

15. The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment, for enforcing any law of the Province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section.

16. Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province.

On the subject of education, the Act provides that while the Legislature of a Province may exclusively make laws on education, nothing therein shall prejudicially affect any of the denominational schools (*i. e.* separate schools for the religious minorities in several of the Provinces) in existence before July, 1867, when the Act came into force. An appeal lies to the Governor General in Council from any Act of the Provincial authority affecting any legal right or privilege that the Protestant or Catholic minority enjoyed at the Union. In case the Provincial authorities refuse to act for the due protection of the rights of the minorities, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution then the Parliament of Canada may provide a remedy for the due execution of the law. It may be stated that Parliament has not, so far, been called upon to act on this provision. There are certain rights which the Dominion and Local Governments may exercise in common, among which are agriculture and immigration, respecting which the General Parliament may make laws for any or all of the Provinces, and each Legislature may do the same for the Province over which it has jurisdiction, provided no Provincial Act is repugnant to any Dominion Act. Either the English or French language may be used in the Debates in Parliament, and in the Legislatures of Quebec, Manitoba and the North-West Territories; and both these languages shall be used in the respective records and journals of those Houses and in the publication of the laws of Quebec, Manitoba, and the North-West Territories; and it may be added that either language may be used in pleadings or processes in the courts of Canada and in Quebec and Manitoba.

The seat of Government of Canada is fixed at Ottawa, until the Queen otherwise directs.

#### *A.—Executive Power.*

The chief executive government and authority in Canada is vested in the Queen, in whom also is vested the chief command of the militia, and of all naval and military forces of or in Canada. Her Majesty is represented by a Governor General, appointed by the Queen in Council, but paid by Canada, whose term of office usually lasts five years. The Governor General's salary is fixed at £10,000 sterling, and forms the third charge on the consolidated revenue of the country. The Governor General is bound by the terms of his commission, and can only exercise such authority as is expressly entrusted to him. He governs under the advice of a Council or Ministry, known as the Privy Council for Canada, which is responsible to Parliament. The Governor General, as the acting head of the Executive, summons assemblies, prorogues and dissolves Parliament, and assents to or reserves Bills in the name of Her Majesty, but in the discharge of these and other Executive duties, acts entirely by and with the advice of his Council; even in matters of Imperial interest affecting Canada he consults with his Council, and submits their views to the authorities in England. The Royal prerogative of mercy in capital cases, formerly exercised on the Governor General's own judgment and responsibility, is now administered as in England, pursuant to the advice of the Ministry. The number of the members of the Privy Council in office varies from thirteen to fifteen, of whom thirteen are Heads of Departments, whose functions are regulated by Statute. There are: 1. President of the Privy Council; 2. Minister of Public Works; 3. Minister of Railways and Canals; 4. Minister of Customs; 5. Minister of Militia and Defence; 6. Minister of Agriculture; 7. Minister of Inland Revenue; 8. Secretary of State; 9. Minister of Justice; 10. Minister of Finance; 11. Minister of Marine and Fisheries; 12. Postmaster General; 13. Minister of the Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. They are paid an annual salary of \$7,000, with an additional \$1,000 to the Prime Minister. As the members of the Council occupy office only while they retain the confidence of the Lower Chamber or House of Commons, the majority necessarily sit in that body, though there is