

## PART II.—ORGANIZATION

The Federal Parliament consists of the Governor General and the Privy Council (of which the Cabinet, or Ministry, is an active committee responsible to the Legislature for all matters of policy) at the head of the Executive Branch, the Senate and House of Commons comprising the Legislative Branch, and the courts representing the Judicial Branch of government. There is no clearly defined separation of powers since those members of the Privy Council who are members of the Cabinet, have seats in the Legislature, and within that body, in turn, the Senate exercises some judicial functions. Each of the provinces has a similar system. In both Federal and Provincial Governments there is responsible government, whereby the Ministry is answerable for its conduct to the elected representatives of the people in the House of Commons or the Legislative Assemblies. This device is not mentioned in the British North America Act but, except for some modifications to meet local conditions, British practice has been followed. Under the Constitution the courts administer the law as it is drawn up and amended by the Legislature.

## Section 1.—The Federal Government

## Subsection 1.—The Executive

**The Governor General.**—The Governor General is appointed by the King usually for a term of five years. He is bound by the terms of his commission and instructions and can exercise only such authority as is expressly entrusted to him. He acts under the advice of his Ministry, which is responsible to Parliament, and, as the acting head of the Executive, summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament, and assents to or reserves bills. New Letters Patent came into force on Oct. 1, 1947, whereby it is legally possible for the Governor General, on the advice of Canadian Ministers, to exercise any of the powers and authorities of the Crown in respect of Canada, without the necessity of a submission being made to the King.

**Salary and Allowances.**—The Governor General receives a salary of £10,000 per annum charged against the consolidated revenue. He also receives a travelling allowance of \$50,000 annually.

## 1.—Governors General of Canada, 1867-1949

Name	Date of Appointment	Date of Assumption of Office
VISCOUNT MONCK, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
LORD LISGAR, G.C.M.G.	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
The EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
The MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON, G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
The EARL OF ARDEREN, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
The EARL OF MINTO, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
EARL GREY, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
FIELD MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
GENERAL THE LORD BYNG OF VIMY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921
VISCOUNT WILLINGTON OF RATTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	Aug. 5, 1926	Oct. 2, 1926
The EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, G.C.M.G.	Feb. 9, 1931	Apr. 4, 1931
LORD TWEEDSMUIR OF ELSFIELD, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.H.	Aug. 10, 1935	Nov. 2, 1935
MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHELONE, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Apr. 3, 1940	June 21, 1940
FIELD MARSHAL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT ALEXANDER OF TUNIS, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C.	Aug. 1, 1945	Apr. 12, 1946

**The Ministry.**—Canada's system of government is based upon that of the British, by which a Cabinet or Ministry (composed of members of the House of Commons or the Senate) is responsible to Parliament. The Cabinet is actually a