

The basis of local self-government in New Brunswick is the parish. In other respects the municipal system is the same as that of Nova Scotia.

The province of Prince Edward Island has not adopted a complete municipal system, the legislature being practically the governing body in all matters of local improvement. Some of the cities and towns have special Acts of incorporation.

In British Columbia and the North-west Territories liberal provisions exist for the establishment of municipal corporations on the basis of those existing in Ontario. In British Columbia a number of municipalities have been established within the past two years.

30. By Act of Confederation 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. There is a similar limitation of the selection of the judges in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick until such time as the laws relative to property and civil rights and the procedure of the courts in those provinces are made uniform, provisions for which, under the Act of the Union of 1867, can be made by the Dominion Parliament, subject to the proviso that any Act of Parliament for that purpose shall only have effect when adopted and enacted as law by the several provincial legislatures interested.

The administration of justice in each province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and also including procedure in civil matters in those courts, is left to the Provincial Government. The highest court within Canada is known as the Supreme Court of Canada. It was constituted in 1875 in accordance with the 101st section of the Union Act, 1867. It has an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. It has also an appellate jurisdiction in cases of controverted elections and may examine and report upon any private bill or petition for the same. It has jurisdiction in cases of controversies between the Dominion and the provinces, and between the provinces themselves, on condition that the legislatures pass an Act agreeing to such jurisdiction. Under Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in 1891, the Governor in Council may refer to the Supreme Court for an opinion any matter which he deems