

ernor-general in council, who holds office for a term of five years. Ontario and British Columbia have a legislature, consisting of the lieutenant-governor, and a Legislative Assembly; all the other provinces have legislatures of the three branches.

330. The local legislatures have exclusive jurisdiction over such matters as making amendments to the Constitution of the provinces, direct taxation, borrowing money on the credit of the provinces, management and sale of lands belonging to the provinces, prisons and reformatories, hospitals, municipal institutions, local works, property and civil rights, education.

331. The General Government takes charge of the duties and revenues collected in the several provinces. These form one consolidated "revenue fund," from which the charges of the public service are paid. It assumes, to a specified extent, the debts of the provinces, and pays certain annual subsidies, and "extraordinary grants" for the support of their local governments.

332. Public works and property in all the provinces belong to the Dominion, such as canals, harbors, light-houses, steamships, railways, custom-houses, post-offices, armories; lands, mines, and minerals, and the revenues derived from them belong to the provinces. There is free trade in all produce of the soil and articles of manufacture between the provinces.

LEADING DATES OF ENGLISH PERIOD.

	A. D.
Treaty of Paris, February 10	1763
Quebec Act passed	1774
Revolutionary War	1775
Independence of United States	1782
Treaty of Paris, September 3	1783
Landing of the Loyalists, May 18	1783
Constitutional Act passed	1791