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An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof; and for Purposes connected therewith,

[29th March, 1867.]

Whereas the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom:

And whereas such a Union would conduce to the Welfare of the Provinces and promote the Interests of the British Empire:

And whereas on the Establishment of the Union by Authority of Parliament it is expedient, not only that the Constitution of the Legislative Authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the Nature of the Executive Government therein be declared:

And whereas it is expedient that Provision be made for the eventual admission into the Union of other Parts of British North America:

Be it therefore enacted and declared by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

I. PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1867.

2. The Provisions of this Act referring to Her Majesty the Queen extend also to the Heirs and Successors of Her Majesty, Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

II. UNION

3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a Day therein appointed, not being more than Six Months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be One Dominion under the Name of Canada; and on and after that Day those Three Provinces shall form and be One Dominion under that Name accordingly.

4. The subsequent Provisions of this Act shall, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, commence and have effect on and after the Union, that is to say, on and after the Day appointed for the Union taking effect in the Queen's Proclamation; and in the same Provisions, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, the Name Canada shall be taken to mean Canada as constituted under this Act.

5. Canada shall be divided into Four Provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

6. The Parts of the Province of Canada (as it exists at the passing of this Act) which formerly constituted respectively the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be deemed to be severed, and shall form two separate Provinces. The Part which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada shall constitute the Province of Ontario; and the Part which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada shall constitute the Province of Quebec.

7. The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have the same Limits as at the passing of this Act.

8. In the general Census of the Population of Canada which is hereby required to be taken in the Year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in every Tenth Year thereafter, the respective Populations of the Four Provinces shall be distinguished.

III. EXECUTIVE POWER

9. The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

10. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General extend and apply to the Governor General for the Time being of Canada, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time being carrying on the Government of Canada on behalf and in the Name of the Queen, by whatever Title he is designated.
11. There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the Persons who are to be members of that Council shall be from Time to Time chosen and summoned by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Councillors, and Members thereof may be from Time to Time removed by the Governor General.

12. All powers, Authorities, and Functions which under any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, are at the Union vested in or exercisable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice, or with the Advice and Consent, of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant-Governors individually, shall, as far as the same continue in existence and capable of being exercised after the Union in relation to the Government of Canada, be vested in and exercisable by the Governor General, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in conjunction with the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, or any Members thereof, or by the Governor General individually, as the Case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) to be abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada.

13. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor General acting by and with the Advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

14. It shall be lawful for the Queen, if Her Majesty thinks fit, to authorize the Governor General from Time to Time to appoint any Person or any Persons jointly or severally to be his Deputy or Deputies within any Part or Parts of Canada, and in that Capacity to exercise during the Pleasure of the Governor General such of the Powers, Authorities, and Functions of the Governor General as the Governor General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any Limitations or Directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the Appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the Exercise by the Governor General himself of any Power, Authority, or Function.

15. The Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

16. Until the Queen otherwise directs the Seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa.

IV. LEGISLATIVE POWER

17. There shall be One Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons.

18. The Privileges, Immunities, and Powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons and by the Members thereof respectively shall be such as are from Time to Time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those at the passing of this Act held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and by the Members thereof.

19. The Parliament of Canada shall be called together not later than Six Months after the Union.

20. There shall be a Session of the Parliament of Canada once at least in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Parliament in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session.

The Senate

21. The Senate shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, consist of Seventy-two Members, who shall be styled Senators.

22. In relation to the Constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of Three Divisions:

1. Ontario;
2. Quebec;
3. The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which Three Divisions shall (subject to the Provisions of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate as follows: Ontario by Twenty-four Senators; Quebec by Twenty-four Senators; and the Maritime Provinces by Twenty-four Senators, Twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia, and Twelve thereof representing New Brunswick.

In the Case of Quebec each of the Twenty-four Senators representing that Province shall be appointed for One of the Twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada specified in Schedule A. to Chapter One of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.
23. The Qualification of a Senator shall be as follows:

(1) He shall be of the full age of Thirty Years:
(2) He shall be either a Natural-born Subject of the Queen, or a Subject of the Queen naturalized by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of One of the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, before the Union, or of the Parliament of Canada, after the Union;
(3) He shall be legally or equitably seised as of Freehold for his own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in free and common Socage, or seised or possessed for his own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Françai-lieu or in Roture, within the Province for which he is appointed, of the Value of Four thousand Dollars, over and above all Rents, Dues, Debts, Charges, Mortgages, and Incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same:
(4) His Real and Personal Property shall be together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above his Debts and Liabilities:
(5) He shall be resident in the Province for which he is appointed:
(6) In the case of Quebec he shall have his Real Property Qualification in the Electoral Division for which he is appointed, or shall be resident in that Division.

24. The Governor General shall from Time to Time, in the Queen’s Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon qualified Persons to the Senate; and, subject to the Provisions of this Act, every Person so summoned shall become and be a Member of the Senate and a Senator.

25. Such Persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen by Warrant under Her Majesty’s Royal Sign Manual thinks fit to approve, and their Names shall be inserted in the Queen’s Proclamation of Union.

26. If at any Time on the Recommendation of the Governor General the Queen thinks fit to direct that Three or Six Members be added to the Senate, the Governor General may by Summons to Three or Six qualified Persons (as the Case may be), representing equally the Three Divisions of Canada, add to the Senate accordingly.

27. In case of such Addition being at any Time made the Governor General shall not summon any Person to the Senate, except on a further like Direction by the Queen on the like Recommendation, until each of the Three Divisions of Canada is represented by Twenty-four Senators and no more.

28. The Number of Senators shall not at any Time exceed Seventy-eight.

29. A Senator shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, hold his Place in the Senate for Life.

30. A Senator may by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor General resign his Place in the Senate, and thereupon the same shall be vacant.

31. The Place of a Senator shall become vacant in any of the following Cases:

(1) If for Two consecutive Sessions of the Parliament he fails to give his Attendance in the Senate:
(2) If he takes an Oath or makes a Declaration or Acknowledgment of Allegiance, Obedience, or Adherence to a Foreign Power, or does an Act whereby he becomes a Subject or Citizen, or entitled to the Rights or Privileges of a Subject or Citizen, of a Foreign Power:
(3) If he is adjudged Bankrupt or Insolvent, or applies for the Benefit of any Law relating to Insolvent Debtors, or becomes a public Defaulter:
(4) If he is attainted of Treason or convicted of Felony or of any infamous Crime:
(5) If he ceases to be qualified in respect of Property or of Residence; provided, that a Senator shall not be deemed to have ceased to be qualified in respect of Residence by reason only of his residing at the Seat of the Government of Canada while holding an Office under that Government requiring his Presence there.

32. When a Vacancy happens in the Senate by Resignation, Death, or otherwise, the Governor General shall by Summons to a fit and qualified Person fill the Vacancy.

33. If any Question arises respecting the Qualification of a Senator or a Vacancy in the Senate the same shall be heard and determined by the Senate.

34. The Governor General may from Time to Time, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, appoint a Senator to be Speaker of the Senate, and may remove him and appoint another in his Stead.
35. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the Presence of at least Fifteen Senators, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the Senate for the Exercise of its Powers.

36. Questions arising in the Senate shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, and the Speaker shall in all Cases have a Vote, and when the Voices are equal the Decision shall be deemed to be in the Negative.

The House of Commons

37. The House of Commons shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, consist of One hundred and eighty-one Members, of whom Eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, Sixty-five for Quebec, Nineteen for Nova Scotia, and Fifteen for New Brunswick.

38. The Governor General shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons.

39. A Senator shall not be capable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a Member of the House of Commons.

40. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall, for the Purposes of the Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons, be divided into Electoral Districts as follows:—

1. ONTARIO

Ontario shall be divided into the Counties, Ridings of Counties, Cities, Parts of Cities, and Towns enumerated in the First Schedule to this Act, each whereof shall be an Electoral District, each such District as numbered in that Schedule being entitled to return One Member.

2. QUEBEC

Quebec shall be divided into Sixty-five Electoral Districts, composed of the Sixty-five Electoral Divisions into which Lower Canada is at the passing of this Act divided under Chapter Two of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Chapter Seventy-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, and the Act of the Province of Canada of the Twenty-third Year of the Queen, Chapter One, or any other Act amending the same in force at the Union, so that each such Electoral Division shall be for the Purposes of this Act an Electoral District entitled to return One Member.

3. NOVA SCOTIA

Each of the Eighteen Counties of Nova Scotia shall be an Electoral District. The County of Halifax shall be entitled to return Two Members, and each of the other Counties One Member.

4. NEW BRUNSWICK

Each of the Fourteen Counties into which New Brunswick is divided, including the City and County of St. John, shall be an Electoral District. The City of St. John shall also be a separate Electoral District. Each of those Fifteen Electoral Districts shall be entitled to return One Member.

41. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Laws in force in the several Provinces at the Union relative to the following Matters or any of them, namely,—the Qualifications and Disabilities of Persons to be elected or to sit or vote as Members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly in the several Provinces, the Voters at Elections of such Members, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Returning Officers, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Periods during which Elections may be continued, the Trial of controverted Elections, and Proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of Seats of Members, and the Execution of new Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dissolution,—shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the House of Commons for the same several Provinces.

Provided that, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the House of Commons for the District of Algoma, in addition to Persons qualified by the Law of the Province of Canada to vote, every male British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards, being a Householder, shall have a Vote.

42. For the First Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons the Governor General shall cause Writs to be issued by such Person, in such Form, and addressed to such Returning Officers as he thinks fit.

The Person issuing Writs under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed at the Union by the Officers charged with the issuing of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the respective House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick; and the Returning Officers to whom Writs are directed under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed at the Union by the
Officers charged with the returning of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the same respective House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly.

43. In case a Vacancy in the Representation in the House of Commons of any Electoral District happens before the Meeting of the Parliament, or after the Meeting of the Parliament before Provision is made by the Parliament in this Behalf, the Provisions of the last foregoing Section of this Act shall extend and apply to the issuing and returning of a Writ in respect of such Vacant District.

44. The House of Commons on its first assembling after a General Election shall proceed with all practicable Speed to elect One of its Members to be Speaker.

45. In case of a Vacancy happening in the Office of Speaker by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, the House of Commons shall with all practicable Speed proceed to elect another of its Members to be Speaker.

46. The Speaker shall preside at all Meetings of the House of Commons.

47. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, in case of the Absence for any Reason of the Speaker from the Chair of the House of Commons for a period of Forty-eight consecutive Hours, the House may elect another of its Members to act as Speaker, and the Member so elected shall during the Continuance of such Absence of the Speaker have and execute all the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of Speaker.

48. The Presence of at least Twenty Members of the House of Commons shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the House for the Exercise of its Powers; and for that Purpose the Speaker shall be reckoned as a Member.

49. Questions arising in the House of Commons shall be decided by a Majority of Voices other than that of the Speaker, and when the Voices are equal, but not otherwise, the Speaker shall have a Vote.

50. Every House of Commons shall continue for Five Years from the Day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the House (subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor General), and no longer.

51. On the Completion of the Census in the Year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of each subsequent decennial Census, the Representation of the Four Provinces shall be readjusted by such Authority, in such Manner, and from such Time, as the Parliament of Canada from Time to Time provides, subject and according to the following Rules:—

(1) Quebec shall have the fixed Number of Sixty-five Members:

(2) There shall be assigned to each of the other Provinces such a Number of Members as will bear the same Proportion to the Number of its Population (ascertained at such Census) as the Number Sixty-five bears to the Number of the Population of Quebec (so ascertained):

(3) In the Computation of the Number of Members for a Province a fractional Part not exceeding One Half of that Number shall be equivalent to the whole Number:

(4) On any such Re-adjustment the Number of Members for a Province shall not be reduced the House of Commons. unless the Proportion which the Number of the Population of the Province bore to the Aggregate Population of Canada at the then last preceding Re-adjustment of the Number of Members for the Province is ascertained at the then latest Census to be diminished by One Twentieth Part or upwards:

(5) Such Re-adjustment shall not take effect until the Termination of the then existing Parliament.

