

Juvenile Courts (R.S.M. 1940, c. 32).—The juvenile courts are established under the Child Welfare Act and the territorial jurisdiction of each court is set out in the Order in Council establishing the court and appointing the judges. There are a number of judges appointed in each district one of whom is designated the senior judge. The courts have power to deal with cases involving children under the Child Welfare Act and other provincial statutes and are also juvenile courts for the purposes of the federal Juvenile Delinquents Act.

Police Magistrates (R.S.M. 1940, c. 125).—Police magistrates are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and, in addition to criminal jurisdiction, they have jurisdiction to try actions for debt where the amount does not exceed \$100. An appeal lies to a county court judge. There are 41 police magistrates in the Province.

Justices of the Peace (R.S.M. 1940, c. 125).—Justices of the peace are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. They have limited criminal jurisdiction and also small-debt jurisdiction up to \$100.

Saskatchewan.—*Court of Appeal (R.S.S. 1953, c. 66).*—The Court of Appeal consists of a chief justice, who is called the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, and four other judges. All judges are appointed by the Governor General in Council. The Court has general appellate jurisdiction throughout the Province.

Court of Queen's Bench (R.S.S. 1953, c. 67).—The Court of Queen's Bench consists of a chief justice, who is called the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and six other judges. All judges are appointed by the Governor General in Council. The Court has unlimited original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters throughout the Province.

District Courts (R.S.S. 1953, c. 68).—The Province is divided into 21 judicial districts and there is a district court for each judicial district. The judges are appointed by the Governor General in Council. Each court has jurisdiction generally in all cases where the claim does not exceed \$1,200, but jurisdiction does not include cases where title to land is brought in question or where the validity of any devise or bequest is disputed. Jurisdiction is also excluded in certain personal actions such as malicious prosecution, malicious arrest, false imprisonment, libel, slander and breach of promise of marriage. The courts also have criminal jurisdiction.

Surrogate Courts (R.S.S. 1953, c. 69).—There is a surrogate court for each judicial district and the Surrogate Courts Act provides that the judge of the district court shall be the judge of the surrogate court. The court has jurisdiction in probate matters.

Juvenile Courts (R.S.S. 1953, c. 241).—Under the Corrections Act, a juvenile court for the Province is established within the meaning of the federal Juvenile Delinquents Act for the purpose of dealing with juvenile delinquents and all causes and matters arising under part of the Corrections Act.

The chief probation officer for boys and the chief probation officer for girls are ex officio judges of the juvenile court and, on the recommendation of the Minister, the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint additional judges of the juvenile court.