

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., Third 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 in Council. 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.

Juvenile Courts (R.S.N.S. 1923, c. 166).—The Children's Protection Act provides for the establishment of Juvenile Courts and the appointment of Juvenile Court judges. The Courts exercise jurisdiction in juvenile matters under provincial statutes and are also Juvenile Courts under the Dominion Juvenile Delinquents Act. There are six Juvenile Court judges.

New Brunswick.—*Supreme Court (R.S.N.B. 1927, c. 113).*—The Supreme Court of New Brunswick consists of three divisions, namely, an Appeal Division, a Chancery Division and a King's Bench Division. The Appeal Division consists of a chief justice, who is known as the Chief Justice of New Brunswick, and two other judges. The Chancery Division consists of three judges who are the judges of the Appeal Division. The King's Bench Division consists of a chief justice and three other judges. The Appeal Division has general appellate jurisdiction throughout the Province and the King's Bench Division has unlimited original jurisdiction throughout the Province in civil and criminal matters except in chancery. All judges are appointed by the Governor General in Council.