

- c.* 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 the provincial courts, both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in these 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.
22. Section 93 provides that in and for each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:—
- a.* Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of person have by law in the province at the Union.
 - b.* All the powers, privileges and duties at the Union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada (now Ontario) 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.
 - c.* Where in any province a system of separate or dissenting 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.
 - d.* 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.
23. There are certain rights which the Dominion and Local Governments may exercise in common, among which are public health, agriculture and