52. The Number of Members of the House of Commons may be from Time to Time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate Representation of the Provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed.

Money Votes; Royal Assent

53. Bills for appropriating any Part of the Public Revenue, or for imposing any Tax or Impost, shall originate in the House of Commons.

54. It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill for the Appropriation of any Part of the Public Revenue, or of any Tax or Impost, to any Purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by Message of the Governor General in the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill is proposed.
55. Where a Bill passed by the Houses of Parliament is presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, he shall declare, according to his Discretion, but subject to the Provisions of this Act, whether he assents thereto in the Queen's Name, or that he withholds the Queen's Assent, or that he reserves the Bill for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure.

56. Where the Governor General assents to a Bill in the Queen's Name, he shall by the first convenient Opportunity send an authentic Copy of the Act to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and if the Queen in Council within Two Years after Receipt thereof by the Secretary of State thinks fit to disallow the Act, such Disallowance (with a Certificate of the Secretary of State of the Day on which the Act was received by him) being signified by the Governor General, by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, shall annul the Act from and after the Day of such Signification.

57. A Bill reserved for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure shall not have any Force unless and until within Two Years from the Day on which it was presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, the Governor General signifies, by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, that it has received the Assent of the Queen in Council.

An Entry of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation shall be made in the Journal of each House, and a Duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer to be kept among the Records of Canada.

V. PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTION

Executive Power

58. For each Province there shall be an Officer, styled the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.

59. A Lieutenant-Governor shall hold Office during the Pleasure of the Governor General; but any Lieutenant-Governor appointed after the Commencement of the First Session of the Parliament of Canada shall not be removable within Five Years from his Appointment, except for Cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in Writing within One Month after the Order for his Removal is made, and shall be communicated by Message to the Senate and to the House of Commons within One Week thereafter if the Parliament is then Sitting, and if not then within One Week after the Commencement of the next Session of the Parliament.

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

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.

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, within Quebec, the Speaker of the Legislative Council and the Solicitor General.

64. The Constitution of the Executive Authority in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the Authority of this Act.

65. All Powers, Authorities, and Functions which under any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, were or are before or at the Union vested in or exercisable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant-Governors individually, shall, as far as the same are capable of being exercised after the Union in relation to the Government of Ontario and Quebec respectively, be vested in and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Quebec respectively, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in
conjunction with the respective Executive Councils, or any Members thereof, or by the Lieutenant-Governor individually, as the Case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,) to be abolished or altered by the respective Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec.

66. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall be construed as referring to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province acting by and with the Advice of the Executive Council thereof.

67. 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.

68. Unless and until the Executive Government of any Province otherwise directs with respect to that Province the Seats of Government of the Provinces shall be as follows, namely,—of Ontario, the City of Toronto; of Quebec, the City of Quebec; of Nova Scotia, the City of Halifax; and of New Brunswick, the City of Fredericton.

Legislative Power

1. Ontario

69. There shall be a Legislature for Ontario consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of One House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

70. The Legislative Assembly of Ontario shall be composed of Eighty-two Members, to be elected to represent the Eighty-two Electoral Districts set forth in the First Schedule to this Act.

2. Quebec

71. There shall be a Legislature for Quebec consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of Two Houses, styled the Legislative Council of Quebec and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

72. The Legislative Council of Quebec shall be composed of Twenty-four Members, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, one being appointed to represent each of the Twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, and each holding Office for the Term of his Life, unless the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides under the Provisions of this Act.

73. The Qualifications of the Legislative Councillors of Quebec shall be the same as those of the Senators for Quebec.

74. The Place of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec shall become vacant in the Cases, mutatis mutandis in which the Place of Senator becomes vacant.

75. When a Vacancy happens in the Legislative Council of Quebec by Resignation, Death, or otherwise, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, shall appoint a fit and qualified Person to fill the Vacancy.

76. If any Question arises respecting the Qualification of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec, or a Vacancy in the Legislative Council of Quebec, the same shall be heard and determined by the Legislative Council.

77. The Lieutenant-Governor may from Time to Time, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, appoint a Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec to be Speaker thereof, and may remove him and appoint another in his stead.

78. Until the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides, the Presence of at least Ten Members of the Legislative Council, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting for the Exercise of its Powers.

79. Questions arising in the Legislative Council of Quebec shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, and the Speaker shall in all Cases have a Vote, and when the Voices are equal the Decision shall be deemed to be in the negative.

80. The Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall be composed of Sixty-five Members, to be elected to represent the Sixty-five Electoral Divisions or Districts of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, subject to Alteration thereof by the Legislature of Quebec: Provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec for Assent any Bill for altering the Limits of any of the Electoral Divisions or Districts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, unless the Second and Third Readings of such Bill have been passed in the Legislative Assembly with the Concurrence of the Majority of the Members representing all those Electoral Divisions or Districts, and the Assent shall not be given to such Bill unless an Address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant-Governor stating that it has been so passed.
3. ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

81. The Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be called together not later than Six Months after the Union.

82. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and of Quebec shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of the Province, summon and call together the Legislative Assembly of the Province.

83. Until the Legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, a Person accepting or holding in Ontario or in Quebec any Office, Commission, or Employment, permanent or temporary, at the nomination of the Lieutenant-Governor, to which an annual Salary, or any Fee, Allowance, Emolument, or profit of any Kind or Amount whatever from the Province is attached, shall not be eligible as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the respective Province, nor shall he sit or vote as such; but nothing in this Section shall make ineligible any Person being a Member of the Executive Council of the respective Province, or holding any of the following Offices, that is to say, the Offices of Attorney-General, Secretary and Registrar of the Province, Treasurer of the Province, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and in Quebec Solicitor General, or shall disqualify him to sit or vote in the House for which he is elected, provided he is elected while holding such Office.

84. Until the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively otherwise provide, all Laws which at the Union are in force in those Provinces respectively, relative to the following Matters, or any of them, namely,—the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons to be elected or to sit or vote as Members of the Assembly of Canada, the Qualifications or Disqualifications of Voters, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Returning Officers, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Periods during which such Elections may be continued, and the Trial of controverted Elections and the Proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of the Seats of Members and the issuing and Execution of new Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dissolution,—shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the respective Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec.

Provided that until the Legislature of Ontario otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for the District of Algoma, in addition to Persons qualified by the Law of the Province of Canada to vote, every male British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards, being a Householder, shall have a Vote.

85. Every Legislative Assembly of Ontario and every Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall continue for Four Years from the Day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the same (subject nevertheless to either the Legislative Assembly of Ontario or the Legislative Assembly of Quebec being sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province), and no longer.

86. There shall be a session of the Legislature of Ontario and of that of Quebec once at least in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Legislature in each Province in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session.

87. The following Provisions of this Act respecting the House of Commons of Canada shall extend and apply to the Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec, that is to say,—the Provisions relating to the Election of a Speaker originally and on Vacancies, the Duties of the Speaker, the absence of the Speaker, the Quorum, and the Mode of voting, as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to each such Legislative Assembly.

4. NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK

88. The Constitution of the Legislature of each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the Authority of this Act; and the House of Assembly of New Brunswick existing at the passage of this Act shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the Period for which it was elected.

5. ONTARIO, QUEBEC, AND NOVA SCOTIA

89. Each of the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia shall cause Writs to be issued for the First Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly thereof in such Form and by such Person as he thinks fit, and at such Time and addressed to such Returning Officer as the Governor General directs, and so that the First Election of a Member of the Assembly for any Electoral District or any Subdivision thereof shall be held at the same Time and at the same Places as the Election for a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for that Electoral District.
6. THE FOUR PROVINCES

90. The following Provisions of this Act respecting the Parliament of Canada, namely,—the Provisions relating to Appropriation and Tax Bills, the recommendation of Money Votes, the Assent to Bills, the Disallowance of Acts, and the Signification of Pleasure on Bills reserved,—shall extend and apply to the Legislatures of the several Provinces as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to the respective Provinces and the Legislatures thereof, with the Substitution of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province for the Governor General, of the Governor General for the Queen and for a Secretary of State, of One Year for Two Years, and of the Province for Canada.

VI. DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS

Powers of the Parliament

91. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make Laws for the Peace, Order, and good Government of Canada, in relation to all Matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces, and for greater Certainty, but not so as to restrict the Generality of the foregoing Terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say,—

1. The Public Debt and Property.
2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.
3. The raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation.
4. The borrowing of Money on the Public Credit.
5. Postal Service.
7. Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence.
8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada.
11. Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals.
12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
13. Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign Country or between Two Provinces.
17. Weights and Measures.
19. Interest.
20. Legal Tender.
22. Patents of Invention and Discovery.
23. Copyrights.
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. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

And any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private Nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures

92. In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say,—

1. The Amendment from Time to Time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant-Governor.
2. Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the Raising of a Revenue for Provincial Purposes.
3. The borrowing of Money on the sole Credit of the Province.
4. The Establishment and Tenure of Provincial Offices and the Appointment and Payment of Provincial Officers.
5. The Management and Sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province and of the Timber and Wood thereon.

6. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Public and Reformatory Prisons in and for the Province.

7. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions in and for the Province, other than Marine Hospitals.

8. Municipal Institutions in the Province.

9. Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licenses in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local, or Municipal Purposes.

10. Local Works and Undertakings other than such as are of the following Classes:—
   (a) Lines of Steam or other Ships, Railways, Canals, Telegraphs, and other Works and Undertakings connecting the Province with any other or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the Limits of the Province:
   (b) Lines of Steam Ships between the Province and any British or Foreign Country:
       Such Works as, although wholly situated within the Province, are before or after their Execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general Advantage of Canada or for the Advantage of Two or more of the Provinces.

11. The Incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects.

12. The Solemnization of Marriage in the Province.

13. Property and Civil Rights in the Province.

14. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including Procedure in Civil Matters in those Courts.

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.

Education

93. In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following Provisions:—

(1) Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any Right or Privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any Class of Persons have by Law in the Province at the Union:

(2) All the Powers, Privileges, and Duties at the Union by Law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate Schools and School Trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic Subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the Dissentient Schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic Subjects in Quebec:

(3) Where in any Province a System of Separate or Dissentient Schools exists by Law at the Union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an Appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or Decision of any Provincial Authority affecting any Right or Privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic Minority of the Queen's Subjects in relation to Education:

(4) In case any such Provincial Law as from Time to Time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section is not made, or in case any Decision of the Governor General in Council on any Appeal under this Section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial Authority in that Behalf, then and in every such Case, and as far only as the Circumstances of each Case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section and of any Decision of the Governor General in Council under this Section.

Uniformity of Laws in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick

94. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Parliament of Canada may make Provision for the Uniformity of all or any of the Laws relative to Property and Civil Rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and of the Procedure of all or any of the Courts in those Three Provinces, and
from and after the passing of any Act in that Behalf the Power of the Parliament of Canada to make Laws in relation to any Matter comprised in any such Act shall, notwithstanding anything in this Act, be unrestricted; but any Act of the Parliament of Canada making Provision for such Uniformity shall not have effect in any Province unless and until it is adopted and enacted as Law by the Legislature thereof.

Agriculture and Immigration

95. In each Province the Legislature may make Laws in relation to Agriculture in the Province, and to Immigration into the Province; and it is hereby declared that the Parliament of Canada may from Time to Time make Laws in relation to Agriculture in all or any of the Provinces, and to Immigration into all or any of the Provinces; and any Law of the Legislature of a Province relative to Agriculture or to Immigration shall have effect in and for the Province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada.

