

held that "Procedure must necessarily form an essential part of any law dealing with insolvency." It is to be presumed that the Imp. Stat in assigning to the Hon. Prt, the subjects of bankruptcies and insolvency intended to confer on it legislative power to interfere with property, civil rights and procedure within the provinces, so far as a general law relating to those subjects might affect them.

The language of the Judicial Committee in *Bush v. Shepherd* applies mutatis mutandis to legis upon the subject of controverted elections. which by sec 41 of B.M.A. act is clearly within the Hon. Prt.

So far as prov^d courts are concerned the prov^d legis have full control of them subject only to the appointing power of the Hon. Prt, in reference to those mentioned in Sec. 96 B.M.A. act. - The Superior, District and County Courts in each prov. - excepting the Probate Courts of Nova Scotia & New Brunswick - and to the power of the Hon. Prt to regulate the procedure in the sense above explained. Its jurisdiction extends not only to those existing at time of Union but to the creation of new prov^d courts. It covers the appointment of all officers connected with the administration of justice (*Reg. vs Bush*) with the exceptions noted.

When the Sec. subsequently enters into detail it is not adding to the sentence it is setting out in detail what is included in the words - "all matters not coming in exclusive jurisdiction of provinces" This is all that is excluded.

What is set out in detail does not exhaust powers of Gov^t of Canada. She may have powers not set out.

"for greater certainty etc. - 29 enumeration. The 29th enumeration reads - refers to 3 exceptions of subsec. 10 in next sec. "local matters other than - - -"

--- general admiralty & maritime
What are matters excepted? ^{RR} ^{to industry bank}
- see next page -
Mr. Squire - could

The Appointed of the Judges is in Queen unless excepted by stat. or delegated away by Gov.

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