from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock p.m. In case there are only *two candidates* nominated, the Returning Officer declares them *elected by acclamation*.

**4. Elections :—**If there are more than two candidates nominated there must be an election, which

takes place on the *first Monday in January*. The voting is *by ballot*, and the two who receive the highest number of votes are declared elected.

**5. Bye-Elections:**—In case of the death or resignation of a County Councillor, there must be an election in the district to fill the vacancy. In this case but one person is to be elected, and he must be nominated and elected *in the usual way*.

**6. Voters:**—The qualifications for voters are the same as for other municipal bodies (See page 39).

Each voter has as many votes as there are Councillors to be elected—*two* at the biennial election, *one* at a bye-election; in the former case he may give a vote to each of two candidates or both votes to one candidate.

**7. Duties of the County Council:**—The County Council must keep in repair all *roads* and *bridges* on the boundaries of the county, and certain others within the county. It has charge of the House of Industry, Jail, Court House, and other county buildings, the cost of which is defrayed mainly by the county. It has the *appointment* of certain *county officers*; and makes yearly grants of money to Hospitals, High Schools, and other institutions within the county.

**8. Presiding Officer:**—The chairman of the council is called the *Warden*. He must be a member of the council, and is chosen by the other members of the council at the January meeting for the term of *one year*.

**9. Other Officers:**—There are other officers of the council, who receive their appointment by that

body—the County Clerk, the County Treasurer, the County Inspector of Schools, the Manager and Matron of the House of Industry, and others.

**II. Sessions :—**There are *three regular Sessions* of the County Council each year, in *January, June* and *December*, the first one after the biennial election being for the purpose of organization. There may be special meetings if necessary.

**II. By-Laws :—**All resolutions of the council are called *By-Laws*, and are numbered consecutively. They must be moved and seconded and passed by a majority of the members present, and signed by the Warden before coming in force.

**12. Sources of Revenue :—**The money for county purposes comes from several sources, mainly from *taxes* collected in the usual way in the different lower municipalities. Other sources are, registration of deeds (refund of fees), and auctioneers' licenses.

### OTHER MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

**I. How composed :—**The other municipal councils are constituted as follows :—

#### City Council :—

- (1) *The Mayor*, the presiding officer.
- (2) *Three Aldermen* for each ward.

#### Town Council (Population over 5000) :—

- (1) *The Mayor*.
- (2) (a) Less than five wards—*three Councillors* for each ward.
- (b) Five or more wards—*two Councillors* for each ward.

*Note.*—In the larger towns and smaller cities (from 5,000 to 15,000 population) the Council

may consist of the following members :—

- (1) *The Mayor.*
- (2) *One Alderman (or Councillor)* for each 1000 of population, elected by general vote.

### **Town Council** (population under 5000) :—

- (1) *The Mayor.*
- (2) *Six Councillors* elected by general vote.

*Note.*—Later, on the division of such towns into wards, there will be *one Councillor* from each ward, and the *remaining Councillors* will be elected by general vote.

### **Village Council** :—

- (1) *The Reeve*, the presiding officer.
- (2) *Four Councillors*, elected by general vote.

### **Township Council** :—

- (1) *The Reeve.*
- (2) *Four Councillors*, elected by general vote.

**2. Qualifications for Office** :—Each member of a City, Town, Village or Township Council must be twenty-one years of age, a British subject, a resident of the municipality (or within two miles), and have property qualification as follows :—

In Cities . . .	\$1000	freehold	or	\$2000	leasehold.
In Towns . . .	\$600	"	"	\$1200	"
In Villages . .	\$200	"	"	\$400	"
In Townships	\$400	"	"	\$800	"

**3. Tenure of Office** :—Each member of the aforementioned municipal councils is elected for the term of *one year*, after which time he may go up for re-election if desirable.



**4. Nominations** :—Nominations for the various positions in the councils must be held on the *last Monday in December*. The Clerk of the municipality is ex-officio *Returning Officer*. Nominations are made in writing, and the time allowed is generally one hour, as in county affairs. If there are no more candidates for any office than there are vacancies, those nominated are declared *elected by acclamation*.

**5. Elections** :—Should there be more candidates for any office than are required, there must be an election, which is held on the *first Monday in January*. In case of a vacancy during the year there is generally a *Bye-Election* to fill the particular office vacant, and it is carried on in the same manner as the annual election.

**6. Voters** :—Voters in municipal matters must be twenty-one years of age, British subjects, and have property qualifications as follows :—

In Cities . . . . .	\$400	freehold or leasehold.
In Towns (over 3000)	\$300	“ “ “
In Towns (under 3000)	\$200	“ “ “
In Villages . . . . .	\$100	“ “ “
In Townships . . . . .	\$100	“ “ “

Each voter has as many votes as there are vacancies to be filled, but he must not cast more than one vote for any candidate. Under certain conditions, *women may vote* in municipal matters.

**7. Duties of Councils** :—These councils have the superintendence of roads, bridges, culverts and ditches; and they also see to the collecting of taxes. In cities, towns and villages there are other matters not necessary in townships as a rule—waterworks, sewers, electric lights, street railways, etc., which are of great importance.

