

Judiciary.—The principal courts of the province in the order of authority are as follows:—

1. Court of Appeal, consisting of a chief justice and four puisne judges. The appellate jurisdiction of this court is wide, covering appeals from all judgments and orders of the supreme court, appeals from the county courts, appeals from the opinion of a judge of the supreme court on constitutional questions referred to him by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, etc. It is also the court of appeal for the province in all criminal cases under the Criminal Code of Canada.

2. The Supreme Court, consisting of a chief justice and five puisne judges. It has general jurisdiction throughout the province as a superior court of record, and there are certain appeals under provincial legislation which are heard before it. Its jurisdiction is exercisable by each individual judge as and for the court.

3. County Courts, of which there are nine. These have jurisdiction in all personal actions where the amount involved does not exceed \$1,000; in actions of ejectment where the value of the premises does not exceed \$2,500; in equity cases where the amount involved does not exceed \$2,500. They have wide jurisdiction under the provincial mining acts, and upon appeals from small debts courts. The administration of criminal justice is also largely in their hands.

4. Small Debts Courts, with jurisdiction in personal actions up to \$100. They are presided over by judges appointed by the provincial government.

In addition to the above courts there are many stipendiary magistrates and justices of the peace, exercising a more or less limited jurisdiction under the Criminal Code of Canada as well as under the Summary Convictions Act.

Education.—The Department of Education is under a Minister who is also Provincial Secretary. The Superintendent of Education has the rank of a deputy minister. Supervision is in the hands of two high school inspectors, sixteen inspectors of schools, and one inspector of manual training schools. The system is non-sectarian. Attendance is compulsory from the age of 7 to 14. The provincial university was authorized by legislation in 1908, but was not opened until 1915. It confers degrees in Arts, Applied Science and Agriculture, and has power to grant degrees in all branches except theology.

Other educational institutions include two normal schools and over forty high schools. There are also night schools for instruction in academic and technical subjects. Manual training and household science departments are in operation in many high schools and elementary schools.

The maintenance of all city and town schools, and a large majority of the rural schools, is provided for by local or district assessment, supplemented by grants from the provincial treasury. Control of these schools is vested in the local authorities, subject to the regulations of the department. Cities and organized municipalities elect their boards by popular vote. These boards appoint municipal inspectors and other officers.

Municipal Government.—Local administration is at present based on the Municipal Act and amending statutes, together with the Village Municipalities Act. Large powers of local self-government are conferred by the existing system. An urban municipality may be formed by a community of not less than 100 male British subjects, provided the owners of more than half of the land petition for it. District municipalities may be organized by 30 resident male British subjects of full age. Village municipalities may be formed by petition where the number of residents does not exceed 1,000 but the provisions of the Municipal Act shall not