VII. JUDICATURE

96. The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

97. Until the Laws relative to Property and Civil Rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Procedure of the Courts in those Provinces, are made uniform, the Judges of the Courts of those Provinces appointed by the Governor General shall be selected from the respective Bars of those Provinces.

98. The Judges of the Courts of Quebec shall be selected from the Bar of that Province.

99. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold office during good Behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on Address of the Senate and House of Commons.

100. The Salaries, Allowances, and Pensions of the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts (except the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), and of the Admiralty Courts in Cases where the Judges thereof are for the Time being paid by Salary, shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

101. The Parliament of Canada may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, from Time to Time, provide for the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of a General Court of Appeal for Canada, and for the Establishment of any additional Courts for the better Administration of the Laws of Canada.

VIII. REVENUES; DEPARTS; ASSETS; TAXATION

102. All Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick before and at the Union had and have Power of Appropriation, except such portions thereof as are by this Act reserved to the respective Legislatures of the Provinces, or are raised by them in accordance with the special Powers conferred on them by this Act, shall form One Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the Public Service of Canada in the Manner and subject to the Charges in this Act provided.

103. The Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada shall be permanently charged with the Costs, Charges, and Expenses incident to the Collection, Management, and Receipt thereof, and the same shall form the first Charge thereon, subject to be reviewed and audited in such Manner as shall be ordered by the Governor General in Council until the Parliament otherwise provides.

104. The annual Interest of the Public Debts of the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick at the Union shall form the Second Charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

105. Unless altered by the Parliament of Canada, the salary of the Governor General shall be Ten thousand Pounds Sterling Money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and the same shall form the Third Charge thereon.

106. Subject to the several Payments by this Act charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, the same shall be appropriated by the Parliament of Canada for the Public Service.

107. All Stocks, Cash, Banker’s Balances, and Securities for Money belonging to each Province at the time of the Union, except as in this Act mentioned, shall be the Property of Canada, and shall be taken in Reduction of the amount of the respective Debts of the Provinces at the Union.

108. The Public Works and Property of each Province, enumerated in the Third Schedule to this Act, shall be the Property of Canada.
109. All Lands, Mines, Minerals, and Royalties belonging to the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick at the Union, and all Sums then due or payable for such Lands, Mines, Minerals, or Royalties, shall belong to the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in which the same are situate or arise, subject to any Trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any Interest other than that of the Province in the same.

110. All Assets connected with such Portions of the Public Debt of each Province as are assumed by that Province shall belong to that Province.

111. Canada shall be liable for the Debts and Liabilities of each Province existing at the Union.

112. Ontario and Quebec conjointly shall be liable to Canada for the amount (if any) by which the Debt of the Province of Canada exceeds at the Union Sixty-two million five hundred thousand dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon.

113. The Assets enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Act belonging at the Union to the Province of Canada shall be the Property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly.

114. Nova Scotia shall be liable to Canada for the Amount (if any) by which its Public Debt exceeds at the Union Eight million Dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon.

115. New Brunswick shall be liable to Canada for the Amount (if any) by which its Public Debt exceeds at the Union Seven million Dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon.

116. In case the Public Debts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not at the Union amount to Eight million and Seven million Dollars respectively, they shall respectively receive by half-yearly Payments in advance from the Government of Canada Interest at Five per Centum per Annum on the Difference between the Actual Amounts of their respective Debts and such stipulated Amounts.

117. The several Provinces shall retain all their respective Public Property not otherwise disposed of in this Act, subject to the Right of Canada to assume any Lands or Public Property required for Fortifications or for the Defence of the Country.

118. The following Sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to the several Provinces for the Support of their Governments and Legislatures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Dollars.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>Eighty thousand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Seventy thousand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>Sixty thousand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>Fifty thousand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two hundred and sixty thousand;

and an annual Grant in aid of each Province shall be made, equal to Eighty Cents per Head of the Population as ascertained by the Census of One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the Case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by each subsequent Decennial Census until the Population of each of those two Provinces amounts to Four hundred thousand Souls, at which Rate such Grant shall thereafter remain. Such Grants shall be in full Settlement of all future Demands on Canada, and shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each Province; but the Government of Canada shall deduct from such Grants, as against any Province, all Sums chargeable as Interest on the Public Debt of that Province in excess of the several Amounts stipulated in this Act.

119. New Brunswick shall receive by half-yearly Payments in advance from Canada for the Period of Ten years from the Union an additional Allowance of Sixty-three thousand Dollars per Annum; but as long as the Public Debt of that Province remains under Seven million Dollars, a Deduction equal to the Interest at Five per Centum per Annum on such Deficiency shall be made from that Allowance of Sixty-three thousand Dollars.

120. All payments to be made under this Act, or in discharge of Liabilities created under any Act of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick respectively, and assumed by Canada, shall, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise directs, be made in such Form and Manner as may from Time to Time be ordered by the Governor General in Council.

121. All Articles of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any one of the Provinces shall, from and after the Union, be admitted free into each of the other Provinces.

122. The Customs and Excise Laws of each Province shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue in force until altered by the Parliament of Canada.
123. Where Customs Duties are, at the Union, leviable on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandises in any Two Provinces, those Goods, Wares, and Merchandises may, from and after the Union, be imported from one of those Provinces into the other of them on Proof of Payment of the Customs Duty leviable thereon in the Province of Exportation, and on Payment of such further Amount (if any) of Customs Duty as is leviable thereon in the Province of Importation.

124. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Right of New Brunswick to levy the Lumber Dues provided in Chapter Fifteen of Title Three of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, or in any Act amending that Act before or after the Union, and not increasing the Amount of such Dues; but the Lumber of any of the Provinces other than New Brunswick shall not be subject to such Dues.

125. No Lands or Property belonging to Canada or any Province shall be liable to Taxation.

126. Such Portions of the Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick had before the Union Power of Appropriation as are by this Act reserved to the respective Governments or Legislatures of the Provinces, and all Duties and Revenues raised by them in accordance with the special Powers conferred upon them by this Act, shall in each Province form One Consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the Public Service of the Province.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

General

127. If any Person being at the passing of this Act a Member of the Legislative Council of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, to whom a Place in the Senate is offered, does not within Thirty Days thereafter, by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor General of the Province of Canada or to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick (as the Case may be), accept the same, he shall be deemed to have declined the same; and any Person who, being at the passing of this Act a Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, accepts a Place in the Senate shall thereby vacate his Seat in such Legislative Council.

128. Every Member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada shall before taking his Seat therein take and subscribe before the Governor General or some Person authorized by him, and every Member of a Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of any Province shall before taking his Seat therein take and subscribe before the Lieutenant Governor of the Province or some Person authorized by him, the Oath of Allegiance contained in the Fifth Schedule to this Act; and every Member of the Senate of Canada and every Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec shall also, before taking his Seat therein, take and subscribe before the Governor General, or some Person authorized by him, the Declaration of Qualification contained in the same Schedule.

129. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, all Laws in force in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick at the Union, and all Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and all legal Commissions, Powers, and Authorities, and all Officers, Judicial, Administrative, and Ministerial, existing therein at the Union, shall continue in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick respectively, as if the Union had not been made; subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as are enacted by or exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,) to be repealed, abolished, or altered by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Legislature of the respective Province, according to the Authority of the Parliament or of that Legislature under this Act.

130. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Officers of the several Provinces having Duties to discharge in relation to Matters other than those coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces shall be Officers of Canada, and shall continue to discharge the Duties of their respective Offices under the same Liabilities, Responsibilities, and Penalties as if the Union had not been made.

131. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the Governor General in Council may from Time to Time appoint such Officers as the Governor General in Council deems necessary or proper for the effectual Execution of this Act.

132. The Parliament and Government of Canada shall have all Powers necessary or proper for performing the Obligations of Canada or of any Province thereof, as Part of the British Empire, towards Foreign Countries arising under Treaties between the Empire and such Foreign Countries.

133. Either the English or the French Language may be used by any Person in the Debates of the
Houses of the Parliament of Canada and of the Houses of the Legislature of Quebec; and both those Languages shall be used in the respective Records and Journals of those Houses; and either of those Languages may be used by any Person or in any Pleading or Process in or issuing from any Court of Canada established under this Act, and in or from all or any of the Courts of Quebec. 

The Acts of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Quebec shall be printed and published in both those Languages.

**Ontario and Quebec**

134. Until the Legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Quebec may each appoint under the Great Seal of the Province the following Officers, to hold Office during Pleasure, that is to say,—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, and in the Case of Quebec the Solicitor General, and may, by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, from Time to Time prescribe the Duties of those Officers and of the several Departments over which they shall preside or to which they shall belong, and of the Officers and Clerks thereof; and may also appoint other and additional Officers to hold Office during Pleasure, and may from Time to Time prescribe the Duties of those Officers, and of the several Departments over which they shall preside or to which they shall belong, and of the Officers and Clerks thereof.

135. Until the Legislature of Ontario or Quebec otherwise provides, all Rights, Powers, Duties, Functions, Responsibilities, or Authorities at the passing of this Act vested in or imposed on the Attorney-General, Solicitor General, Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Canada, Minister of Finance, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Commissioner of Public Works, and Minister of Agriculture and Receiver General, by any Law, Statute or Ordinance of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, and not repugnant to this Act, shall be vested in or imposed on any Officer to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the Discharge of the same or any of them; and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works shall perform the Duties and Functions of the Office of Minister of Agriculture at the passing of this Act imposed by the Law of the Province of Canada, as well as those of the Commissioner of Public Works.

136. Until altered by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Great Seals of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be the same, or of the same Design, as those used in the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively before their Union as the Province of Canada.

137. The Words "and from thence to the End of the then next ensuing Session of the Legislature," or Words to the same Effect, used in any temporary Act of the Province of Canada not expired before the Union, shall be construed to extend and apply to the next Session of the Parliament of Canada if the subject Matter of the Act is within the Powers of the same, as defined by this Act, or to the next Sessions of the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively if the Subject Matter of the Act is within the Powers of the same as defined by this Act.

138. From and after the Union the Use of the Words "Upper Canada" instead of "Ontario," or "Lower Canada" instead of "Quebec," in any Deed, Writ, Process, Pleading, Document, Matter, or Thing, shall not invalidate the same.

139. Any Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada issued before the Union to take effect at a Time which is subsequent to the Union, whether relating to that Province, or to Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and the several Matters and Things therein proclaimed shall be and continue of like Force and Effect as if the Union had not been made.

140. Any Proclamation which is authorized by any Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada to be issued under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada, whether relating to that Province, or to Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and which is not issued before the Union, may be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario or of Quebec, as its Subject Matter requires, under the Great Seal thereof; and from and after the Issue of such Proclamation the same and the several Matters and Things therein proclaimed shall be and continue of the like Force and Effect in Ontario or Quebec as if the Union had not been made.

141. The Penitentiary of the Province of Canada shall, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, be and continue the Penitentiary of Ontario and of Quebec.

142. The Division and Adjustment of the Debts, Credits, Liabilities, Properties, and Assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be referred to the Arbitrament of Three Arbitrators, One chosen by
the Government of Ontario, One by the Government of Quebec, and One by the Government of Canada; and the Selection of the Arbitrators shall not be made until the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec have met; and the Arbitrator chosen by the Government of Canada shall not be a Resident either in Ontario or in Quebec.

143. The Governor General in Council may from Time to Time order that such and so many of the Records, Books, and Documents of the Province of Canada as he thinks fit shall be appropriated and delivered either to Ontario or to Quebec, and the same shall thenceforth be the Property of that Province; and any Copy thereof or Extract therefrom, duly certified by the Officer having charge of the Original thereof, shall be admitted as Evidence.

