

Canada, and of the Legislative Assembly of the Provinces respectively, is empowered to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, and, in matters exclusively assigned, of each Province. The classes of subjects by the Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the provinces are expressly excepted from the jurisdiction of the Dominion; and the power of the Provincial Legislature in regard to such matters is declared to be the "exclusive" power of making laws. Within the category of subjects exclusively provincial, is found the power of direct taxation in order to raise a revenue for provincial purposes, and borrowing money on the credit of the province; of managing and selling the public lands, timber and minerals; of establishing, maintaining, and managing all public and reformatory prisons and hospitals, asylums, charities and the like institutions; of regulating the whole municipal system, the licensing of shops, saloons, taverns, auctioneers, and other licenses for the raising of a revenue for Provincial, Local or Municipal purposes; of constructing local works and undertakings of any kind, of incorporating companies for any object in the province; as to the solemnization of marriage and the whole system of property and civil rights, as well as the whole responsibility of the administration of justice, including the Constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts, both for civil and criminal jurisdiction, as well as procedure in civil matters; the power of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for the enforcement of any laws of the province; and generally all matters of a provincial nature, as well as the exclusive power of making laws in relation to education, and a concurrent power in regard to agriculture and immigration. The Act vested in the province of Ontario all the lands, mines, minerals and royalties which formerly belonged to the Province of Canada, situate in the Province of Ontario. The revenue of each province was formed into one consolidated Revenue Fund for the public services of the province; while the fullest power was given to the Provincial Legislature to amend its Constitution from time to time. Full power was also given to the Lieutenant Governor to appoint executive officers for the discharge of public duties, and the Imperial Act itself in the meantime expressly prescribes the following officers for such duties, viz., the Attorney-General, Secretary and Registrar, Treasurer, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and all the powers which were formerly exercised by such officers, either by any law of the former Province of Upper Canada or of Canada were vested in these officers. On the other hand, matters assigned by the B. N. A. Act to the Parliament of Canada were such as came within classes of subjects, general or common to the whole Dominion in their nature, and not coming within the classes of subjects so exclusively assigned to the Legislatures of the Provinces. It is, therefore, clear that there is no subordination of the Provincial Legislatures to that of the Dominion, and that the nature of the laws made by each jurisdiction, does not differ in their essence, in being laws, enforceable through the Crown, which stands in the same relation to the Dominion and Provinces in matters