

LAW AND CRIME.

Appoint-
ment of
judges in
Canada.

629. By the British North America Act it is provided that the Governor General shall appoint the judges of the superior, district and county courts, except those of the courts of probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and that their salaries, allowances and pensions shall be fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament. It is also provided that the judges of the courts of Quebec shall be selected from the bar of that province, and there is a similar provision for the selection of the judges in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until the laws relative to property and civil rights and the procedure of the courts in those provinces are made uniform.

The Su-
preme
Court.

630. The highest court in the country is known as the Supreme Court, and was constituted in 1875. It is presided over by a chief justice and five puisné judges, all of whom must reside within, or within five miles of, the city of Ottawa, where the court holds its sittings three times a year, viz. : in February, May and October. This court has an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada.

The
Exchequer
Court.

631. The Exchequer Court, presided over by a separate judge, who must reside in, or within five miles of, Ottawa, possesses exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made, or relief sought, in respect of any suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side, against the Crown or any of its officers. This court also possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue. The court may sit at any time and at any place in Canada.

The supe-
rior
courts.

632. The superior courts of the several provinces are constituted as follow : Ontario—The Supreme Court of Judicature, composed of the Chief Justice of Ontario and three Justices of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice, divided into three divisions, having concurrent jurisdiction, viz. : The Queen's Bench and Common Pleas divisions, each presided over by a Chief Justice and two judges, and the Chancery division, presided over by a Chancellor and three judges. Quebec—The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and five puisné judges, and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and twenty-six puisné judges, whose residences are fixed in various parts of the province. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Judge in Equity, and five and four puisné judges respectively. Manitoba—The Chief Justice and three puisné judges. British Columbia—The Chief Justice and four puisné judges. Prince Edward Island—The Chief Justice and two assistant judges. In the North-West Territories there are five puisné judges of the Supreme Court. There are also vice-admiralty courts in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New