144. The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec may from Time to Time, by Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province, to take effect from a day to be appointed therein, constitute Townships in those Parts of the Province of Quebec in which Townships are not then already constituted, and fix the Metes and Bounds thereof.

X. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

145. Inasmuch as the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have joined in a Declaration that the Construction of the Intercolonial Railway is essential to the Consolidation of the Union of British North America, and to the Assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that Provision should be made for its immediate Construction by the Government of Canada: Therefore, in order to give effect to that Agreement, it shall be the Duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the Commencement within Six Months after the Union, of a Railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the City of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and for the Construction thereof without Intermission, and the Completion thereof with all practicable Speed.

XI. ADMISSION OF OTHER COLONIES

146. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on Addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and from the Houses of the respective Legislatures of the Colonies or Provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, to admit those Colonies or Provinces, or any of them, into the Union, and on Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, or either of them, into the Union, on such Terms and Conditions in each Case as are in the Addresses expressed and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the Provisions of this Act; and the Provisions of any Order in Council in that Behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

147. In case of the Admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, each shall be entitled to a Representation in the Senate of Canada of Four Members, and (notwithstanding anything in this Act) in case of the Admission of Newfoundland the normal Number of Senators shall be Seventy-six and their maximum Number shall be Eighty-two; but Prince Edward Island when admitted shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the Three Divisions into which Canada is, in relation to the Constitution of the Senate, divided by this Act, and accordingly, after the Admission of Prince Edward Island, whether Newfoundland is admitted or not, the Representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the Senate shall, as Vacancies occur, be reduced from Twelve to Ten Members respectively, and the Representation of each of those Provinces shall not be increased at any Time beyond Ten, except under the Provision of this Act for the Appointment of Three or Six additional Senators under the Direction of the Queen.
SCHEDULES

The FIRST SCHEDULE

Electoral Districts of Ontario

A

EXISTING ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

COUNTIES

1. Prescott.
2. Glengarry.
3. Stormont.
4. Dundas.
5. Russell.
6. Carleton.
7. Prince Edward.

RIDINGS OF COUNTIES

11. South Riding of Lanark.
15. East Riding of Northumberland.
16. West Riding of Northumberland (excepting therefrom the Township of South Monaghan).
17. East Riding of Durham.
27. West Riding of Elgin.
29. South Riding of Waterloo.
30. North Riding of Brant.
31. South Riding of Brant.
34. East Riding of Middlesex.

CITIES, PARTS OF CITIES, AND TOWNS

35. West Toronto.
36. East Toronto.
37. Hamilton.
38. Ottawa.
40. London.

41. Town of Brockville, with the Township of Elizabethtown thereto attached.

42. Town of Niagara, with the Township of Niagara, thereto attached.

43. Town of Cornwall, with the Township of Cornwall thereto attached.

B

NEW ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

44. The Provisional Judicial District of Algoma.

The County of Bruce, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the North and South Ridings:

10. The North Riding of Bruce to consist of the Townships of Bury, Lindsay, Eastnor, Albermarle, Amabel, Arran, Bruce, Elderslie, and Langeen [Saugeen?], and the Village of Southampton.

46. The South Riding of Bruce to consist of the Townships of Kincardine (including the Village of Kincardine), Greenock, Brant, Huron, Kinross [Kinloss?], Culross, and Carrick.

The County of Huron, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the North and South Ridings:

47. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Ashfield, Wawanosh, Turnberry, Howick, Morris, Grey, Colborne, Hullett, including the Village of Clinton, and McKillop.


The County of Middlesex, divided into three Ridings, to be called respectively the North, West, and East Ridings:

49. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph (taken from the County of Huron), and Williams East, Williams West, Adelaide, and Lobo.

50. The West Riding to consist of the Townships of Delaware, Carradoc, Metcalfe, Mosa and Ekrfd, and the Village of Strathroy.

[The East Riding to consist of the Townships now embraced therein, and be bounded as it is at present.]

51. The County of Lambton to consist of the Townships of Bosanquet, Warwick, Plympton, Sarnia, Moore, Enniskillen, and Brooke, and the Town of Sarnia.
52. The County of Kent to consist of the Townships of Chatham, Dover, East Tilbury, Romney, Raleigh, and Harwich, and the Town of Chatham.

53. The County of Bothwell to consist of the Townships of Sombra, Dawn, and Euphemia (taken from the County of Lambton), and the Townships of Zone, Camden with the Gore thereof, Orford, and Howard (taken from the County of Kent).

The County of Grey, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

54. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Bentinck, Glenelg, Artemesia, Osprey, Normanby, Egremont, Proton, and Melanethon.


The County of Perth, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

56. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Wallace, Elma, Logan, Ellice, Mornington, and North Easthope, and the Town of Stratford.

57. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Blanchard, Downie, South Easthope, Fullarton, Hibbert, and the Villages of Mitchell and St. Mary's.

The County of Wellington, divided into Three Ridings, to be called respectively North, South and Centre Ridings:—

58. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Amaranth, Arthur, Luther, Minto, Maryborough, Peel, and the Village of Mount Forest.


60. The South Riding to consist of the Town of Guelph, and the Townships of Guelph and Puslinch.

The County of Norfolk, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

61. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Charlotteville, Houghton, Walsingham, and Woodhouse and with the Gore thereof.

62. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Middleton, Townsend, and Windham, and the Town of Simcoe.

63. The County of Haldimand to consist of the Townships of Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga North, Cayuga South, Rainham, Walpole, and Dunn.

64. The County of Monck to consist of the Townships of Canboro and Moulton, and Sherbrooke, and the Village of Dunnville (taken from the County of Haldimand), the Townships of Caister and Gainsborough (taken from the County of Lincoln), and the Townships of Pelham and Wainfleet (taken from the County of Welland).

65. The County of Lincoln to consist of the Townships of Clinton, Grantham, Grimsby, and Louth, and the Town of St. Catharines.

66. The County of Welland to consist of the Townships of Bertie, Crowland, Humberstone, Stamford, Thorold, and Willoughby, and the Villages of Chippewa, Clifton, Fort Erie, Thorold, and Welland.

67. The County of Peel to consist of the Townships of Chinguacousy, Toronto, and the Gore of Toronto, and the Villages of Brampton and Streetsville.

68. The County of Cardwell to consist of the Townships of Albion and Caledon (taken from the County of Peel), and the Townships of Adjala and Mono (taken from the County of Simcoe).

The County of Simcoe, divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

69. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Innisfil, Essa, Tossorontio, Mulmur, and the Village of Bradford.

70. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Vespra, Flos, Oro, Medonte, Orilla and Matchedash, Tiny and Tay, Balaklava and Robinson, and the Towns of Barrie and Collingwood.

The County of Victoria, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

71. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Ops, Mariposa, Emily, Verulam, and the Town of Lindsay.

72. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Anson, Bexley, Carden, Dalton, Digby, Eldon, Fenelon, Hindon, Laxton, Lutterworth, Macaulay and Draper, Sommerville.
and Morrison, Muskoka, Monck and Watt (taken from the County of Simcoe), and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said North Riding.

The County of Peterborough, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the West and East Ridings:—

73. The West Riding to consist of the Townships of South Monaghan (taken from the County of Northumberland), North Monaghan, Smith, and Ennismore, and the Town of Peterborough.

74. The East Riding to consist of the Townships of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, Dourou, Dummer, Galway, Harvey, Minden, Stanhope and Dysart, Otonabee, and Snowden, and the Village of Ashburnham, and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said East Riding.

The County of Hastings, divided into Three Ridings, to be called respectively the West, East and North Ridings:—

75. The West Riding to consist of the Town of Belleville, the Township of Sydney, and the Village of Trenton.

76. The East Riding to consist of the Townships of Thurlow, Tyendinaga, and Hungerford.

77. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Rawdon, Huntingdon, Madoc, Elzevir, Tudor, Marmora, and Lake and the Village of Stirling and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said North Riding.

78. The County of Lennox, to consist of the Townships of Richmond, Adolphustown, North Fredericksburgh, South Fredericksburgh, Ernest Town and Amherst Island, and the Village of Napanee.

79. The County of Addington to consist of the Townships of Camden, Portland, Sheffield, Hinchinbrooke, Kaladar, Kennahe, Olden, Oso, Anglesea, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Effingham, Abinger, Miller, Canonto, Denbigh, Loughborough, and Bedford.


The County of Renfrew, divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

81. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of McNab, Bagot, Blithfield, Brougham, Horton, Admaston, Grattan, Matawatchan, Griffith, Lyndoch, Raglan, Radcliffe, Brudenell, Sebastopol, and the Villages of Arnprior and Renfrew.

82. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Ross, Bromley, Westmeath, Stafford, Pembroke, Wilberforce, Alice, Petawawa, Buchanan, South Algonia, North Algonia, Fraser, McKay, Wylie, Rolph, Head, Maria, Clara, Haggerty, Sherwood, Burns, and Richards, and any other surveyed Townships lying North-westerly of the said North Riding.

Every Town and incorporated Village existing at the Union, not specially mentioned in this Schedule, is to be taken as Part of the County or Riding within which it is locally situate.

The SECOND SCHEDULE

Electoral Districts of Quebec specially fixed

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<td>Huntingdon</td>
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The THIRD SCHEDULE

Provincial Public Works and Property to be the Property of Canada

1. Canals, with Lands and Water Power connected therewith.
2. Public Harbours.
3. Lighthouses and Piers, and Sable Island.
5. Rivers and Lake Improvements.
6. Railways and Railway Stocks, Mortgages, and other Debts due by Railway Companies.
8. Custom Houses, Post Offices, and all other Public Buildings, except such as the Government of Canada appropriate for the Use of the Provincial Legislatures and Governments.
9. Property transferred by the Imperial Government, and known as Ordnance Property.
10. Armories, Drill Sheds, Military Clothing, and Munitions of War, and Lands set apart for general Public Purposes.
The FOURTH SCHEDULE

Assets to be the Property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly

Upper Canada Building Fund.
Lunatic Asylums.
Normal School.
Court Houses in
Aylmer, Lower Canada.
Montreal, Kamouraska,
Law Society, Upper Canada.
Montreal Turnpike Trust.
University Permanent Fund.
Royal Institution.
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Upper Canada.
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Lower Canada.
Agricultural Society, Upper Canada.
Lower Canada Legislative Grant.
Quebec Fire Loan.
Temiscouata [Temiscoaata?] Advance Account.
Quebec Turnpike Trust.
Education—East.
Building and Jury Fund, Lower Canada.
Municipalities Fund.
Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund.

The FIFTH SCHEDULE

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I, A. B., do swear, That I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Note.—The Name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Time being is to be substituted from Time to Time, with Proper Terms of Reference thereto.

DECLARATION OF QUALIFICATION

I, A. B., do declare and testify, That I am by Law duly qualified to be appointed a Member of the Senate of Canada [or as the Case may be], and that I am legally or equitably seised as of Freehold for my own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Free and Common Socage [or seised or possessed for my own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Franc-alleu or in Roture (as the Case may be),] in the Province of Nova Scotia [or as the Case may be] of the Value of Four thousand Dollars over and above all Rents, Dues, Debts, Mortgages, Charges, and Incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same and that I have not collusively or colourably obtained a Title to or become possessed of the said Lands and Tenements or any Part thereof for the Purposes of enabling me to become a Member of the Senate of Canada [or as the Case may be], and that my Real and Personal Property are together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above my Debts and Liabilities.
An Act respecting the establishment of Provinces in the Dominion of Canada

[29th June, 1871]

Whereas doubts have been entertained respecting the powers of the Parliament of Canada to establish Provinces in Territories admitted, or which may hereafter be admitted, into the Dominion of Canada, and to provide for the representation of such Provinces in the said Parliament, and it is expedient to remove such doubts, and to vest such powers in the said Parliament:

Be it enacted by the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as The British North America Act, 1871.

2. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new Provinces in any territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada, but not included in any Province thereof, and may, at the time of such establishment, make provision for the constitution and administration of any such Province, and for the passing of laws for the peace, order, and good government of such Province, and for its representation in the said Parliament.

3. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time, with the consent of the Legislature of any Province of the said Dominion, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of such Province, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said Legislature, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any such increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any Province affected thereby.

4. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time make provision for the administration, peace, order, and good government of any territory not for the time being included in any Province.

5. The following Acts passed by the said Parliament of Canada, and intituled respectively, — “An Act for the temporary government of Rupert’s Land and the North Western Territory when united with Canada”; and “An Act to amend and continue the Act thirty-two and thirty-three Victoria, chapter three, and to establish and provide for the government of the Province of Manitoba,” shall be and be deemed to have been valid and effectual for all purposes whatsoever from the date at which they respectively received the assent, in the Queen’s name, of the Governor General of the said Dominion of Canada.

6. Except as provided by the third section of this Act, it shall not be competent for the Parliament of Canada to alter the provisions of the last-mentioned Act of the said Parliament in so far as it relates to the Province of Manitoba, or of any other Act hereafter establishing new Provinces in the said Dominion, subject always to the right of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba to alter from time to time the provisions of any law respecting the qualification of electors and members of the Legislative Assembly, and to make laws respecting elections in the said Province.
An Act to remove certain doubts with respect to the powers of the Parliament of Canada under section eighteen of the British North America Act, 1867.

[19th July, 1875.]

Whereas by section eighteen of the British North America Act, 1867, it is provided as follows: "The privileges, immunities, and powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons, and by the Members thereof respectively, shall be such as are from time to time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those at the passing of this Act held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the Members thereof:"

And whereas doubts have arisen with regard to the power of defining by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, in pursuance of the said section, the said privileges, powers, or immunities; and it is expedient to remove such doubts:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Section eighteen of the British North America Act, 1867, is hereby repealed, without prejudice to anything done under that section, and the following section shall be substituted for the section so repealed.

The privileges, immunities, and powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons, and by the Members thereof respectively, shall be such as are from time to time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that any Act of the Parliament of Canada defining such privileges, immunities, and powers shall not confer any privileges, immunities, or powers exceeding those at the passing of such Act held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the Members thereof.

2. The Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter twenty-four, intituled "An Act to provide for oaths to witnesses being administered in certain cases for the purposes of either House of Parliament," shall be deemed to be valid, and to have been valid as from the date at which the Royal Assent was given thereto by the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

3. This Act may be cited as the Parliament of Canada Act, 1875.
An Act respecting the Representation in the Parliament of Canada of Territories which for the time being form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are not included in any Province.

[25th June, 1886.]

Whereas it is expedient to empower the Parliament of Canada to provide for the representation in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, or either of them, of any territory which for the time being forms part of the Dominion of Canada, but is not included in any province:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lord's Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

1. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time make provision for the representation in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, or in either of them, of any territories which for the time being form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are not included in any province thereof.

2. Any Act passed by the Parliament of Canada before the passing of this Act for the purpose mentioned in this Act shall, if not disallowed by the Queen, be, and shall be deemed to have been, valid and effectual from the date at which it received the assent, in Her Majesty's name, of the Governor General of Canada.

It is hereby declared that any Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, whether before or after the passing of this Act, for the purpose mentioned in this Act or in the British North America Act, 1871, has effect, notwithstanding anything in the British North America Act, 1867, and the number of Senators or the number of Members of the House of Commons specified in the last-mentioned Act is increased by the number of Senators or of Members, as the case may be, provided by any such Act of the Parliament of Canada for the representation of any provinces or territories of Canada.

3. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1886.

This Act and the British North America Act, 1867, and the British North America Act, 1871, shall be construed together, and may be cited together as the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1886.
An Act to make further provision with respect to the sums to be paid by Canada to the several Provinces of the Dominion.

[9th August, 1907.]

Whereas an address has been presented to His Majesty by the Senate and Commons of Canada in the terms set forth in the schedule to this Act; Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) The following grants shall be made yearly by Canada to every province, which at the commencement of this Act is a province of the Dominion, for its local purposes and the support of its Government and Legislature:—

(a) A fixed grant—

where the population of the province is under one hundred and fifty thousand, of one hundred thousand dollars; where the population of the province is one hundred and fifty thousand, but does not exceed two hundred thousand, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; where the population of the province is two hundred thousand, but does not exceed four hundred thousand, of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars; where the population of the province is four hundred thousand, but does not exceed eight hundred thousand, of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars; where the population of the province is eight hundred thousand, but does not exceed one million five hundred thousand, of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars; where the population of the province exceeds one million five hundred thousand, of two hundred and forty thousand dollars; and

(b) Subject to the special provisions of this Act as to the provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, a grant at the rate of eighty cents per head of the population of the province up to the number of two million five hundred thousand, and at the rate of sixty cents per head of so much of the population as exceeds that number.

(2) An additional grant of one hundred thousand dollars shall be made yearly to the Province of British Columbia for a period of ten years from the commencement of this Act.

(3) The population of a province shall be ascertained from time to time in the case of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta respectively by the last quinquennial census or statutory estimate of population made under the Acts establishing those provinces or any other Act of the Parliament of Canada making provision for the purpose, and in the case of any other province by the last decennial census for the time being.

(4) The grants payable under this Act shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each province.

(5) The grants payable under this Act shall be substituted for the grants or subsidies (in this Act referred to as existing grants) payable for the like purposes at the commencement of this Act to the several provinces of the Dominion, under the provisions of section one hundred and eighteen of the British North America Act, 1867, or of any Order in Council establishing a province, or of any Act of the Parliament of Canada containing directions for the payment of any such grant or subsidy, and those provisions shall cease to have effect.

(6) The Government of Canada shall have the same power of deducting sums charged against a province on account of the interest on public debt in the case of the grant payable under this Act to the province as they have in the case of the existing grant.

(7) Nothing in this Act shall affect the obligation of the Government of Canada to pay to any province any grant which is payable to that province, other than the existing grant for which the grant under this Act is substituted.

(8) In the case of the provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, the amount paid on account of the grant payable per head of the population to the provinces under this Act shall not at any time be less than the amount of the corresponding grant payable at the commencement of this Act; and if it is found on any decennial census that the population of the province has decreased since the last decennial census, the amount paid on account of the grant shall not be decreased below the amount then payable, notwithstanding the decrease of the population.

2. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1907, and shall take effect as from the first day of July, nineteen hundred and seven.
SCHEDULE

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing that it is expedient to amend the scale of payments authorized under section 118 of the Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, commonly called the British North America Act, 1867, or by or under any terms or conditions upon which any other provinces were admitted to the Union, to be made by Canada to the several provinces of the Dominion for the support of their Governments and Legislatures by providing that—

A. Instead of the amounts now payable, the sums hereafter payable yearly by Canada to the several provinces for the support of their Governments and Legislatures be according to population, and as follows:—

(a) Where the population of the province is under 150,000, $100,000;
(b) Where the population of the province is 150,000, but does not exceed 200,000, $150,000;
(c) Where the population of the province is 200,000, but does not exceed 400,000, $180,000;
(d) Where the population of the province is 400,000, but does not exceed 800,000, $190,000;
(e) Where the population of the province is 800,000, but does not exceed 1,500,000, $220,000;
(f) Where the population of the province exceeds 1,500,000, $240,000.

B. Instead of an annual grant per head of population now allowed, the annual payment hereafter be at the same rate of eighty cents per head, but on the population of each province, as ascertained from time to time by the last decennial census, or in the case of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta respectively, by the last quinquennial census or statutory estimate, until such population exceeds 2,500,000, and at the rate of sixty cents per head for so much of said population as may exceed 2,500,000.

C. An additional allowance to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars annually be paid for ten years to the province of British Columbia.

D. Nothing herein contained shall in any way supersede or affect the terms special to any particular province upon which such province became part of the Dominion of Canada, or the right of any province to the payment of any special grant herefore made by the Parliament of Canada to any province for any special purpose in such grant expressed.

We pray that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be laid before the Imperial Parliament at its present Session repealing the provisions of section 118 of the British North America Act, 1867, aforesaid, and substituting therefor the scale of payments above set forth, which shall be a final and unalterable settlement of the amounts to be paid yearly to the several provinces of the Dominion for their local purposes, and the support of their Governments and Legislatures.

Such grants shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each province, but the Government of Canada shall deduct from such grants as against any province all sums chargeable as interest on the public debt of that province in excess of the several amounts stipulated in the said Act.

All of which we humbly pray Your Majesty to take into your favourable and gracious consideration.

(Signed) R. DANDURAND,
Speaker of the Senate.

(Signed) R. F. SUTHERLAND,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

Senate and House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada,
26th April, 1907.
An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867.  

[15th May, 1915.]  

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the British North America Act, 1867, or in any Act amending the same, or in any Order in Council or terms or conditions of union made or approved under the said Acts or in any Act of the Canadian Parliament—

(i) The number of senators provided for under section twenty-one of the British North America Act, 1867, is increased from seventy-two to ninety-six;

(ii) The Divisions of Canada in relation to the constitution of the Senate provided for by section twenty-two of the said Act are increased from three to four, the Fourth Division to comprise the Western Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, which four Divisions shall (subject to the provisions of the said Act and of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate, as follows:—Ontario by twenty-four senators; Quebec by twenty-four senators; the Maritime Provinces and Prince Edward Island by twenty-four senators, ten thereof representing Nova Scotia, ten thereof representing New Brunswick, and four thereof representing Prince Edward Island; the Western Provinces by twenty-four senators, six thereof representing Manitoba, six thereof representing British Columbia, six thereof representing Saskatchewan, and six thereof representing Alberta;

(iii) The number of persons whom by section twenty-six of the said Act the Governor General of Canada may, upon the direction of His Majesty the King, add to the Senate is increased from three or six to four or eight, representing equally the four divisions of Canada:

(iv) In case of such addition being at any time made the Governor General of Canada shall not summon any person to the Senate except upon a further like direction by His Majesty the King on the like recommendation to represent one of the four Divisions until such Division is represented by twenty-four senators and no more;

(v) The number of senators shall not at any time exceed one hundred and four;

(vi) The representation in the Senate to which by section one hundred and forty-seven of the British North America Act, 1867, Newfoundland would be entitled in case of its admission to the Union is increased from four to six members, and in case of the admission of Newfoundland into the Union, notwithstanding anything in the said Act or in this Act, the normal number of senators shall be one hundred and two, and their maximum number one hundred and ten:

(vii) Nothing herein contained shall affect the powers of the Canadian Parliament under the British North America Act, 1866.

(2) Paragraphs (i) to (vi) inclusive of subsection (1) of this section shall not take affect before the termination of the now existing Canadian Parliament.

2. The British North America Act, 1867, is amended by adding thereto the following section immediately after section fifty-one of the said Act:—

"51A. Notwithstanding anything in this Act a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing such province.

3. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1915, and the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1886, and this Act may be cited together as the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1915."
THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1916
6-7 GEORGE V, CHAPTER 19

An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867

[1st June, 1916.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding anything in the British North America Act, 1867, or in any Act amending the same, or in any Order in Council, or terms or conditions of Union, made or approved under the said Act, or under any Act of the Canadian Parliament, the term of the Twelfth Parliament of Canada is hereby extended until the seventh day of October, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

2. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1916, and the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1915, and this Act may be cited together as the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1916.

STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER, 1931
22 GEORGE V, CHAPTER 4

An Act to give effect to certain resolutions passed by Imperial Conferences held in the years 1926 and 1930.

[11th December, 1931.]

Whereas the delegates of His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland, at Imperial Conferences held at Westminster in the years of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-six and nineteen hundred and thirty did concur in making the declarations and resolutions set forth in the Reports of the said Conferences:

And whereas it is meet and proper to set out by way of preamble to this Act that, inasmuch as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as they are united by a common allegiance to the Crown, it would be in accord with the established constitutional position of all the members of the Commonwealth in relation to one another that any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles shall hereafter require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom:

And whereas it is in accord with the established constitutional position that no law hereafter made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall extend to any of the said Dominions as part of the law of that Dominion otherwise than at the request and with the consent of that Dominion:

And whereas it is necessary for the ratifying, confirming and establishing of certain of the said declarations and resolutions of the said Conferences that a law be made and enacted in due form by authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom:

And whereas the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland have severally requested and consented to the submission of a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom for making such provision with regard to the matters aforesaid as is hereafter in this Act contained:

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. In this Act the expression "Dominion" means any of the following Dominions, that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland.

2. (1) The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, shall not apply to any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion.
(2) No law and no provision of any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England, or to the provisions of any existing or future Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom, or to any order, rule or regulation made under any such Act, and the Powers of the Parliament of a Dominion shall include the power to repeal or amend any such Act, order, rule or regulation in so far as the same is part of the law of the Dominion.

3. It is hereby declared and enacted that the Parliament of a Dominion has full power to make laws having extra-territorial operation.

4. No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend or be deemed to extend, to a Dominion as part of the law of that Dominion, unless it is expressly declared in that Act that that Dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof.

5. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions of this Act, sections seven hundred and thirty-five and seven hundred and thirty-six of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall be construed as though reference therein to the Legislature of a British possession did not include reference to the Parliament of a Dominion.

6. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions of this Act, section four of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890 (which requires certain laws to be reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure or to contain a suspending clause), and so much of section seven of that Act as requires the approval of His Majesty in Council to any rules of Court for regulating the practice and procedure of a Colonial Court of Admiralty, shall cease to have effect in any Dominion as from the commencement of this Act.

7. (1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1930, or any order, rule or regulation made thereunder.

(2) The provisions of section two of this Act shall extend to laws made by any of the Provinces of Canada and to the powers of the legislatures of such Provinces.

(3) The powers conferred by this Act upon the Parliament of Canada or upon the legislatures of the Provinces shall be restricted to the enactment of laws in relation to matters within the competence of the Parliament of Canada or of any of the legislatures of the Provinces respectively.

8. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to confer any power to repeal or alter the Constitution or the Constitution Act of the Commonwealth of Australia or the Constitution Act of the Dominion of New Zealand otherwise than in accordance with the law existing before the commencement of this Act.

9. (1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorize the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia to make laws on any matter within the authority of the States of Australia, not being a matter within the authority of the Parliament or Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to require the concurrence of the Parliament or Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, in any case where it would have been in United Kingdom with respect to any matter within the authority of the States of Australia, not being a matter within the authority of the Parliament or Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, in any case where it would have been in accordance with the constitutional practice existing before the commencement of this Act that the Parliament of the United Kingdom should make that law without such concurrence.

(3) In the application of this Act to the Commonwealth of Australia the request and consent referred to in section four shall mean the request and consent of the Parliament and Government of the Commonwealth.

10. (1) None of the following sections of this Act, that is to say, sections two, three, four, five and six, shall extend to a Dominion to which this section applies as part of the law of that Dominion unless that section is adopted by the Parliament of the Dominion, and any Act of that Parliament adopting any section of this Act may provide that the adoption shall have effect either from the commencement of this Act or from such later date as is specified in the adopting Act.

(2) The Parliament of any such Dominion as aforesaid may at any time revoke the adoption of any section referred to in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The Dominions to which this section applies are the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and Newfoundland.

11. Notwithstanding anything in the Interpretation Act, 1889, the expression "Colony" shall not, in any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act, include a Dominion or any Province or State forming part of a Dominion.

12. This Act may be cited as the Statute of Westminster, 1931.
EXHIBITS AND HEARINGS

The following is a complete list of exhibits filed with the Commission. A brief is listed by the name of the government, public body or private association which presented it. A memo indicates memorandum prepared by the official or department named, at the request of the Commission on the question of overlapping services. Other material filed is listed by title, with the name in brackets of the government, public body or association filing the item. Several briefs were supported in writing by organizations other than those who presented the brief in question. In such instances the names of supporting organizations are listed. Many letters supporting or criticizing briefs or making suggestions to the Commission were also received from private individuals, but in view of the Commission's ruling to hear only governments or formally organized associations, the names of such individuals are not given. The Commission wishes, however, to thank all private persons who thus assisted it.

WINNIPEG, November 29, 1937-December 8, 1937
(Ev. pp. 1-1181)

1. Government of the Province of Manitoba, Part I. (See also Exx. 421 to 427.)
2. Government of the Province of Manitoba, Part II.
3. Government of the Province of Manitoba, Part III.
4. Government of the Province of Manitoba, Part IV.
5. Government of the Province of Manitoba, Part V.
6. Government of the Province of Manitoba, Part VI.
7. Government of the Province of Manitoba, Part VII.
8. Government of the Province of Manitoba, Part VIII.
9. Winnipeg Real Estate Board.
10. Government of the Province of Manitoba, Part IX.
17. Winnipeg Board of Trade.
18. The Union of Manitoba Municipalities.
19. The City of Winnipeg.
21. Rural Municipality of St. James, Manitoba.
22. Rural Municipality of East Kildonan, Manitoba.
23. Rural Municipality of West Kildonan, Manitoba.
26. Manitoba Teachers' Federation.
27. Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba.
29. The Catholic Minority of Manitoba.
31. The Home and Property Owners Association of Winnipeg.
32. Statement of the Hon. John Bracken as to Union of the three Prairie Provinces.
33. The Native Sons of Canada.

REGINA, December 9, 1937-December 17, 1937
(Ev. pp. 1182-2305)

34. Government of the Province of Saskatchewan. (See Ex. 57.)
35. Statement of Treasury Bills, April 30, 1937. [Saskatchewan].
36. Auditor's statement showing Relief Expenditures and Repayments in Saskatchewan from 1929 to 1937. [Saskatchewan].
40. Comparative Statement of Administration Costs in Saskatchewan. [Saskatchewan].
41. Map of Saskatchewan showing drought areas (in colour). [Saskatchewan].
42. Table showing Relief Aid in Cities of Saskatchewan. [Saskatchewan].
43. Table showing number of Cities, Towns and Villages in Saskatchewan receiving relief. [Saskatchewan].
44. Estimate of Relief Costs within Drought Area of Saskatchewan. [Saskatchewan].
45. Table of Estimated Relief Costs Outside Drought Area in Saskatchewan. [Saskatchewan].
46. Map showing average wheat yields in Saskatchewan in 1937. [Saskatchewan].
47. Report of the Local Government Board respecting the City of Moose Jaw, May 14, 1937. [Saskatchewan].
48. Map showing Saskatchewan Relief Areas. [Saskatchewan].
50. City of Moose Jaw.
51. Bundle of twenty coloured maps showing average wheat yields in Saskatchewan, years 1918 to 1937. [Saskatchewan].
52. The Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities.
53. Rural Municipality of M listens, No. 262, Saskatchewan.
54. Chart showing Increase in Population in Saskatchewan, 1931 to 1936. [Saskatchewan].
55. Chart showing Decrease in Population in Saskatchewan, 1931 to 1936. [Saskatchewan].
56. Copies of maps referred to in evidence of Prof. J. Mitchell of University of Saskatchewan, and Soil Survey Report. [Saskatchewan].
57. Reconciliation of figures at pages 194 and 421 of brief of Government of Saskatchewan. [Saskatchewan].
58. Statement of Conditional Subsidies received by Saskatchewan from Dominion Government and Board of Railway Commissioners up to April 30, 1937. [Saskatchewan].
59. Statement as to Expenditures on Venerable Disease Service. [Saskatchewan].
60. Scheme for Wheat Yield Insurance with particular reference to Saskatchewan, by W. J. Hansen. [Saskatchewan].
62. The Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation.
63. University of Saskatchewan.
64. Memo. Department of Education, Saskatchewan.
65. Memo. on National Health Insurance, Saskatchewan.
66. Regina Board of Trade.
67. Saskatoon Board of Trade.
68. Statement as to Certain Aspects of Land Economics in Canada, by William Allen. [Saskatchewan].
69. Explanatory statement on Rehabilitation by Hon. George Spence, Minister of Public Works, Saskatchewan.

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100. The League of Nations Society in Canada.
98. Memo. re Electric Power Resources, Saskatchewan.
96. Memo. re federal aid for highways, Saskatchewan.
95. Memo. re highways control, Saskatchewan.
94. Memo. re public health services, Saskatchewan.
93. Memo. Department of the Attorney-General, Saskatchewan.
92. Memo. Department of Insurance, Saskatchewan.
91. Memo. re jurisdiction in insurance matters, Saskatchewan.
90. Memo. re amalgamation of the three Western Universities, [Saskatchewan].
89. Memo. Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, [Saskatchewan].
88. United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section.
87. Statement re federal aid for highways.
86. Memo. re jurisdiction in insurance matters.
85. Resolution of The Pas Board of Trade.
84. Statement of Sales and Excise Taxes and other data re income tax.
83. Statement by the Manufacturer in Saskatchewan, [Dominion].
82. Memo. Department of Agriculture, Saskatchewan.
81. Memo. re Constitution and Its Amendment, reprint of speech given by Attorney-General in Saskatchewan Legislature, 1938. [Saskatchewan].
80. A bundle of returns required to be filed by a typical manufacturer. [Canadian Manufacturers’ Association].
79. Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association.
78. All-Canada Insurance Federation.
77. The Canadian Life Insurance Officers’ Association. (See also Ex. 411.)
76. Bundle of returns required to be filed by a typical manufacturer. [Canadian Manufacturers’ Association].
75. Bundle of returns required to be filed by a typical manufacturer. [Canadian Manufacturers’ Association].
74. Bundle of returns required to be filed by a typical manufacturer. [Canadian Manufacturers’ Association].
73. Bundle of returns required to be filed by a typical manufacturer. [Canadian Manufacturers’ Association].
72. Bundle of returns required to be filed by a typical manufacturer. [Canadian Manufacturers’ Association].
71. Bundle of returns required to be filed by a typical manufacturer. [Canadian Manufacturers’ Association].
70. Bundle of returns required to be filed by a typical manufacturer. [Canadian Manufacturers’ Association].

OTTAWA, January 17, 1938-January 31, 1938
(Ev. pp. 2306-3851)

87 to 91. The Canadian Manufacturers’ Association, Inc. Parts I to V. (See also Ex. 269 to 271.)
Concurrent in by letter by the following:
Canadian Bottlers’ Association Limited;
Canadian Construction Association;
Canadian Fisheries Association;
Canadian Jewellers’ Association, Inc.;
Canadian Lumbermen’s Association;
Canadian Paint Oil and Varnish Association;
Canadian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers’ Association;
Canadian Pulp and Paper Association;
Confectionery, Chocolate and Cocoa Industries of Canada;
Furniture Manufacturers’ Association;
Primary Textiles Institute;
Radio Manufacturers’ Association of Canada;
The Shoe Manufacturers’ Association of Canada;
The Division of the Rubber Association of Canada.
92. The Canadian Life Insurance Officers’ Association. (See also Ex. 411.)
93. Bundle of returns required to be filed by a typical manufacturer. [Canadian Manufacturers’ Association].
94. All-Canada Insurance Federation.
95. Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association, Part I. (See also Ex. 272.)
96. Canadian Association of Social Workers.
97. The Canadian Teachers’ Federation.
98. Ontario Association of Real Estate Boards.
100. The League of Nations Society in Canada.
101. The Canadian Association for Adult Education.
102. Survey of Adult Education in Canada. [Canadian Association for Adult Education].
103. Canadian Medical Association.
104. Canadian Hospital Council.
Concurrent in by letter by the following:
The Henry George Club of Victoria.
106. Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.
Concurrent in by letter by the following:
Dominion Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods.
107. Chartered Banks of Canada.
108. The Investment Dealers’ Association of Canada.
109. Canadian Electrical Association, Inc.
111. Constitution of Canadian Electrical Association, Inc.
112. List of Members of Canadian Electrical Association, Inc.
113. Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities.
114. Addendum to Ex. 113.
117. The Canadian Tuberculosis Association.
118. Memo. Superintendent of Insurance, [Dominion].
119. Statistical statement of Revenue and Expenditure in Dominion Companies Branch. [Dominion].
120. Memo. Department of Fisheries, Dominion.

