

affirm, is not the answer to the complaining party very obvious? If you were aggrieved thereby, or in any other way, why did you not avail yourself of the remedy provided for you, and apply to the Supreme Court within the time and in the manner prescribed and have the error or omission, irregularity or defect rectified?

The Commissioners have referred and incorporated in their award the application of the Commissioner of Public Lands and the Land Purchase Act, 1875, and in the matter of such application, for the purchase of the estate of C. A. Sullivan, have awarded under sec. 26 of said Act a certain sum. This, it seems to me is just what they were authorized and required to do. If, in their proceedings, the Commissioners were guilty of any error, informality, or omission, a remedy was at hand. The course to be pursued by a dissatisfied party was plain and simple in the extreme. But it was a course they could adopt or not; if they did not choose to take it, and so get the error corrected or omission supplied, and award revised and re-executed in the mode prescribed, but have allowed the time given them by the Legislature to elapse, they have only themselves to blame. The law in clear, strong and unambiguous language, not to be misunderstood, says in effect: "if the Commissioners err, or for any reason you are dissatisfied with the award, go to the Supreme Court within a certain time and in a certain way, and get the error corrected; but you shall go to no other Court, and with the exception of the power given to the Supreme Court to remit the matter to the Commissioners, their award shall be binding, final and conclusive on all parties: and neither the Supreme Court of the Island, nor this Court have, in my opinion, to say to the contrary.

Therefore, I think the adjudication of the Supreme Court was not warranted, and their judgment must be reversed.

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JUDGE STRONG'S DECISION.

MR. JUSTICE STRONG: Although entirely concurring in the conclusion arrived at, I am unable to assent to all that has been propounded in the preceding judgments as to the law on the question of jurisdiction of a Colonial Governor and Council as a Court of Appeal. I consider it sufficient to say that the preliminary objection raised in this case to the jurisdiction on the ground that the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island was not a