

or not. Appeals in respect of indictable offences are regulated by Sects. 1023 and 1025 of the Criminal Code. Appeals from federal courts are regulated by the statute establishing such courts.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in all cases is final and conclusive.

12.—Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada as at Mar. 31, 1952

(In order of seniority)

Name	Date of Appointment
The Rt. Hon. Chief Justice THIBAudeau RINFRET.....	Jan. 8, 1944
The Hon. Justice PATRICK KERWIN.....	July 20, 1935
The Hon. Justice ROBERT TASCHEREAU.....	Feb. 9, 1940
The Hon. Justice I. C. RAND.....	Apr. 22, 1943
The Hon. Justice ROY L. KELLOCK.....	Oct. 3, 1944
The Hon. Justice JAS. W. ESTRY.....	Oct. 6, 1944
The Hon. Justice CHARLES H. LOCKE.....	June 3, 1947
The Hon. Justice JOHN R. CARTWRIGHT.....	Dec. 23, 1949
The Hon. Justice J. H. GERALD FAUTEUX.....	Dec. 23, 1949

Exchequer Court.—The Exchequer Court of Canada was first established in 1875 as part of the Supreme Court of Canada but is now a separate court governed by the Exchequer Court Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 34). The Court consists of a president and four puisne judges who are appointed by the Governor in Council. The president and the puisne judges hold office during good behaviour but may be removed by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. They cease to hold office upon attaining the age of 75 years. One of the puisne judges is the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Transport Commissioners. The Court sits at Ottawa and also at any other place in Canada for which sittings may be fixed by the Court. The jurisdiction of the Court extends to cases where claims are made by or against the Crown in right of Canada. Proceedings against the Crown are taken by petition of right pursuant to the Petition of Right Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 158). Before proceedings can be taken against the Crown a fiat must be obtained from the Governor General.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court of Canada from any final judgment of the Exchequer Court in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$500; an appeal also lies with leave of the Supreme Court in certain cases where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$500 or where the judgment is not final.

The Exchequer Court also exercises admiralty jurisdiction in Canada. Admiralty jurisdiction was first conferred in 1891 by the Admiralty Act (54-55 Vict., c. 29) and the admiralty jurisdiction is now governed by the Admiralty Act (24-25 Geo. V, c. 31). Under this statute the Exchequer Court is continued as a Court of Admiralty. The president and puisne judges of the Exchequer Court exercise admiralty jurisdiction throughout the whole of Canada. In addition, Canada is divided into various admiralty districts; a district judge in admiralty is appointed for each district. Appeals to the Supreme Court of Canada from judgments of the president or the puisne judges are governed by the general appeal provisions in the Exchequer Court Act. Appeals may be taken from a final judgment of a district judge in admiralty either to the Exchequer Court or directly to the Supreme Court of Canada.