HALIFAX, February 3, 1938-February 8, 1938
(Ev. pp. 3852-4320)

140. Government of the Province of Nova Scotia. Appendices to Ex. 140.
143. Brief of Province of Nova Scotia to Royal Commission, Provincial Economic Inquiry. [Nova Scotia].
146. Statement on Dominion Assistance to Nova Scotia for Technical Education. [Nova Scotia].
147. Chart showing services Nova Scotia Department of Health. [Nova Scotia].
149. Statement as to co-ordination of provincial and federal activities in Agriculture. [Nova Scotia].
151. Appendices to Ex. 143.
153. The Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities.
158. Halifax Board of Trade.
CHARLOTTETOWN, February 10, 1938—February 12, 1938
(Ev. pp. 4321-4634)

190. Charlottetown Board of Trade.
191A. Comparative statement of Prince Edward Island and Ontario Rates of Succession Duty. [Prince Edward Island].
191B. Statistical statement showing details of calculation for preparation of Ex. 161A.
192. Statement of Law Society of Prince Edward Island in view of Superior Courts in that Province. [Law Society]. (See also Ex. 278).

OTTAWA, February 15, 1938—February 16, 1938
(Ev. pp. 4635-4829)

163. Memo. Department of Labour, Dominion.
164. Copy of a relief agreement between the Dominion Government and the Province of Saskatchewan. [Dominion].
165. Schedules of Relief and Assistance in various Provinces, prepared by the Canadian Welfare Council. [Dominion].
166. Memo. Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion.
170. Memo. Production Services, Dominion.
171. Memo. to Agricultural Science, Dominion.

VICTORIA, March 16, 1938—March 25, 1938
(Ev. pp. 4830-5944)

172. Government of the Province of British Columbia. (See Exs. 180 and 414 to 420).
175. Copy of letter, December 19, 1934, from the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, to the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, re interim payment of $750,000. [British Columbia].
177. Table of Comparative Costs of Education between Municipal and Rural Territory in British Columbia. [British Columbia].
178. Table of per capita customs duties collections in certain Provinces. [British Columbia].
179. British Columbia’s Claim for Readjustment of Terms of Union, 1934. [British Columbia].
181. Municipalities of British Columbia.
182. City of Vancouver.
186-187. Tables showing Comparative Rates of Income Tax in Various Jurisdictions. [British Columbia].
188. Associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia. (See Exs. 278 and 279).
189. Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia.
190. Memo. Department of Fisheries, British Columbia.
191A. Statement as to Problem of Relief, Health and Welfare Services for Inteiprovincial Transients. [British Columbia].
194. Prince George Board of Trade.
Concurred in by letter by the following:
Associated Boards of Trade of Central British Columbia; Merritt Branch Canadian Legion; Newlands Community Hall Society; Prince Rupert Chamber of Commerce; St. Clair Robert Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire; Williams Lake Board of Trade.
195. File of correspondence and facts concerning Prince George. [Prince George Board of Trade].
196. Map showing agricultural opportunities in Central British Columbia. [Prince George Board of Trade].
197. Statement of H. G. Perry, M.L.A., on behalf of Prince George Board of Trade.
198. Statement as to employment provided by construction at Duncan, B.C. [Prince George Board of Trade].
199. Vancouver Real Estate Exchange.
200. Junior Board of Trade of Vancouver.
Concurred in by letter by the following:
Victoria Real Estate Board.
204. British Columbia Chamber of Agriculture.
205. Greater Vancouver and New Westminster Youth Council.
207. Native Sons of British Columbia.
208. Catholic Minority of British Columbia.
209. Vancouver Young Liberal Association.
Concurred in by letter by the following:
Maritime Library Institute; The Queen’s Library Association.
215. Corporation of the City of Revelstoke.
216. Memo. on Topographical Mapping, British Columbia.
217. Topographical Map of Nimpkish District. [British Columbia].
218. Map showing agricultural and grazing lands in British Columbia. [British Columbia].
221. Langley Farmers’ Institute, District “E” of British Columbia.
223. Memo. on Distribution of Health Functions between the Dominion and the Provinces. [British Columbia].
224. Memo, re Company Law, [British Columbia].
227. Two memoranda from Commissioner of Water Rights, British Columbia.
228. Statement of Revenue and Expenditure in the Province of British Columbia.
229-229A. Tables showing Dominion Subsidies as a Percentage of Ordinary Provincial Revenue of Provinces of Canada. [British Columbia].
230. Table showing Adjustment of Per Capita Grants on Basis of a Quinquennial Census Adjusted every Two-and-a-Half Years. [British Columbia].
231. Memo. on Research in the Social Services. [British Columbia].
232. Statements of costs of Social Services in British Columbia from 1876 to 1935. [British Columbia].
233. Tables showing Exports from British Columbia to the United Kingdom. [British Columbia].
234. Summary of British Columbia's Claims for Better Terms—1900-1927. [British Columbia].

EDMONTON, March 28, 1938-April 2, 1938
(Ev. pp. 5945-6027)

235. University of Alberta.
236. Edmonton Chamber of Commerce.
237. Copy of Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, February 25, 1935.
238. Cities of Alberta.
239. Addenda to Ex. 238.
240. Exhibits "A" to "K" of Ex. 238.
241. Towns and Villages of Alberta.
242. The Alberta Association of Municipal Districts.
243. Alberta Youth Congress.
244. Alberta School Trustees' Association.
245. Alberta Teachers' Association.
246. College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta.
247. Committee to Alberta of Private Holders of Alberta Savings Certificates and Bonds.
248. Taxpayers Protective Association of Edmonton.
249. Calgary Board of Trade.
250. Young Men's Section, Calgary Board of Trade.
251. Association of Owners of Real Property, Calgary.
252. Canadian Chamber of Agriculture.
253. Committee of Calgary Builders and Suppliers.

Concurred in by letter by the following:
Calgary General Contractors' Association.

254. Calgary Unemployed Union.
255. The United Farmers of Alberta.
256. The Alberta Co-operative Council.
258. Western Canada Fuel Association.

Concurred in by letter by the following:
Council of the Calgary Board of Trade.

259. Drumheller Board of Trade.
260. Associated Temperance Forces of Alberta.
261. Medicine Hat Chamber of Commerce.
263. Map showing crop failures in Alberta, 1918-1937. [Alberta Co-operative Sugar Beet Growers' Association].
264. Map showing existing and proposed irrigation districts in Southern Alberta. [Alberta Co-operative Sugar Beet Growers' Association].

OTTAWA, April 21, 1938-Dr. Ivor Jennings
(Ev. pp. 6629A-6716D)

TORONTO, April 25, 1938-May 9, 1938
(Ev. pp. 6628-8117)
267. Citizens' Research Institute of Canada.
267A. Statement sympathizing Ex. 267.
268. Board of Trade of the City of Toronto.
269 to 271. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Inc. Parts VI to VIII. (See also Exs. 87 to 91)

272. The Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association, Part II. (See also Ex. 95).
273. Appendix to Ex. 272.
274. The British-Israel-World Federation (Canada) Inc.
275. Copy of telegram, dated March 24, 1938, from Chairman of Commission to J. G. Robson, President B.C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association, Vancouver. (See Exs. 188 and 276).
276. Letter dated April 14, 1938, from Vancouver Board of Trade to Chairman of Commission. (See Exs. 275 and 188).
278. Memorandum from Prince Edward Island Law Society re number of cases in Court of Appeal in that Province. (See also Ex. 162).
279. Canadian Chain Store Association.
280. Canadian Importers' and Traders' Association, Inc.
284. The City of Toronto and Ontario Mayors' Association.
285. Property Owners' Association of Toronto.
287. City of York.
288. Home Builders' Association of Toronto.
291. The Ontario Teachers' Council.
292. "Finance and Administration of Education in English-Speaking Countries". (Ontario Teachers' Council).
293. Ontario Branches of The Canadian Association of Social Workers.
295. Welfare Council of Toronto and District.
297. Government of the Province of Ontario—Part II.
298. Government of the Province of Ontario—Part III.
300 to 302. Tables showing effect of Dominion and Provincial Priority in Income Taxes. (Ontario).
303. Example of taxes paid by an Ontario mining company to Ontario and Dominion Governments. (Ontario).
304. Statements of expenditure by Ontario for roads between 1930 and 1937. (Ontario). (See Ex. 307).
305. Statement of reciprocal arrangements as to Succession Duties. (Ontario).
307. Statement showing receipts on account of highways by Ontario from Dominion Government. (Ontario). (See Ex. 304).
309. Tables showing particulars of Ontario Municipalities under supervision of Department of Municipal Affairs. (Ontario).
310. Letter, dated April 27, 1938, from Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd., to Ontario Budget Committee. (Ontario).
314. Tables showing allocation of C.N.R. Deficits according to mileage, by provinces. (Ontario).
318. Statement as to taxation of mining companies. [Ontario]
322. Memo. on Supervision of Loan and Trust Companies, Ontario.
323. Memo. re jurisdiction in insurance, Ontario. (See Ex. 321).
325. Memo. Department of Fisheries, Ontario.
329. Letter dated April 30, 1938, from The Welfare Council of Toronto to the Chairman of the Commission.
331. Canadian Nurses' Association.
332. "The Canadian Nurse", April, 1938. [Canadian Nurses' Association].
333. The National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada.
334. "Youth and Recreation in Toronto". [Y.M.C.A.].
335. "Youth's Eye View of Some Problems Connected with Getting Married". [Y.M.C.A.].
336. "Youth in the Next Decade". [Y.M.C.A.].

Concurred in by letter by the following:
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

340. The Housewives' Association of Canada.

QUEBEC, May 12, 1938-May 16, 1938
(Ev. pp. 8118-8492)

341A. Statement of Government of Province of Quebec—French text.
341B. Statement of Government of Province of Quebec—English text.
342. Montreal Board of Trade.
343. Chambre de Commerce du district de Montréal.
344. La Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste de Montréal.

Concurred in by letter by the following:
Association Canada-Américaine; Association générale des étudiants de l'Université de Montréal; Association des hôteliers de la campagne de la province de Québec; Les Chevaliers de Carillon; Les Patriotes de Rosemont; Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste des Trois-Rivières; L'Union des vétérans canadiens.

345. The League for Women's Rights.
346. La ligue des propriétaires de Montréal.
347. The Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.
348. Letter dated May 13, 1938, from La Fédération nationale Saint-Jean-Baptiste to the President of the Alliance canadienne pour le vote des femmes de Québec.
349. L'Alliance canadienne pour le vote des femmes de Québec.
351. Comité permanent des Congrès de la langue française.
352. Les Acadiens et les Canadiens-français des provinces Maritimes.
353. Les Canadiens-français du Manitoba.
354. Les Canadiens-français de la Saskatchewan.
355. Les Canadiens-français de l'Alberta.
356. List of questions submitted to the Government of Quebec by the Commission. (See Ex. 391).

