

has been commenced in one court may be removed to another court which has jurisdiction. Twice a year single-judges from most of the centres travel on circuits and have all the powers of a Provincial or Local Division of the Supreme Court, civil and criminal, within the area of the circuit districts which are fixed by the Governor-General.

This same official appoints and removes the judges of the Supreme Court of the Union. Judicial appointments in the Union cease when the judge reaches the age of seventy-five years (except in the case of judges appointed before the Union, who are appointed for life). The salaries of judges are fixed by Parliament. An elaborate pension scheme allows of the retirement of judges at the age of sixty-five years after ten years' service. The Governor-General has power to remove judges of the Union on an address from both Houses of Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on the ground of his behaviour or incapacity. The term Governor-General here means Governor-General-in-Council, *i.e.*, the Cabinet. In Southern Rhodesia appointments are made by the Administrator.

Opinion in South Africa is divided as to whether the superior courts of original jurisdiction should sit as single judges or as three-judge courts. The practice varies in the different provinces of the Union as it did before the Union. As trial by jury in some provinces is rare and means additional expense and probably less satisfaction to all concerned, the old practice of two or three judges sitting together commends itself to the lay and legal mind. There are not a few who would extend this practice to criminal matters, especially in cases in which aboriginal natives and coloured persons (who do not sit on juries) are concerned. In Southern Rhodesia there is a special jury panel for the trial of cases of assaults by natives on white women. In all the courts, except in certain criminal cases concerning children in the Union, all trials must take place in open court and evidence must be given *viva voce*.

#### CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

The foundation of the procedure in criminal cases was laid by a Scottish judge, specially appointed for that purpose as a