

1879, the Home Government instructed the Governor-General to act on the advice of his ministry in the case of Letellier de St. Just who was accordingly dismissed from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec.

The practical publication of the *cause* for removal compels the ministry to assume, with respect to the electorate, full responsibility for the dismissal of a Lieutenant-Governor.

60. The Salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

NOTE :

The salaries of Lieutenant-Governors in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba are \$10,000; in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia \$9,000; in Prince Edward and the North West Territories, \$7,000 per annum.

The Dominion Government appoints and pays the Lieutenant-Governors.

61. Every Lieutenant-Governor shall, before assuming the Duties of his Office, make and subscribe before the Governor-General or some Person authorized by him, Oaths of Allegiance and Office similar to those taken by the Governor General.

62. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant-Governor extend and apply to the Lieutenant-Governor for the Time being of each Province or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time being carrying on the Government of the Province, by whatever Title he is designated.

NOTES :

Sec. 10 of this Act makes a provision in the case of the Governor-General similar to that which Sec. 62 makes with reference to Lieutenant-Governors.

Sec. 67 provides that "The Governor-General in Council may from

Time to Time appoint an Administrator to execute the Office and Functions of Lieutenant-Governor during his Absence, Illness or other Inability."

63. The Executive Council of Ontario and of Quebec shall be composed of such Persons as the Lieutenant-Governor from Time to Time thinks fit, and in the first instance of the following Officers, namely,—the Attorney General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, with in Quebec, the Speaker of the Legislative Council and the Solicitor General.

NOTES :

The Executive Council of Ontario and Quebec, is the term used in the B. N. A. Act to denote the provincial Cabinets; the name given to the Dominion Cabinet is the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Sec. 63 provides that the first Ontario Cabinet should consist of five ministers; the present Cabinet consists of the following eight ministers: Attorney General, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Commissioner of Public Works, Secretary, Treasurer, Minister of Education, Minister of Agriculture and Registrar, and one Minister without a Portfolio. There are also eight ministers in the Cabinet of Quebec.

The expression "as the Lieutenant-Governor from Time to Time thinks fit" is not to be understood to imply that the Lieutenant-Governor is free to make an arbitrary choice of ministers. The Lieutenant-Governor chooses such ministers as can command a majority in the Legislative Assembly.

64. The Constitution of the Executive Authority in each of the