

- (b) *County Courts, Divisional Courts and Sessional Courts*, which have jurisdiction to try civil and criminal cases of importance, though not of the highest importance.
- (c) *Superior Courts*. These are called by different names in different provinces, such as *King's Bench, Superior Courts, Trial Division of Provincial Supreme Court*. They have jurisdiction in the widest possible sense in nearly all matters, both civil and criminal. *Note.*—*Juries*, in many cases, particularly in criminal cases, are called in to aid courts in determining questions of fact, especially at Assizes. They are selected from among the ratepayers of their community, must be British subjects, between the ages of 21 and 60, and should be intelligent and scrupulously honest. It is one of the duties and privileges of British subjects to sit on juries in the administration of justice.
- (d) *Exchequer Courts and Admiralty Courts*. These are limited in number and deal with matters in which Canada has a direct interest.
- (e) *Appeal Courts* are established in each province, sometimes called *Appeal Courts* or *Appellate Divisions*, to hear and determine appeals from decisions of the lower courts of their province.
- (f) *Supreme Court of Canada*, established at the city of Ottawa, for the hearing and determining appeals from the provincial courts, and from the Exchequer and Admiralty courts.
- (g) *Judicial Committee of the Privy Council*. This is our highest Court of Appeal. It is located in London, England, and deals with appeals in certain cases of unusual importance and difficulty from Canada, as well as from other British Dominions.

59. *The Law Officers* comprise,—

- (a) *Police Officers* under Municipal, Provincial and Dominion authority. These are to protect the public from active wrong doers, to discover and apprehend offenders, and to bring them within reach of the law. The Dominion Police, known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.) serves throughout Canada in all Dominion matters, and, by arrangement, in some Provincial matters also.
- (b) *Crown Prosecutors*. These are lawyers appointed by the Provincial Government in their several Judicial Districts, to prosecute persons charged with crime; and
- (c) *Solicitors, Advocates, Attorneys and Barristers*. The members of these groups are professional men skilled in the law, both civil and criminal, and act when retained to protect the interests, or enforce the rights, of their clients.

60. *Judgments* of Courts are Enforced by Sheriffs and Bailiffs. In civil cases judgments are generally for the payment of a sum of money; in criminal matters the offenders may be sentenced to be punished by fine or imprisonment. In certain brutal or shocking cases an offender may also be *whipped*. Only one crime—murder—is in practice punished by *death*. Imprisonment insures confinement in (a) gaol—for terms under two years; (b) in penitentiaries—for longer terms.