

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 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 direct to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Miscellaneous Courts.—*Railway Act.*—The Railway Act, 1903 (R.S.C. 1952, c. 234), established the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada as a court of record; by the Transport Act, 1938 (R.S.C. 1952, c. 271), the name was changed to the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada. This Court exercises jurisdiction with respect to railway matters. The Governor in Council is given jurisdiction to vary any order of the Board and an appeal lies from the Board to the Supreme Court of Canada upon a question of jurisdiction or a question of law.

Bankruptcy Act.—By virtue of para. 21 of Sect. 91 of the British North America Act, 1867, Parliament has exclusive legislative jurisdiction in relation to bankruptcy and insolvency. By the Bankruptcy Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 14) the superior courts of the provinces are constituted bankruptcy courts; original jurisdiction is conferred upon the trial courts and appellate jurisdiction is conferred upon the appeal courts of the provinces.

Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.—Under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 111), the county or district courts of the provinces are established as courts for the purposes of this Act and the appeal courts of the provinces are given appellate jurisdiction.

Income Tax Appeal Board.—By the Income Tax Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 148) an Appeal Board is established, consisting of a chairman and not fewer than two or more than four members, with jurisdiction over appeals against income tax assessments. A further appeal may be taken to the Exchequer Court.

Provincial Judiciaries*

Certain provisions of the British North America Act govern, to some extent, the provincial judiciaries. Under Sect. 92 (14) the legislature of each province exclusively may make laws in relation to the administration of justice in the province including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts, both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction. Sect. 96 provides that the Governor General in Council shall appoint the judges of the superior, district, and county courts in each province except those of the courts of probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Sect. 100 provides that the salaries, allowances and pensions of judges of the superior, district and county courts (except the courts of probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) are to be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada and these are set out in the Judges Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 157). Under Sect. 99 the judges of the superior courts hold office during good behaviour but are removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. The tenure of office of district and county court judges is fixed by the Judges Act as being during good behaviour and their residence within the county or union of counties for which the court is established.

* More detailed information concerning provincial judiciaries is given in the 1954 Year Book, pp. 48-55.