

County Courts (R.S.N.B. 1927, c. 116).—The Province is divided into counties with a county court for each county or group of counties. There are six county court judges, appointed by the Governor General in Council. These courts have criminal jurisdiction, jurisdiction in contracts up to \$400 and jurisdiction in damage actions up to \$200. They have no jurisdiction where title to land is brought in question or the validity of any devise or bequest is disputed.

Probate Courts (R.S.N.B. 1927, c. 120).—A Probate Court is established by provincial Act for each county and each such court is presided over by a judge appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. They have jurisdiction over estates.

Juvenile Courts (S.N.B. 1944, c. 44).—The Juvenile Courts Act provides for the establishment of a juvenile court for each place where the federal Juvenile Delinquents Act is in force. Three judges have been appointed, one for Saint John, one for Fredericton and one for the County of Westmorland. These courts have jurisdiction in juvenile matters under provincial statutes and are also juvenile courts under the federal Juvenile Delinquents Act.

Magistrates.—There are four classes of magistrates, namely, those appointed under the Local Courts Act (R.S.N.B. 1927, c. 121), the Towns Incorporation Act (R.S.N.B. 1927, c. 179), under city charters and under the Magistrates Act (S.N.B. 1942, c. 58). Magistrates have limited civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Justices and Commissioners Courts.—These courts of limited jurisdiction are gradually being replaced by magistrates courts.

Quebec.—*Court of King's Bench. (Quebec Courts of Justice Act, R.S.C., 1941, c. 15).*—This Court has two appellate jurisdictions and one original jurisdiction.

Composed of twelve Judges appointed by the Governor General in Council, including a chief justice called the Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, the Court of King's Bench has:—

Appellate jurisdiction in the civil matters mentioned in Sections 42 and following of the Code of Civil procedure; and

Appellate jurisdiction concerning convictions on indictments. (Sects. 1012 and following of the Criminal Code.)

Presided by a judge of the Superior Court, the Court of King's Bench has:—

Original jurisdiction in criminal matters when the accused is committed to stand a trial on an indictment; and

Appellate jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of Sects. 749 and following of the Criminal Code relating to the appeal against summary conviction or against the dismissal of a complaint.

Superior Court.—The Superior Court is a court of record and is composed of a chief justice, an associate chief justice and 40 puisne judges, all of whom are appointed by the Governor General in Council.

This Court has general original jurisdiction in all suits or actions that are not exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, the Magistrate's Court or the Exchequer Court of Canada and it has exclusive original jurisdiction in cases of petition of right (Sects. 48 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure).

Magistrate's Courts.—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by proclamation, establish one or more magistrate's courts in and for each judicial district or electoral district or in and for any place in the Province. These courts are courts of record and, in civil matters, have jurisdiction determined by Sections 61 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure.