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THE POWERS OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENTS.

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IN this, the second and concluding article on 'The Powers of Canadian Parliaments,' much must be omitted that is necessary for argument and illustration. But the claims of space are imperative.

The present paper will consider, in brief—

1. The powers given to the Dominion and to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec by the British North America Act.

2. The powers with which the Legislatures of these two Provinces have clothed themselves, in order to carry out the purposes for which they exist.

3. The opinion of the Tribunals on the powers of the Provincial Parliaments, those inherited and those conferred.

4. The difference between the powers of the Imperial and the Federal Parliaments.

Section 90 of the British North America Act thus defines some of the powers conferred on the Provincial Legislatures :—

'The following provisions of this Act respecting the Parliament of Canada—namely, the Provisions relating to Appropriation and Tax Bills, the Recommendation of Money Votes, the Assent to Bills, the Disallowance of Acts, and the Signification of Pleasure on Bills Reserved—shall extend and apply to the Legislatures of the several Provinces, as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in terms to the respective Provinces and the Legislatures thereof, with the substitution of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province for the Governor-General, of the Governor-General for the Queen, and for a Secretary of State, of One year for two years,* and of the Province for Canada.'

No argument is needed to prove that

* This refers to the period—one year—within which, and not after, the Governor-General has authority to disallow Provincial Legislation. During the existence of the late Province of Canada two years was the period within which the Imperial authorities could exercise the veto.