

685. In the *Statistical Year Book*, 1889, a concise history was given of all the principal higher educational institutions in the country, which it is not considered necessary, at present, to repeat, but it was shown that the value of their buildings, endowments, &c., was upwards of \$10,000,000 and that over 7,000 students were attending them. If to those attending the above institutions, were added the pupils of the Public, High and Normal schools, as well as those receiving tuition at a large number of private establishments, it will be seen that the whole number of those undergoing instruction of some kind would be considerably over one million, so that about one-fifth of the population of Canada is at the present time receiving direct education.

The higher educational institutions.

## LAW AND CRIME.

686. By the British North America Act it is provided that the Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and that their salaries, allowances and pensions shall be fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament. It is also provided that the Judges of the Courts of Quebec shall be selected from the Bar of that Province, and there is a similar provision for the selection of the Judges in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until the laws relative to property and civil rights and the procedure of the courts in those Provinces are made uniform.

Appointment of Judges in Canada.

687. The highest court in the country is known as the Supreme Court, and was constituted in 1875. It is presided over by a Chief Justice and five puisné Judges, all of whom must reside within, or within five miles of, the city of Ottawa, where the court holds its sittings three times a year, viz. : in February, May and October. This court has an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada.

The Supreme Court.