

ed a continuous real property qualification of four thousand dollars over and above all incumbrances, and shall be and continue worth that sum over and above their debts and liabilities, and shall possess a continuous residence in the Province for which they are appointed, except in the case of persons holding positions which require their attendance at the Seat of Government pending their tenure of office.

14. If any question shall arise as to the qualification of a Legislative Councillor, the same shall be determined by the Legislative Council.

15. The Members of the Legislative Council for the Confederation shall, in the first instance, be appointed upon the nomination of the Executive Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, respectively, and the number allotted to each Province shall be nominated from the Legislative Councils of the different Provinces, due regard being had to the fair representation of both political parties; but in case any member of the Local Council, so nominated, shall decline to accept it, it shall be competent for the Executive Government, in any Province, to nominate in his place a person who is not a Member of the Local Council.

16. The Speaker of the Legislative Council (unless otherwise provided by Parliament) shall be appointed by the Crown from among the Members of the Legislative Council, and shall hold office during pleasure, and shall only be entitled to a casting vote on an equality of votes.

17. Each of the twenty four Legislative Councillors, representing Lower Canada, in the Legislative Council of the General Legislature, shall be appointed to represent one of the twenty four Electoral Divisions mentioned in Schedule A of Chapter I of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and such Councillor shall reside or possess his qualification in the Division he is appointed to represent.

18. The basis of representation in the House of Commons shall be population as determined by the official Census every ten years, and the number of Members at first shall be one hundred and eighty one, distributed as follows:

Upper Canada,	82.
Lower Canada,	65.
Nova Scotia,	19.
New Brunswick,	15.

19. Until the first General Election after the official Census of 1871 has been made up, there shall be no change in the number of Representatives from the several sections.

20. Immediately after the completion

of the Census of 1871, and immediately after every decennial Census thereafter, the representation from each Province in the House of Commons shall be re-adjusted on the basis of population, such re-adjustment to take effect on the termination of the then existing Parliament.

21. For the purpose of such re-adjustment, Lower Canada shall always be assigned sixty-five Members, and each of the other Provinces shall, at each re-adjustment, receive for the next ten years then next succeeding the number of Members to which it will be entitled on the same ratio of representation to population, as Lower Canada will enjoy according to the Census then last taken by having sixty-five Members.

22. No reduction shall be made in the number of Members returned by any Province unless its population shall have decreased relatively to the population of the whole Union, to the extent of five per centum.

23. In computing at each decennial period the number of Members to which each Province is entitled, no fractional parts shall be considered, unless when exceeding one half the number entitling to a Member, in which case a Member shall be given for each such fractional part.

24. The number of Members may at any time be increased by the General Parliament, regard being had to the proportionate rights then existing.

25. Until provisions are made by the General Parliament, all the Laws which at the date of the Proclamation constituting the Union are in force in the Province respectively, relating to the qualification and disqualification of any person to be elected, or to sit or vote as a Member of the Assembly in the said Province respectively, and relating to the qualification or disqualification of voters, and to the oaths to be taken by voters, and to Returning Officers, and their powers and duties; and relating to the proceedings at Elections, and to the period during which such Elections may be continued; and relating to the trial of Controverted Elections, and the proceedings incident thereto; and relating to the vacating of seats of Members, and to the issuing and execution of new Writs in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by a dissolution, shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the House of Commons for places situate in those Provinces respectively.

26. Every House of Commons shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the Writs choosing the same, and no longer; subject, never-

theless, to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor General.

27. There shall be a Session of the General Parliament once at least in every year, so that a period of three calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the General Parliament in one Session and the first sitting thereof in the next Session.

28. The General Parliament shall have power to make Laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the Confederation, (saving the Sovereignty of England,) and especially Laws respecting the following subjects:

1. The Public Debt and Property.
2. The regulation of Trade and Commerce.
3. The raising of Money by all or any mode or system of taxation.
4. The borrowing of Money on the Public Credit.
5. Postal Service.
6. Lines of Steam and other Ships, Railways, Canals, and other works connecting any two or more of the Provinces together, or extending beyond the limits of any Province.
7. Lines of Steamships between the Confederated Provinces and other Countries.
8. Telegraphic communication and the incorporation of Telegraph Companies.
9. All such works as shall, although lying wholly within any Province, be specially declared by the Acts authorizing them to be for the general advantage.
10. The Census and Statistics.
11. Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence.
12. Beacons, Buoys, Light Houses, and Sable Island.
13. Navigation and Shipping.
14. Quarantine.
15. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
16. Ferries between any Province and a Foreign Country, or between any two Provinces.
17. Currency and Coinage.
18. Banking, incorporation of Banks, and the issue of Paper Money.
19. Savings Banks.
20. Weights and Measures.
21. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
22. Interest.
23. Legal Tender.
24. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
25. Patents of Invention and Discovery.
26. Copyrights.
27. Indians, and Lands reserved for Indians.
28. Naturalization and Aliens.
29. Marriage and Divorce.
30. The Criminal Law, excepting the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters.
31. The establishment, maintenance and management of Penitentiaries.
32. Rendering uniform all or any of the Laws relative to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and rendering uniform the procedure of all or any of the Courts in these Provinces; but any Statute for this purpose shall have no force or authority in any Province until sanctioned by