

lieutenant-governor, (2) direct taxation, (3) the borrowing of money for the province, (4) the civil service of the province, (5) the public lands, if the province owns its lands, (6) the prisons and reformatories of the province, (7) hospitals, asylums, and charitable institutions, (8) municipal institutions, (9) licenses such as those of taverns, shops, and auctioneers, (10) local works and undertakings, except lines of steamships, railways, canals, telegraphs, and other works and undertakings extending outside the province, and such works which, although wholly inside the province, are declared by the Dominion parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada, (11) the incorporation of companies for business in the province, (12) the solemnization of marriage, (13) property and civil rights, (14) the administration of justice and procedure in civil matters in the courts, (15) punishment by fine and imprisonment, in case any provincial law is broken, and (16) generally all matters of a merely local or private nature.

The subject of education must be added to this provincial list. But if a province before