

within its territorial limits of an organized court of law to impose on its judges, and ^(in relation to matters "within its sphere of authority") administrative duties, other than those imposed upon them by the power which created the court.

Valin v. Langlois. -

Atty Genl vs. T. Leint. - held by Supreme Crt of Can. that it was competent for the Dominion Parliament to confer upon the vice admiralty cts, existing in Nova Scotia under Imp. authority, jurisdiction to entertain proceedings for enforcing payment of penalties for breaches of the Inland Revenue Act.

Prior to confed. the decision of controversial election cases had been entirely in the hands of the diff. Prov. legis. After confed. the Dominion Parliament exercised the same power over election to the Dominion H. of C. but in 1873-4 the Dominion Parliament decided to transfer this power to prov. cts. Its power to do so was upheld by Privy Council. The doctrine in Valin v. Langlois was upheld. Lord St. Albans in judgment says "there is nothing here to raise a doubt about the powers of the Dominion Parliament to impose new duties upon the existing prov. cts. or to give them new powers as to matters which do not come within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the prov. legislatures."

but this does not apply to a c't in the 1st instance.

The Fraser case. - referred to judges of Supreme Crt. 3 questions submitted: 1. Whether legis. can make rules to govern Supreme Crt of prov. of B.C. 2. Whether it can delegate these functions to a lower court.

3. Whether under it prov. can be divided into judicial districts & given over to judges appointed.

Answers: Yes.

Gibson v. Macdonald - before the H. of C. held that a judge in one County could not act as a judge in another County. His Commission affords only to his own County. Neither can his warrant be executed in another County. Also held that legis. by giving judges another district is only extending his jurisdiction. Sheriff or magistrates can act out of their own districts.