

other member, called an Assemblyman, is elected by the general vote, the same men being able to vote for him as under the old law could vote for a member of the House of Assembly. After they are elected, both Councillor and Assemblyman stand in the same position. They have the same voting power, and the effect of this is to make simply an amalgamation of the two Houses. The protection supposed to be given to property holders by the Legislative Council still exists.

41. In all the provinces at the present time there is a very complete system of local self-government administered under the authority of the Confederation Act, and by means of the following machinery :—

(1.) A Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, holding office during pleasure, but not removable in any of the provinces (not including the Territories) within five years from the date of his appointment, except for cause assigned, which, under the constitution must be communicated to Parliament. He is, therefore, an officer of the Dominion as well as the head of the provincial or local executive. He acts in accordance with the rules governing the relations between the Governor General and his advisers. He appoints his Executive Council, and is guided by their advice, so long as they retain the confidence of the Legislature. The salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors, which are paid from the Dominion Treasury, vary from \$7,000, given in the smaller provinces, to \$10,000 paid in the great central provinces of Ontario and Quebec. These officers are appointed by Commission under the Great Seal, and on appointment must take the oath of allegiance.

(2.) An Executive or Advisory Council, responsible to the Legislature, which Council varies in the number of its members in the several provinces : Ontario and Quebec having at present eight each, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick seven each, Manitoba and British Columbia five each, while Prince Edward Island has six (three without portfolio), and the North-west Territories, four.

All the members of the Executive Council holding departmental and salaried offices must vacate their seats if in the Legislative Assembly, and be re-elected on accepting office, as in the case of the Dominion Ministry. The principle of ministerial responsibility to the Lieutenant-Governor and to the Legislature is observed in the fullest sense.

(3.) A Legislature consisting of an elective House of all cases, with the addition of an Upper Chamber appointed by the Crown in two provinces—Quebec and Nova Scotia. The Legislatures have a duration of four years (in Quebec five), unless sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor. They are governed by the constitutional principles which obtain in the general Government at Ottawa. The Lieutenant-Governor opens and prorogues the Legislative Council and Assembly in Quebec and Nova Scotia, or the Assembly, in the other provinces, with the usual formality of a “speech.” A Speaker is elected by a majority in each Assembly, or is appointed by the Crown in the Upper Chamber. The rules and usages do not differ in any material respect from the procedure in the Dominion Parliament. The rules respecting private Bill legislation are equally restrictive. The same provisions of law apply to the Speakership of the Assemblies as obtain respecting the Speakership of the House of Commons.