

42. *The Local Legislatures shall have power to alter or amend their Constitution from time to time.*

[See Col. 2, par. 41 (1).]

43. The Local Legislatures shall have power to make laws respecting the following subjects:

1. Direct taxation, and the imposition of duties on the export of timber, logs, masts, spars, deals, and sawn lumber, and of coals and other minerals.
2. Borrowing money on the credit of the Province.
3. The establishment and tenure of local offices, and the appointment and payment of local officers.
4. Agriculture.
5. Immigration.
6. Education; saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minority in both Canadas may possess as to their denominational schools, at the time when the Union goes into operation.
7. The sale and management of public lands, excepting lands belonging to the General Government.
8. *Sea-coast and inland fisheries.*
9. The establishment, maintenance, and management of penitentiaries and of public and reformatory prisons.
10. The establishment, maintenance, and management of hospitals, asylums, charities, and eleemosynary institutions.
11. Municipal institutions.
12. Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences.
13. Local works.
14. The incorporation of private or local Companies, except such as relate to matters assigned to the General Parliament.

41. The Local Legislatures shall have power to make laws respecting the following subjects:—

1. *The altering or amending their Constitution from time to time.*
[See Col. 1, par. 42.]
2. Direct taxation, and in the case of New Brunswick the right of levying timber dues by the mode and to the extent now established by law, provided such timber be not the produce of the other Provinces.
3. Borrowing money on the credit of the Province.
4. The establishment and tenure of Local Offices, and the appointment and payment of Local Officers.
5. Agriculture.
6. Immigration.
7. Education, saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minority in any Province may have by law as to denominational schools at the time when the Union goes into operation. And in any Province where a system of separate or dissentient schools by law obtains, or where the Local Legislation may hereafter adopt a system of separate or dissentient schools, an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council of the General Government from the acts and decisions of the Local authorities, which may affect the rights or privileges of the Protestant or Catholic minority in the matter of Education. And the General Parliament shall have power in the last resort to legislate on the subject.
8. The sale and management of public lands, excepting lands belonging to the General Government.
9. The establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons.
10. The establishment, maintenance, and management of hospitals, asylums, charities, and eleemosynary institutions, except marine hospitals.
11. Municipal institutions.
12. Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences, for local revenue.
13. Local works.
14. The incorporation of private or local Companies, except such as relate to matters assigned to the General Parliament.