

CHAPTER III.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada was established under the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867. This Statute of the Imperial Parliament, as from time to time amended, forms the written basis of the Constitution of Canada. Subsequent sections of this chapter describe in some detail the institutions and processes by which Canada is governed.

The several stages in the development of its status as a Dominion have been authoritatively described in the reports of successive Imperial Conferences including that held in London in 1926, which defined the group of self-governing communities consisting of Great Britain and the Dominions as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". That Conference also recognized that as a consequence of this equality of status, the Governor General of a Dominion "is the representative of the Crown, holding in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominion as is held by His Majesty the King in Great Britain", and that "it is the right of the Government of each Dominion to advise the Crown in all matters relating to its own affairs". Simultaneously, with this change in the constitutional relationship between the several parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, there developed as a complementary aspect of nationhood the assumption by the several Dominions of further responsibilities and rights of sovereign States in their relations with other members of the community of nations. Membership in the League of Nations, the exercise of treaty-making powers, and the establishment of separate diplomatic representation in a number of foreign countries have characterized this phase in the growth of the Dominion of Canada. More explicit recognition of the implications of the principles of equality of status was accorded in the Statute of Westminster of 1931 which provided for the removal of the remaining limitations on the legislative autonomy of the Dominions.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the above heading a brief historical and descriptive account of the evolution of the general government of Canada was given on pp. 89-100 of the Canada Year Book, 1922-23.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the heading "Provincial and Local Government in Canada", a brief account of the government of each of the provinces of Canada and of its municipal institutions and judicial organization was published on pp. 101-115 of the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book. The 1938 edition of the Year Book included at pp. 92-93 an article entitled "The Government of Canada's Arctic Territory".

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