

composed of at least half of the jurors skilled in his language, provided it be French or English. An alien is triable in the same manner as if he were a natural born Canadian citizen; however, an interpreter is always provided, if required.

Jurisprudence may be cited in English or French, according to the case. As mentioned above, the Civil Law is followed in Quebec and the Common Law in other provinces. Judicial reports publish court decisions in the language in which they are rendered and an extensive legal literature is available in both languages. As the Quebec Civil Code is largely based upon the Civil Code of France, citation of opinions of legal authorities in France (Beaudry-Lacantinerie, Capitant, etc.) are not infrequent in the Quebec courts.

At the law faculties of Laval, Montreal and Ottawa Universities, the teaching is done in French.

Education

Section 93 of the B.N.A. Act provides that, subject to certain restrictions, the provincial legislatures have exclusive powers to make laws in relation to education. Thus the medium of instruction comes under each province and the situation varies with each one; however, school administration in all provinces is the responsibility of local school boards, under the supervision of the provincial department of education.

In Quebec, the most bilingual province, public schools (Grades I - XII) are denominational, either Roman Catholic or Protestant, but full freedom is given to dissentients from the majority to establish their own schools, which are then on an equal footing with the majority schools. In all schools, the medium of instruction is the mother-tongue of the child, provided it be English or French. French and English schools are available in all areas. In French-speaking schools, which are 85 per cent of the total, English is taught as a secondary language in each grade, from Grade V. In English schools, whether Catholic or Protestant, French is taught from Grade III. In each category of schools, the second language is compulsory as a subject of study and of examination.

In Ontario, the most populous province, 10.4 per cent of the population is of French origin and the law provides for the establishment of separate schools. At the present time, there are 1775 French classes (Grades I - X), with 55,000 pupils, and 27 bilingual high schools. The French schools are supervised by a Director of French Schools, and separate-school inspectors appointed by the Department of Education. There is also a Normal School for French teachers, a French section of the correspondence courses given by the Education Department and an active French Education Association.

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, English is the usual medium of instruction, but in French communities there are usually French elementary public schools, conducted by French-speaking teachers and using French textbooks. The figures for French classes and pupils are as follows:

New Brunswick	1,175 classes	36,000 pupils
Nova Scotia	205 classes	5,000 pupils
Prince Edward Island	75 classes	2,000 pupils

New Brunswick has, in addition, 45 French high schools.

In Manitoba, French-speaking Canadians live mostly along the Red River, between Winnipeg and the American border, and this grouping facilitates the maintenance of French schools by local school boards. Although French is not officially recognized, a modus vivendi allows an elementary course in that language. There are 450 French classes, with 9,000 pupils.