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- 22) patents of invention and discovery;
 - 23) copyrights;
 - 24) Indians, and lands reserved for the Indians (Eskimos are included);
 - 25) naturalization and aliens;
 - 26) marriage and divorce;
 - 27) the criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters;
 - 28) the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries;
 - 29) steamship lines, railways, ships, canals, telegraphs and other works and undertakings extending beyond the limits of a province, and other works declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada.

In addition, under Section 95 of the B.N.A. Act, 1867, the Parliament of Canada may make laws relating to agriculture and immigration concurrently with provincial legislatures, although, in the event of conflict, federal legislation is paramount. By the B.N.A. Act, 1951 (14-15 Geo. VI, c.32 (U.K.)), as amended in 1964 (12-13 Eliz. II, c. 73 (U.K.)), it was declared that the Parliament of Canada might make laws in relation to old-age pensions and supplementary benefits in Canada, but that no such law should affect the operation of any provincial laws in relation to these matters.

The Senate

Much debate occurred in 1867 over the composition and the powers of the Senate because its establishment was at that time considered to be a very important balancing mechanism in the new federal system. It was intended to offset the influence of the newly-created central institutions by the creation at the national level of a legislative body composed of members appointed on a regional basis. In this way a legislative body was established to protect the interests of the provincials in matters under federal jurisdiction, with a distribution of members intended to assure Quebec and the smaller provinces that, in the exercise of that jurisdiction, their interests would have a minimum weight beyond that which the size of their population would otherwise give them.

Senators are appointed by the Governor General, who acts on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. In 1965, a mandatory retirement age of 75 was set. Bill C-3, which recently received royal assent, has increased Senate membership from 102 to 104. The previous allocation of seats had been 24 each to Ontario, Quebec, the four Western provinces as a group and the three Maritime Provinces as a group, with six seats allotted to Newfoundland. The two new Senators will