

franchise, and the remainder are elected on the basis of a broad popular franchise similar to that used in the election of members of the legislative assembly in other provinces.

The maximum duration of an elected legislative assembly was originally fixed by the British North America Act, 1867, at four years, but Ontario and Quebec have enacted legislation permitting a five-year maximum term in those provinces. A legislature may, alternatively, be dissolved by the lieutenant-governor of the province on the advice of the provincial premier, at any time within the maximum period.

The source of legislative authority of the provincial legislatures is the British North America Act, 1867 (30 Vict., c. 3 and amendments). Under Section 92 of the Act, the legislature of each province may make laws exclusively in relation to the following matters: amendments of the constitution of the province except as regards the lieutenant-governor; direct taxation within the province; borrowing of money on the credit of the province; establishment and tenure of provincial offices and appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of public lands belonging to the province and of the timber and wood thereon; the establishment, maintenance and management of public 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