**8. Municipal Officers :—**In each municipality there are the following officers who receive their position by appointment of the council :—

*The Clerk*, who keeps a record of the proceedings and prepares all documents.

*The Treasurer*, who has charge of the money.

*The Assessor* (one or more), who values property.

*The Collector* (one or more), who collects taxes.

*The Medical Health Officer.*

There are various other officers, some peculiar to cities and towns (such as Engineer, Solicitor, and Chief of Police), others (Pathmasters, Fenceviewers, and Poundkeepers) found more particularly in villages and townships.

**9. Sessions :—**The law provides for certain compulsory meetings during the year—the first in *January* for organization, others for the appointment of certain officers, for the purpose of *Courts of Revision* (of the assessment), or to strike the rate of taxation. At the final meeting in December the council winds up the business of the year. There may be as many other meetings as the council may find necessary. In townships, the meetings are *monthly* as a rule ; in cities and towns, the council commonly meets *weekly* in the evening.

**10. By-Laws :—**The resolutions of the councils are called *By-Laws*, and are numbered consecutively. They must be in writing, have a mover and seconder, and receive the support of the majority of the members present. Certain By-Laws, authorizing the expenditure of large sums of money for waterworks, sewers, bonuses to factories, etc., must be *submitted to the ratepayers*, and receive a majority vote before the council can proceed with them.



## CHAPTER V.

# PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF ONTARIO

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### 1. How Composed. Tenure of Office :—

#### In Cities and Towns :—

There are *two* members of the School Board elected by the ratepayers from each ward. They hold office for *two* years, and one member from each ward retires yearly.

#### In Villages :—

There are *six* members elected for the term of *two* years, half the members retiring each year.

#### In Rural Sections :—

There are *three* trustees elected for the term of *three* years, and they retire in succession.

**2. Qualifications for Office :—**Each member of the School Board must be a resident ratepayer of the ward, village or section he represents ; he must also be a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years.

### 3. Elections of Members of School Board :—

#### In Cities, Towns and Villages :—

In most of these municipalities the members of the Board are nominated and elected in the same manner as municipal councillors, the elections being held on the 1st Monday in January.

**In Rural Sections :—**

Elections are held on the last Wednesday of December. Votes are cast openly, but in case of a poll being demanded the votes must be recorded by the secretary of the meeting (who acts as clerk).

**4. Voters :—**All resident British ratepayers of the ward, village or section are entitled to vote in elections for members of the School Board ; but no Separate School supporter may vote in Public School matters.

**5. Duties of School Boards :—**The principal duties are to engage teachers ; to build and keep in proper repair all school buildings ; to furnish proper equipment for schools ; and to levy taxes (through the council) upon the property of the municipality or section, sufficient to pay for all expenses.

**SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO.**

In most of the cities and towns, and in some villages and townships, there are other educational institutions known as *Separate Schools*, which have no connection whatever with the Public Schools, and which exist owing to differences in religious beliefs. In constitution, duties, etc., the various Separate School Boards are similar to Public School Boards.

## HOW POSITIONS ARE RECEIVED

## Part I.

NAME.	HOW POSITION IS RECEIVED.	TERM OF OFFICE.
The Sovereign.	By right of birth.	Life.
Governor-General. Commander-in-Chief	App. by British Government. " " " "	Five Years. Pleasure of Gov't.
Premier.	Chosen by Gov.-Gen. (or Lieut.-Gov.)	Cabinet holds office as long as it has sup- port of Commons or Assembly.
Other Ministers.	Chosen by Premier.	
Lieutenant-Governor	App. by Federal Government.	Five Years.
Senator.	" " " "	Life.
Speaker of Senate.	" " " "	One Parliament.
Judge.	" " " "	Life.
Customs Officer	" " " "	Good Behavior.
Excise Officer.	" " " "	" "
Postmaster.	" " " "	" "
Leg. Councillor	App. by Provincial Govt.	Life.
Speaker L. C. (Que)	" " " "	One Parliament.
Pres. Leg. C. (N.S.)	" " " "	Pleasure of Gov't.
Sheriff.	" " " "	Good Behavior.
Co. Crown Attorney.	" " " "	" "
Jailor.	" " " "	" "
Registrar of Deeds.	" " " "	" "
Magistrate.	" " " "	" "
Div. Court Clerk.	" " " "	" "
Bailiff.	" " " "	" "
Constable.	" " " "	" "
Clerk.	App. by Co. or other Council.	Pleasure of Council.
Treasurer.	" " " "	" " "
Inspector of Schools.	" " " "	" " "
Mgr. H of Industry.	" " " "	" " "
Assessor.	App. by Municipal Council.	One Year.
Collector.	" " " "	" "
Pathmaster.	" " " "	" "
Fenceviewer.	" " " "	" "
Poundkeeper.	" " " "	" "
Member B. Health.	" " " "	" "

## Part II.

NAME.	HOW POSITION IS RECEIVED.	TERM OF OFFICE.
Member Parliament. Speaker Commons. Deputy-Speaker.	Elected by people, Elected by H. of Commons. " " "	Five Years. One Parliament. " "
Mem. { Leg. Assem. Prov. Parl. Speaker Assembly.	Elected by people. Elected by Leg. Assembly.	4 yrs. (Que. 5 yrs.). 1 Term Legislature.
County Councillor. Warden.	Elected by people. Elected by Co. Council.	Two Years. One Year.
Mayor. Reeve. Alderman. Councillor.	Elected by people. " " " " " " " " "	One Year. " " " " " "
Member of Sch. Bd. School Trustees.	Elected by people. " " "	Two Years. Three Years.

