

final judgment with leave of the highest court of final resort in the province; if such court refuses to grant leave, the Supreme Court of Canada may grant leave to appeal. The Supreme Court may grant leave to appeal from any judgment, whether final or not. Appeals in respect of indictable offences are regulated by 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.

1. — Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1953

(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. ESTEY..... | 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. 1952, c. 98). 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 the House of Commons. They cease to hold office upon attaining the age of 75 years. 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. 1952, c. 210).

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 (R.S.C. 1952, c. 1). Under this Statute the Exchequer Court is continued as a Court of Admiralty. The president and puisne judges of the Exchequer Court exercise