

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

ORGANIZATION OF PRAIRIE PROVINCES.



Representation of Provinces in the Dominion Parliament.—The representation of the prairie provinces is determined by the British North America Act, which provides for readjustment after each census, and by the various acts establishing the provinces themselves. The following schedule indicates the present representation and that which will obtain upon dissolution of the present Parliament:

Province.	Senators.	Members of House of Commons.	
		At Present.	In Future.
Manitoba.....	4	10	15
Saskatchewan.....	4	10	16
Alberta.....	4	7	12

Provincial Constitutions.—The Constitutions of the prairie provinces are determined by the following Acts and their amendments: the British North America Act, the Manitoba Act, the Saskatchewan Act and the Alberta Act.

Executive Power.—Each province has a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Dominion Government, who holds office for five years. Within his term he is not removable except for cause assigned, communicated to him in writing. His powers are exercised in accordance with the principles of responsible government, with the advice and consent of the provincial cabinets.

Each province has in its cabinet a Minister of Public Works, an Attorney-General, a Minister of Agriculture, a Provincial Treasurer, a Minister of Education and a Provincial Secretary. A feature peculiar to the prairie provinces is the Department of Municipal Affairs under the supervision of a Minister in Saskatchewan and Alberta, of a Commissioner in Manitoba. More than one department or sub-department is frequently under one responsible minister. Thus at present in Manitoba the premier is President of the Council, Provincial Land Commissioner and Railway Commissioner; the Minister of Agriculture is also Minister of Immigration; the Provincial Secretary is also Municipal Commissioner. In Saskatchewan the premier is