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

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1. **Extent**:—The British Empire consists of a vast extent of territory aggregating more than *twelve million square miles*, scattered over every continent and found in every ocean. The whole forms the *greatest Empire* in all history.

2. **Of what Composed**:—The central portion of the Empire is the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*, composed of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The outlying portions consist of more than sixty *colonies and dependencies*, found in all parts of the world.

3. **Forms of Government**:—There are various forms of government throughout the Empire, suited to the *character of the people*, and their *capability for self-government* or otherwise.

### A. Responsible Government.

In Great Britain and some of the *most important* colonies there is a *Parliament* or *Legislature*, at least one of the Houses being *elected by the people*. This Parliament assists in making the laws, and also controls the *Cabinet* or *Executive Council*, which is said to be *responsible* to the people's representatives. This form of government is found in:—*Great Britain and Ireland; Canada, Newfoundland; Cape of Good Hope, Natal; the Australian colonies and New Zealand.*

### B. Representative Government Only.

In other parts of the Empire *not so important* as those just mentioned, there are *Parliaments* in which the people are represented; but the *Executive Council* and the officials generally are *responsible to the Crown*, and not under the control of the representatives of the people. The following are examples:—*The Isle of Man, Channel Ids., Malta; Bermudas, Bahamas, Leewards, Windwards and British Guiana.*

### C. Crown Colonies.

In many of the colonies and dependencies, in which the people are thought to be *unfit for self-government*, there is no representative body or Parliament. The Executive Council and other officers are *all appointed by the Crown*. Among the



crown colonies may be mentioned :—*Jamaica, Belize or British Honduras, Falkland Ids.; British India, Ceylon, Labuan, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong; Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, St. Helena, Basutoland, Bechuanaland; Fiji Ids., and British New Guinea.*

#### D. Protectorates.

In Asia, Africa, and in the Pacific Ocean, there are dependencies *acquired by conquest, treaty or otherwise*; in these the country, besides being *under the protection* of Great Britain, is in many cases still ruled by a *native prince* with the assistance of a *British resident or political agent*. Some of the chief protectorates are :—*The Native States of India, Beloochistan, parts of Borneo; Zambesia, Zanzibar, British East Africa, Somali, the Soudan (in part), Niger Coast and Territories, British Central Africa; and the Samoan Ids. (in part).*

#### E. Other Forms of Government.

- (1) *Gibraltar is a military colony.*
- (2) *Ascension and Port Hamilton are naval stations.*
- (3) *The Transvaal is an independent republic over which Great Britain claims a restricted suzerainty.*
- (4) *Egypt, while under a native ruler, and ostensibly a part of the Turkish Empire, has been occupied by British troops since 1882, and is practically a protectorate of Britain.*

### The British Government.

#### The Executive Branch.

1. **The Sovereign**, who succeeds to the crown by *right of birth*, but whose *power is limited* by Parliament. The duties of the Sovereign are similar to those of the Governor-General of Canada (see page 13). As Great Britain is a very important country, and has political relations with every nation in the world, the public duties of the Sovereign are necessarily much more exacting than those of the Governor-General.

2. **The Cabinet**, composed of 16 members who hold seats in the House of Lords or the House of Commons. The leader is the *Premier*, and is generally known as the *First Lord of the Treasury*. Besides the Cabinet, there are other officials—40 in all—holding inferior positions in the Government, who retire with the Cabinet on a change of Government. The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament for its official actions.



## The Legislative Branch.

### 1. The Sovereign.

2. **The House of Lords:**—This body consists of 576 members at present, known as *Lords Spiritual* (Archbishops and Bishops), and *Lords Temporal* (Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts and Barons). *Scotland* is represented by 16 peers chosen for each Parliament; Ireland by 28 life peers. The Lords hold their seats *for life*, as a rule, the older peerages being *hereditary*. No Money Bill can be introduced or amended in the House of Lords; but under exceptional conditions it may be rejected as a whole. In other respects the powers of the two Houses of Parliament are similar.

3. **The House of Commons:**—This body consists of 670 members elected by the people for the term of seven years. They are distributed as follows:

England .....	465	members
Ireland .....	103	"
Scotland .....	72	"
Wales .....	30	"
Total .....	670	

The *officers, rules and duties* of the House of Commons are the same as those of the Canadian House of Commons, the latter having been moulded after the British body.

## The Judicial Branch.

In England and other parts of the United Kingdom, there are different law courts varying in name and jurisdiction. The highest court in the Empire is the *British Privy Council*.



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# Supplemental Edition

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## REMARKS

THESE SUPPLEMENTAL EDITIONS  
OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL AND  
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