

tenure of office of District and County Court judges is fixed by Sect. 33 of the Judges Act, 1946, as being during good behaviour and their residence within the county or union of counties for which the Court is established.

Prince Edward Island.—*Supreme Court (S.P.E.I. 1940, c. 35).*—The Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island consists of a chief justice, who is known as the Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, and two other judges, all appointed by the Governor General. The Court has original and appellate jurisdiction.

Court of Chancery (S.P.E.I. 1940, c. 11).—The Court of Chancery consists of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls. The Chancellor is the Lieutenant-Governor, the Vice-Chancellor is one of the judges of the Supreme Court and the Master of the Rolls is one of the other judges of the Supreme Court. The Court has original jurisdiction in chancery matters.

County Courts (S.P.E.I. 1937, c. 6).—There are three counties in the Province with a County Court and judge for each county. Each Court has criminal jurisdiction and also civil jurisdiction generally in actions up to \$500, but has no jurisdiction in cases involving title to or possession of land.

Probate Court (S.P.E.I. 1938, c. 41).—There is one judge, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Court has jurisdiction in probate and guardianship matters.

Magistrates and Justices of the Peace (S.P.E.I. 1939, c. 32).—Magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. They have limited criminal and civil jurisdiction.

Nova Scotia.—*Supreme Court (S.N.S. 1919, c. 32).*—The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia consists of a chief justice and six other judges appointed by the Governor General in Council. The Court has original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and in criminal cases. Sitting individually the judges act as Trial Division and sitting *en banc* the judges act as Appeal Judges.

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes (R.S.N.S., 3rd Series, c. 126).—This Court was established by a pre-Confederation statute and has divorce jurisdiction only. The judge is one of the judges of the Supreme Court.

County Courts (S.N.S. 1945, c. 5).—There are seven County Court districts in Nova Scotia and a County Court and judge for each district. The judges are appointed by the Governor General. Each Court has criminal jurisdiction and jurisdiction in civil cases up to \$1,000, but no jurisdiction where any devise or bequest is disputed.

Probate Court (R.S.N.S. 1923, c. 217).—By the Probate Act the County Court judges are *ex officio* judges in probate. Probate matters are decided in the first instance by a registrar of probate and appeals may be taken to the probate judges. A registrar of probate is appointed for each county.

Magistrates.—There are 64 stipendiary magistrates and six provincial magistrates, all appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. They have limited criminal jurisdiction and civil jurisdiction up to \$100.

Minor Courts of Civil Jurisdiction.—These consist of Courts established pursuant to city charters, Municipal Courts and Justices Courts. The City and Municipal Courts have jurisdiction up to \$100 and Justices Courts have jurisdiction up to \$20 singly or up to \$80 when two justices are sitting.