

though wholly situated within one province, are declared by the Federal Parliament to be for the general advantage either of Canada or of two or more provinces; the incorporation of companies with provincial objects; the solemnization of marriage in the province; property and civil rights in the province; the administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in these courts*; the imposition of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province relating to any of the aforesaid subjects; generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.

Further, in and for each province the Legislature may, under Sect. 93, exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject to certain provisions. The purpose of these provisions is to preserve to a religious minority in any province the same privileges and rights in regard to education which it had at the date of Confederation, but the provincial Legislatures were not debarred from legislating on the subject of separate schools provided they did not thereby prejudicially affect privileges enjoyed before Confederation by such schools in the province.

These powers, given to the four original provinces in Confederation, have, with some slight changes, been retained ever since and the more recently admitted provinces have assumed the same rights and responsibilities on their inclusion as units in the federation as were previously enjoyed by the older members.

The tables in the following Subsections are brought up to June 30, 1948, except where provincial elections were held subsequently.

Subsection 1.—Prince Edward Island

The Government of Prince Edward Island consists of a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly. The Executive Council of Prince Edward Island consists of: the President of the Council, Premier, Minister of Education and Provincial Secretary-Treasurer; the Attorney and Advocate General; the Minister of Health and Welfare; the Minister of Agriculture; the Minister of Public Works and Highways; and four Ministers without portfolio. The Assembly has 30 members who serve for five years, 15 of whom are elected on a basis of manhood suffrage and the other 15 elected by property holders only.

* A description of the provincial courts is given at pp. 96-102.

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Prince Edward Island, 1873-1948, Legislatures and Premiers, 1934-48, and Present Ministry as at June 30, 1948

NOTE.—The Lieutenant-Governor of a province is addressed "His Honour" and is also styled "Honourable" throughout his life. Where a knighthood or other honour was conferred during the term of office, it is shown. Certain Lieutenant-Governors were knighted after their term had expired. Legislatures and Ministries from Confederation to 1923 are given at pp. 75-84 of the 1924 Year Book, and for 1924-34 at pp. 110-118 of the 1938 Year Book.

Lieutenant-Governors

Name	Date of Commission	Name	Date of Commission
WILLIAM ROBINSON.....	June 10, 1873	BENJAMIN ROGERS.....	June 1, 1910
SIR ROBERT HODGSON.....	July 4, 1874	A. C. MACDONALD.....	June 3, 1915
THOMAS H. HAVILAND.....	July 10, 1879	MURDOCK MCKINNON.....	Sept. 2, 1919
ANDREW ARCHIBALD MACDONALD...	July 18, 1884	FRANK R. HEARTZ.....	Sept. 8, 1924
JEDEDIAH S. CARVELL.....	Sept. 2, 1889	CHARLES DALTON.....	Nov. 19, 1930
GEORGE W. HOWLAN.....	Feb. 21, 1894	GEORGE D. DEBLOIS.....	Dec. 28, 1933
P. A. MCINTYRE.....	May 23, 1899	BRADFORD W. LEPAGE.....	Sept. 11, 1939
D. A. MACKINNON.....	Oct. 3, 1904	J. A. BERNARD.....	May 18, 1945