

British Columbia, there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Council of New Brunswick, having been abolished by Act of the Provincial Legislature, ceased to exist on the 28th September, 1892, when the then General Assembly was dissolved. In Prince Edward Island the members of the Council are elected; in Quebec and Nova Scotia they are appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor. The members of the several Provincial Assemblies are elected for a term of four years, subject to the sooner dissolution of any Assembly. In the North-west Territories there is a Legislative Assembly elected for three years (subject to sooner dissolution by the Lieutenant-Governor) with an Executive Council which is responsible, but with certain restrictions. The following are the numbers of the members of the Provincial Legislatures and the proportionate representation in each Provincial Assembly:—

LEGISLATURES.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.	Population of Province to each Member.
Prince Edward Island.....	13*	30	3,636
Nova Scotia.....	21†	38	11,852
Quebec.....	24	73	20,391
New Brunswick.....	..	41	7,836
Ontario.....	..	91	23,234
Manitoba.....	..	40	3,812
British Columbia.....	..	33	2,958
The Territories.....	..	26	2,569

* See above paragraph.

† The Provincial Government of Nova Scotia has stated its intention to introduce a bill next session for the abolition of the Legislative Council.

95. The Provincial Legislatures have the exclusive right to legislate on such matters as: the Constitution of the Province, taxation and raising money for provincial purposes, the management and sale of provincial lands, the establishment and management of prisons, hospitals, asylums, municipal institutions, licenses, local works and undertakings, property and civil rights in the province, the administration of justice, education, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the province. Authority of Provincial Legislatures.

96. The Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories has power to make ordinances in relation to the following subjects; Electoral proceedings, other than the qualification of voters; taxation for territorial and municipal purposes; the establishment and tenure of territorial offices and payment for the same out of territorial revenues; the establishment, maintenance and management of prisons, municipal institutions and licenses; the incorporation of companies, except as provided, Authority of the Legislature of The Territories.