

appointed to bilingual areas are usually bilingual. Communications in international affairs are carried either in English or French, according to circumstances.

According to the Quebec Municipal Law, either French or English may be used in sittings of a municipal council, while notices are usually published in both languages, special notices may be written in the language (English or French) of the person to whom they are addressed.

Some authorities maintain that French and English are both legally official in provinces other than Quebec. However, this thesis has never been tested in the Courts and in all provinces except Quebec English alone is considered official.

JUSTICE:

In compliance with section 133 of the B.N.A. Act, both languages may be used before Federal Courts (Supreme Court, Exchequer Court, Income Tax Appeal Court, Admiralty Court), and also before any Court in Quebec province. In the Supreme Court, three of the nine justices must come from Quebec. The law (Criminal Code, 2-3 Elizabeth II, Chap. 5 sections 535 and 536) provides for mixed juries in criminal cases in Quebec and Manitoba Courts in cases in which an accused moves that the jury be 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 British North America 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 1-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