FREDERICTON, May 18, 1938-May 23, 1938
(Ev. pp. 8403-9106)

357. Government of the Province of New Brunswick. (See Ex. 413).
358. Table showing New Brunswick Public Debt. [New Brunswick].
362. Statement as to Freight Rates in New Brunswick. [New Brunswick].
364. Notes and figures as to presentation of argument affecting the coal mining industry. [New Brunswick].
366. Transportation Commission of the Maritime Board of Trade. (See Exs. 408, 409, 410).
367. City of Saint John.
368. Statement as to employment situation in the City and County of Saint John. [City of Saint John].
369. Saint John Board of Trade.
370. Map showing railway distances from certain points to Saint John and Halifax. [Saint John Board of Trade].
373. Dominion expenditures for canal construction. [New Brunswick].
374. Letter and tables showing trade through Maritime Ports. [New Brunswick].
375. Union of New Brunswick Municipalities.
376. Map of New Brunswick. [Union of N.B. Municipalities].
377. Municipality of Gloucester, N.B.
378. Municipality of Northumberland, N.B.

OTTAWA, May 25, 1938-June 2, 1938
(Ev. pp. 9108-9154; 9505-9926)

380A. Summary of Ex. 880B.
380B. Canadian Welfare Council.
381. The National Council of Women of Canada.
383. Board of Evangelism and Social Service of The United Church of Canada.
384. "Christianizing the Social Order". [The United Church of Canada].
386. The Canadian Legion of The British Empire Service League.
387. Federation of Ontario Naturalists, Inc.

Concurred in by letter by the following:
Ontario Federation of Anglers.

388. Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada.
389. "The Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada" (pamphlet).
390. "Copy of letter dated May 13, 1938, from Acting Chairman of Commission to Mr. L. E. Beaulieu, K.C., Counsel for Province of Quebec, re possibility of hearing evidence of Quebec Civil Servants.
391. Copy of letter dated May 13, 1938, from Acting Chairman to Mr. L. E. Beaulieu, K.C., submitting list of questions. (See Ex. 356).
302. Letter dated May 14, 1938, from Mr. L. E. Beaulieu, K.C., to Acting Chairman, stating Province of Quebec did not wish to go beyond previous statement. (See Ex. 341A).


304. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce.
Concurred in by letter by the following:
Chamber of Commerce of the District of Levis.

305. Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West.


307. Memo. on Topographical Mapping in British Columbia. [Dominion].

308. Memo. of Superintendent of Bankruptcy, Dominion.

309. The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Inc.


311. Central Committee of the Communist Party.


313. Proceedings of Conference on Organization of Medical Research in Canada. [Dominion].

314. List of Fellowships, Studentships and Bursaries of National Research Council. [Dominion].

315. Memo. Department of Justice, Dominion.

316. Folder of Advertising Material of Canadian Travel Bureau. [Dominion].


318. Letter from Transportation Commission of Maritime Board of Trade to Commission with copies of correspondences filed before Royal Commission on Maritime Claims. (See Ex. 366).

319. Class Rate Adjustment of May 15, 1912, in Maritime Provinces. (See Ex. 366).

320. Schedule re Town Tariff Basis, 1926, as compared with 1907. (See Ex. 366).

321. Supplementary submission of Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association. (See Ex. 92).

322. City of Hamilton.

OTTAWA, August 8, 1938-Prof. L. F. Giblin.

OTTAWA, November 24, 1938-December 1, 1938 (Ev. pp. 10,078-10,702)

323. Supplementary brief of Government of Province of New Brunswick. (See Ex. 357).

324. to 420. Supplementary data submitted by Counsel for the Government of the Province of British Columbia. (See Exs. 172 and 180).

420A. Memo. re Old Age Pensions, [Prince Edward Island].

421. Supplementary Statement of Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba. (See Exs. 1 to 8 and 10).

422. Bundle of photostatic copies of advertisements during War Years re Wheat Production. [Manitoba].

423. Statement on Canadian Monetary Policy by Dr. A. H. Hansen. [Manitoba]. (See Ex. 420).

424. Statement of Manitoba's Argument with respect to the Dominion Tariff Policy by Jacob Viner. [Manitoba].

425. Statement of Calculation of Additional Items. [Manitoba].

426. Supplementary statement of Dr. A. H. Hansen. [Manitoba]. (See Ex. 423).

LIST OF WITNESSES WHO GAVE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

ADAMSON, C. A., Winnipeg Board of Trade.
ALEXANDER, G. J., Asst. to Commr. of Fisheries, B.C.
ALLEN, Prof. Wm., on behalf Govt. of Sask.
ANDERSON, P. M., K.C., Dept. of Justice, Dom. Govt.
ARCHER, Dr. A. E., Council of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alta.
ARCHIBALD, D. F., C.A., on behalf Govt. of P.E.I.
ARCHIBALD, Dr. E. S., Director of Experimental Farms, Dom. Govt.
ARCHIBALD, Miss Margaret, Alta. Youth Congress.
ASHTON, Major General E. C., Victorian Order of Nurses.
AUDL, Dr. F. H., Dep. Min. of Agriculture, Sask.
BAGWELL, G. B., Counsel, Single Tax Ass'n.
BARBOUR, A. W., Dep. Min. of Public Works, N.B.
BARNETT, J. W., Alta. Teachers' Ass'n.
BARNSTEAD, Arthur, S., Dep. Prov. Sec'y, N.S.
BARTON, Dr. G. S. H., Dep. Min. of Agriculture, Dom. Govt.
BASTIEN, Hermas, La Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste de Montréal.
BATES, Dr. Gordon, Health League of Canada.
BEAUDU, L. E., K.C., Counsel for Quebec Govt.
BELL, Adam, Dep. Min. of Labour, B.C.
BELL, D. W., Act. Dir., Bureau of the Budget, United States Govt. (Private hearing.)
BENTLEY, W. E., K.C., Sec., Law Society, P.E.I.
BEST, W. L., Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.
BETHUNE, C. P., Solicitor, City of Halifax.
BICKERTON, G. R., United Farmers of Canada, Sask. Section.
BIGGAR, W. H., Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities.
BIGG, G. A., Provincial Audit Staff, Sask.
BISSETT, C. N., Charlottetown Board of Trade.
BLACK, W. D., Canadian Manufacturers' Ass'n, Inc.
BLACKSTOCK, G. M., K.C., Medicine Hat Chamber of Commerce.
BLOIS, E. H., Director of Welfare Work, N.S.
BOLTON, C. W., Chief of Statistical Branch, Dept. of Labour, Dom. Govt.
BONE, W. R., on behalf City of Vancouver.
BRACKEN, Hon. John, Premier of Manitoba.
BRANDLEY, Louis, Alta. Co-operative Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n.
BRINE, A. G., Native Sons of B.C.
BRISTOL, Everett, K.C., Counsel, National Council of Women.

BRISTOL, J. R. K., Canadian Manufacturers' Ass'n, Inc.
BRITNELL, Prof. George, on behalf Govt. of Sask.
BRITTAIN, Dr. H., Citizens' Research Institute of Canada.
BROWNLEE, J. E., K.C., Counsel, Alta. Ass'n of Municipal Districts.
BRÜNING, Dr. Heinrich, Former Chancellor of Germany (Ev. pp. 3657-3775A).
BUCK, Tim, Central Committee of the Communist Party.
BUZELL, L., Montreal Board of Trade.
BYERS, N. C., Chairman, Debt Adjustment Board, Sask.
BYRON, Lloyd, Accountant-Auditor, Municipal Branch, N.B.
CAIN, W. C., Dep. Min. of Lands & Forests, Ont.
CAMERON, Dr. Alan E., Dep. Min. of Public Works & Mines, N.S.
CAMPBELL, A. C., Assessor of Probates & Succession Duties, B.C.
CAMPBELL, E. S., Registrar of Motor Vehicles, N.S.
CAMPBELL, J. O. C., on behalf Govt. of P.E.I.
CAMPBELL, M. A., Ont. School Trustees & Rate-payers' Ass'n.
CAMPBELL, O. W., Supt. of Old Age Pensions, P.E.I.
CAMPBELL, Dr. Peter S., Chief Health Officer, N.S.
CAMSELL, Dr. Chas., Dep. Min. of Mines & Resources, Dom. Govt.
CARRUTHERS, Dr. W. A., on behalf Govt. of B.C.
CASSIDY, Dr. H. M., Director of Social Welfare, B.C.
CLARK, C. B., Calgary Board of Trade.
CLARKE, G. B., Montreal Branch of Canadian Ass'n of Social Workers.
COATS, Dr. R. H., Dominion Statistician.
COLEMAN, Dr. E. H., K.C., Under-Sec'y of State, Dom. Govt.
CONLON, J. H., Director of Federal & Municipal Relations, N.B.
COOK, W. R., National Council of the Y.M.C.A.


COTTON, R. L., Charlottetown Board of Trade.

COWAN, James, Winnipeg University Council.


CREIGHTON, Prof. D. G., Research staff of Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations.

CHRONKITE, CROSS, Prof. F. C., on behalf Govt. of Sask.

CROSS, W. K., Mutual Fire Underwriters' Ass'n of Ont.

CRAIG, Mr., Toronto Board of Trade.

CRAIG, W. A., Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern B.C.

DALY, R. O., K.C., Solicitor, Investment Dealers' Ass'n of Canada.

DANSEBRAU, Paul, La ligne des propriétaires de Montréal.

DAVIDSON, G. F., Canadian Ass'n of Social Workers, B.C. Mainland & Victoria Branches.

DAVIS, Hon. F. R., M.D., Minister of Health, N.S.

DAVIS, Hon. T. C., K.C., Attorney-General, Sask.

DAVISON, Mayor A., Cities of Alberta.

DAWSON, Walter, Relief Supervisor, Sask.

DAY, Mayor R., City of Toronto.

DEWAN, Hon. P. M., Minister of Agriculture, Ont.

DICKSON, W. M., Dep. Min. of Labour, Dom. Govt.

DOBSON, S. G., The Chartered Banks of Canada.

DOLAN, D. Leo, Chief of Canadian Travel Bureau, Dom. Govt.

DORRELL, Col. G. H., Vancouver Real Estate Exchange.

DRAFER, P. M., Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

DYMOND, J. R., Federation of Ont. Naturalists.


DYSART, Hon. A. K., Board of Governors, University of Manitoba.

EASTON, A. L., Mutual Fire Underwriters' Ass'n of Ont.


ELLISOTT, C. Fraser, K.C., Comm'r of Income Tax, Dom. Govt.

ELLISOTT, Courland, Investment Dealers Ass'n of Canada.

ELLISON, Mayor A. C., on behalf of Govt. of Sask.; Sask. Urban Municipalities Ass'n.


EVANS, Gladstone, Economic Reform Ass'n.

EVANS, J. H., Dep. Min. of Agriculture, Man.

EVANS, W. Benton, on behalf Govt. of N.B.

EVANS, W. Sanford, Winnipeg Real Estate Board.

FAIRCHILD, B. C., Canadian Electrical Ass'n, Inc.

FARQUHAR, Paul, Alta. Ass'n of Municipal Districts.

FARRIS, Hon. J. W. deJ., K.C., Counsel, Govt. of B.C.

FIELDING, P. S., Dep. Prov. Treas. & Sec'y, P.E.I.

FIELDING, R. M., Solicitor of N.S. Municipalities.

FINLAYSON, G. D., Supt. of Insurance, Dom. Govt.


FITZALLAN, J., Towns & Villages of Alta.

FORTIN, Jules, Dominion Mortgage and Investments Ass'n.

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