

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, make laws exclusively in relation to education, subject to certain provisions. The purpose of these provisions was 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 provinces.

Subsection 1.—Newfoundland

The Government of Newfoundland consists of a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly. The Executive Council consists of: the Premier and Minister of Economic Development and the Ministers of Justice, Finance, Health, Public Welfare, Fisheries and Co-operatives, Natural Resources, Education, Provincial Affairs, Labour, Public Works and Supply.

The Legislative Assembly has 28 members, each member receiving a salary of \$1,500 and allowance of \$1,000. The salary of the Premier is \$7,000 and that of the Leader of the Opposition \$2,000 in addition to their salaries as members. The Speaker also receives an additional salary of \$2,000.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Albert Joseph Walsh, K.C., LL.B., was commissioned Apr. 1, 1949. He was succeeded on Aug. 17, by the Hon. Sir Leonard Cecil Outerbridge, C.B.E., D.S.O. An election for members of the General Assembly was held on May 27, 1949. The standing of the parties was: Liberals 22, Progressive Conservatives 5, Independent 1. The Leader of the Liberal Party, the Hon. Joseph R. Smallwood, became the first Premier of the Province, the date of his appointment being Apr. 1, 1949. The members of the first Ministry were as follows:

* A description of the provincial courts is given at pp. 109-115.

12.—Newfoundland Ministry as at Aug. 1, 1949

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Premier and Minister of Economic Development.....	Hon. JOSEPH R. SMALLWOOD.....	Apr. 1, 1949
Minister of Justice.....	Hon. L. R. CURTIS, K.C.....	Apr. 1, 1949
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. H. W. QUINTON, C.M.G.....	July 29, 1949
Minister of Public Welfare.....	Hon. Dr. H. L. POTTLE, M.A.....	Apr. 4, 1949
Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives.....	Hon. W. J. KEOUGH.....	July 29, 1949
Minister of Supply.....	Hon. P. S. FORSEY.....	July 29, 1949
Minister of Education.....	Hon. S. J. HEFFERTON.....	Apr. 4, 1949
Minister of Labour.....	Hon. C. H. BALLAM.....	Apr. 4, 1949
Minister of Natural Resources.....	Hon. E. RUSSELL.....	July 29, 1949
Minister of Health.....	Hon. J. R. CHALKER.....	July 29, 1949
Minister of Provincial Affairs.....	Hon. J. J. SPRATT.....	July 29, 1949
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. E. S. SPENCER.....	June 22, 1949