

Newfoundland.—*Supreme Court [Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) c. 83].*—The Supreme Court of Newfoundland consists of a chief justice and two other judges, appointed by the Governor General in Council. The Court has original and appellate jurisdiction.

District Courts [the District Courts Act, 1949 (the Act No. 96 of 1949, Statutes of Newfoundland)].—Under the District Courts Act, 1949, district courts were set up. A district court judge has civil jurisdiction where the amount involved does not exceed \$1,000 and on the criminal side he has the same jurisdiction as a county court judge.

Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace [the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1950 (the Act No. 50 of 1950, Statutes of Newfoundland)].—Stipendiary magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed for the Province and have limited criminal and civil jurisdiction.

Prince Edward Island.—*Supreme Court (R.S.P.E.I. 1951, c. 79).*—The Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island consists of a chief justice, who is known as the Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, and two other judges, all appointed by the Governor General in Council. The Court has original and appellate jurisdiction.

Court of Chancery (R.S.P.E.I. 1951, c. 21).—The Court of Chancery consists of a chancellor, a vice-chancellor and the master of the rolls. The chancellor is the Lieutenant-Governor, the vice-chancellor is one of the judges of the Supreme Court and the master of the rolls is one of the other judges of the Supreme Court. The Court has original jurisdiction in chancery matters.

County Courts (R.S.P.E.I. 1951, c. 35).—There are three counties in the Province with a county court and judge for each county. Each court has criminal jurisdiction and also civil jurisdiction generally in actions up to \$500, but has no jurisdiction in cases involving title to or possession of land.

Probate Court (R.S.P.E.I. 1951, c. 124).—The Probate Court has one judge, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Court has jurisdiction in probate and guardianship matters.

Magistrates and Justices of the Peace (R.S.P.E.I. 1951, c. 89).—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 judges and sitting *en banc* they 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 judges of the Supreme Court are also appointed judges of this Court.