

and reformatory prisons in and for the province; the establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities and eleemosynary institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions in the province; shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences issued for the raising of provincial, local or municipal revenue; local works and undertakings other than interprovincial or international lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, etc., or works which, though wholly situated within one province, are declared by the Federal Parliament to be for the general advantage either of Canada or of two or more provinces; the incorporation of companies with provincial objects; the solemnization of marriage in the province; property and civil rights in the province; the administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in these courts; the imposition of punishment by fine penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province relating to any of the aforesaid subjects; generally, all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.

Further, in and for each province, the legislature may, under Section 93, make laws exclusively in relation to education, subject to certain restrictions relating to the establishment of schools by certain religious denominations. These powers, with similar restrictions, were conferred on the more recently admitted provinces on their inclusion as units in the federation.

The provincial legislatures may also make laws under Section 95 in relation to agriculture and immigration, subject to any laws of the Parliament of Canada in relation to these subjects.

Provincial Franchise

Any man or woman who is 21 years of age or more, fulfills certain residence or domiciliary requirements, is not otherwise disqualified, and is a Canadian citizen (or, in some provinces, any other British subject) is, generally speaking, entitled to vote in a provincial election. Similar requirements exist with respect to voting in the Northwest Territories or the Yukon Territory. The minimum age for voting has been reduced to 19 by the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, and to 18 by the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Quebec.

Yukon and Northwest Territories

The Yukon was created a separate territory in June 1898. Provision is made for a local government composed of a chief executive officer styled Commissioner, and an elective Legislative Council of seven members with a three-year tenure of office. The Commissioner administers the Government under instructions from the Governor in Council or the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources. The Commissioner in Council has power to make ordinances dealing with a broad variety of matters, including direct taxation for local purposes, territorial offices and officers, municipal institutions, election of members of the Council, licensing of businesses, etc., incorporation of various kinds of companies with territorial objects, solemnization of marriage in the Territory, property and civil rights in the Territory, administration of justice in the Territory, various matters relating to the courts, issuing of licenses or permits to scientists and explorers, levying of fur taxes, preservation of game, education, roads, intoxicants, hospitals, agriculture, expenditure of territorial funds, matters of a merely local or private nature in the Territory, imposition of fines and penalties for violation of ordinances, and, generally, such other matters as are from time to time designated by the Governor in Council.

The seat of local government is Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.