

**8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Eighteenth General Election, Oct. 14, 1935—concluded.**

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	Party Affiliation.	P.O. Address.
<b>British Columbia—concluded.</b>						
Kamloops.....	29,249	16,085	11,296	O'Neill, T. J.....	Lib.....	Kamloops, B.C.
Kootenay East.....	25,662	12,668	10,175	Stevens, Hon. H. H.....	Recon.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Kootenay West.....	32,556	15,508	11,824	Ealing, W. K.....	Cons.....	Rossland, B.C.
Nanaimo.....	45,767	26,155	20,431	Taylor, J. S.....	C.C.F.....	Vancouver, B.C.
New Westminster.....	59,170	33,749	27,280	Reid, T.....	Lib.....	Newton, B.C.
Skeena.....	30,391	11,741	8,382	Hanson, O.....	Lib.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Vancouver-Burrard.....	59,583	36,044	28,483	McGeer, G. G.....	Lib.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver Centre.....	65,683	32,425	22,789	Mackenzie, Hon. I. A.....	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Vancouver East.....	58,921	34,310	27,105	MacInnis, A.....	C.C.F.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver North.....	48,906	28,121	21,804	MacNeil, C. G.....	C.C.F.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver South.....	63,122	39,274	31,251	Green, H. C.....	Cons.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Victoria.....	48,599	28,902	21,585	Plunkett, D. B. <sup>1</sup> .....	Cons.....	Victoria, B.C.
Yale.....	40,804	21,777	16,640	Stirling, Hon. G.....	Cons.....	Kelowna, B.C.
<b>Yukon—(1 member).</b>						
Yukon.....	4,230	1,805	1,265	Black, M. L. (Mrs.).....	Ind.-Cons.	Ottawa, Ont.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Plunkett died May 3, 1936, and Hon. S. F. Tolmie (Cons.) was elected June 8, 1936.

**Subsection 5.—The Dominion Franchise.\***

It was provided by the B.N.A. Act, 1867, that, until otherwise directed by Parliament, elections to the House of Commons should be governed by the electoral laws of the several provinces. The qualifications of electors throughout the Dominion consequently remained the same for both Dominion and provincial elections until, in 1885, Parliament legislated on the subject by passing the Electoral Franchise Act (1885, c. 40). That Act defined a uniform qualification for voters throughout Canada for Dominion purposes, the basis of this new franchise being the ownership or occupation of land of a specified value, although the sons of owners, and particularly farmers' sons, were given the right to vote on special conditions; each province, of course, continued separately to define the qualifications of voters at provincial elections. This Dominion franchise remained in force for thirteen years, but between 1898 and 1920, under the Franchise Act of the former year (1898, c. 14), the provincial franchises were again made applicable at Dominion elections, except that on the constitution of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan it was provided that manhood suffrage, which had already been adopted for the Northwest Territories under an Act to amend the N.W.T. Act (1895, c. 16), should continue in force for Dominion purposes independently of any action that might be taken by the newly elected legislatures of these two provinces (R.S.C. 1906, c. 6, ss. 31-65). In the other provinces the rules as to the qualifications of voters varied from time to time. In Manitoba manhood suffrage had been adopted in 1888 (1888, c. 2), and the franchise was extended to women on the same terms as to men in 1916 (1916, c. 36). Alberta and Saskatchewan, on their establishment

\* Revised by John Thompson, Dominion Franchise Commissioner.