

worship, and lands connected therewith, and a great number of buildings occupied by scientific, educational, and charitable institutions. The official incomes of the Judiciary and of all Dominion officials in Ontario are also exempt from taxation.

*D.—Judiciary.*

By the 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; 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. 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 Local Government. The highest court in the country is known as the Supreme Court of Canada. It was constituted in 1875, in accordance with the 101st section of the Confederation Act, which provides, "for the constitution, maintenance, and organization of a general Court of Appeal for Canada." This court 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. The Governor in Council may refer any matter to the Supreme Court for an opinion which he deems advisable in the public interest. It has also jurisdiction in cases of controversies between the Dominion and the Provinces, and between the Provinces themselves, on condition that the Legislature of a Province shall pass an Act agreeing to such jurisdiction. Either House of Parliament may also refer to the court any private Bill for its report thereon. The court is presided over by a Chief Justice, and five Puisne Judges, two of whom, at least, must be appointed from the bench or bar of the Province of Quebec, and all of whom must reside at, 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. From the decisions of the Supreme Court, an appeal always lies, except in criminal cases, to the Sûdicial Committee of the Privy Council.

There is also an Exchequer Court for Canada, presided over by a judge, taken from any of the Provinces, who must reside at Ottawa, or within five miles thereof. The court has exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made, or relief sought, in any matter which might in England be the subject of a suit or action against the Crown, and in all cases in which the land, goods, or money of the subject are in the possession of the Crown, or in which the claim arises out of a contract entered into by or on behalf of the Crown. It also possesses exclusive original jurisdiction in the matter of various other claims against the Crown. It has concurrent original jurisdiction in Canada, in all cases relating to the revenue in which it is sought to enforce any law of Canada, including actions, suits, and proceedings to enforce penalties, and proceedings in all cases in which it is sought, at the instance of the Attorney-General of Canada, to impeach or annul any patent of invention, or any patent, lease, or other instrument respecting lands, in all cases in which demand is made, or relief sought, against any officer of the Crown, for anything done, or omitted to be done, in the performance of his duty as such officer; in all other actions and suits of a civil nature at common law or equity in which the Crown is plaintiff or petitioner. The court may sit at any time or at any place in Canada. As regards the Provincial courts, it may be said that, so far as circumstances have permitted, the changes in the organization and procedure of the English courts have been followed in the English-speaking Provinces, and this is especially true of Ontario, where the Judicature Act is modelled upon that of England, and provides for a Supreme Court of Judicature, consisting of two permanent divisions, called, respectively, the High Court of Justice for Ontario and the Court of Appeal for