

and Saguenay have the same representative); the Legislative Council of twenty-four members nominated for life by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and finally an Executive Council composed of the Lieutenant-Governor and his advisors, the ministers of the Crown.

The Legislative Assembly and also the Legislative Council have the power to bring forward bills relating to civil and administrative matters and to amend or repeal the laws which already exist. A bill, to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, must have received the assent of both Houses. Only the Legislative Assembly can bring forward a bill requiring the expenditure of public money. The extreme length of a Parliament is five years. Since Confederation sixteen premiers have been at the head of the administration of the Province of Quebec. At the present time the Premier is the Honourable L. A. Taschereau, who has been President of the Executive Council and Attorney-General since July, 1920. He is assisted by seven ministers, each with departmental portfolios (one of them, the treasurer, having two portfolios) and by four ministers without portfolio. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C., G.C.M.G., is the Lieutenant-Governor.

Municipal Organization.—For the purposes of local or municipal administration the Province of Quebec is divided into county municipalities, 74 in number; these include rural municipalities and villages, as well as town municipalities hitherto organized under the former municipal code. At the present time there are 20 city, 87 town and 249 village municipalities, as well as 926 rural municipalities, making a total of 1,282 local municipalities. Each local municipality is administered by a corporation composed of seven members in the rural municipalities and of a number varying according to the municipality in the cities and towns. In rural municipalities the election of candidates for the municipal council takes place annually in the month of January when three of the six councillors are replaced, while the mayor is elected for a two year term by the electors. The county council is composed of all the mayors of the villages and rural municipalities constituting the county. The head of this body bears the name of warden and is elected annually at the March quarterly meeting of the council.

Most of the towns and cities are organized into separate corporations independent of any county council, in virtue of special charters granted by the legislature. The composition varies in different municipalities. The functions of the municipal councils are very extensive. They can make regulations concerning municipalities, provided that these regulations contain no provisions incompatible with the laws of the country. They can appoint officials to manage the business of the municipality; form committees to undertake particular branches of the administration; make all highway regulations; nominate a local board of health; see to the maintenance of order; and finally aid colonization and agriculture by imposing direct taxes upon the taxable property of municipalities.

The powers conferred upon the municipal council are then very extensive, but these powers contained in the law of cities and towns