

dian laws and regulations have been progressively introduced into this far-distant north until at the present time Canada has established and equipped administrative offices including Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachments, customs offices, postal stations, hospitals, scientific posts, wireless stations, and schools for the education and convenience of the inhabitants.

The Canadian Government has passed legislation making the laws applicable to the territorial districts on the mainland applicable also to the Arctic islands constituting the District of Franklin, and, through the medium of her police posts and yearly patrols, has assumed the obligation of seeing that the said laws and regulations are complied with by those living or entering into the northern regions.

Game preserves have been established for the protection of the wild life in order that an adequate supply may at all times be readily available to the natives. Laws have been passed requiring that any foreign national entering the Canadian archipelago must first obtain the permission of the Canadian Government authorities at Ottawa. It is also compulsory before such a permit is issued that the proposed entrants undertake to abide by the laws of Canada in force in these regions.

From year to year, as new conditions are brought to light, further steps are thus being taken by the Canadian Government to develop administrative services in this northern territory. The aeroplane is at present playing an important part in this respect, and, as necessity warrants, this method of transportation will be increased. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are being equipped with a number of aeroplanes for use in the northern districts and the year 1938 finds administrative, medical, and police officers carried to points within the archipelago which heretofore have not been regularly visited.

## **PART III.—LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES.**

### **Section 1.—Dominion Parliament and Ministry.**

The Dominion Parliament is composed of the King, represented by the Governor General, the Senate, and the House of Commons. The Governor General is appointed by the King on the advice of the Government of Canada. Members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Governor General in Council and members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. As a result of the working out of the democratic principle, the part played by the King's Representative and the Upper Chamber of Parliament in the country's legislation has been, in Canada as in the United Kingdom, a steadily decreasing one, the chief responsibilities involved in legislation being assumed by the House of Commons.

In Subsections 3 and 4, pp. 98 to 108, a brief résumé of the history of parliamentary representation will be found. Attention may be drawn to the growth in the number of members of both the Senate and the House of Commons since Confederation and to the greatly increased unit of representation in the Lower House.

#### **Subsection 1.—The Governor General of Canada.**

The Governor General is appointed by the King as his representative in Canada, usually for a term of five years, with a salary fixed at £10,000 sterling per annum, which is a charge against the consolidated revenue of the country. The Governor General is bound by the terms of his commission and can exercise only such authority as is expressly entrusted to him. He acts under the advice of his Ministry, which