

9.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Twentieth General Election, June 11, 1945—concluded.

Province and Electoral District	Population, Census 1941	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Votes Polled by Member <sup>1</sup>	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
<b>British Columbia—concluded</b>							
Vancouver-Burrard	66,638	50,497	39,798	14,677	CHAS. CECIL INGER-SOLL MERRITT.....	Vancouver.....	P.C.
Vancouver Centre..	65,616	46,808	34,019	9,959	HON. IAN ALISTAIR MACKENZIE.....	Ottawa.....	Lib.
Vancouver East....	66,090	48,797	36,393	16,004	ANGUS MACINNIS....	Vancouver.....	C.C.F.
Vancouver North..	62,569	46,294	34,961	13,373	JAMES SINCLAIR.....	Patricia Bay....	Lib.
Vancouver South...	77,872	60,649	48,701	25,878	HOWARD CHAS. GREEN.....	Vancouver.....	P.C.
Victoria.....	57,687	43,799	35,763	11,806	ROBERT WELLINGTON MAYHEW.....	Victoria.....	Lib.
Yale.....	51,874	29,287	24,795	9,625	HON. GROTE STIRLING.....	Kelowna.....	P.C.
<b>Yukon Territory—(1 member)</b>							
Yukon.....	4,914	3,445	2,164	849	HON. GEORGE BLACK.....	Whitehorse.....	P.C.

<sup>1</sup> Successful candidate.

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

It was provided by the British North America 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 varied but remained the same for both Dominion and provincial elections in any one province until, in 1885, Parliament legislated on the subject by passing the Electoral Franchise Act (47-48 Vict., 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. This Dominion franchise remained in force for thirteen years, but between 1898 and 1920, under the Franchise Act of the former year (59-60 Vict., c. 14), the provincial franchises were again made applicable at Dominion elections. The adoption of the provincial franchise laws for Dominion purposes was temporarily modified by the War-time Elections Act (7-8 Geo. V, c. 39), which admitted certain near female relatives of members of the military forces, or of the naval forces, to vote at Dominion elections. Three years later, on the adoption of a New Dominion Elections Act (10-11 Geo. V, c. 46), the provincial franchises were again wholly abandoned and a new electoral qualification was established for Dominion elections throughout Canada. The right to vote was conferred by the new Act upon all British subjects, men and women, of 21 years and upwards, who had resided in Canada for a year, and for two months in the electoral district in which they desired to vote. Women were granted general franchise in Canada in 1918 (8-9 Geo. V, c. 20), and have voted at all Dominion elections held since that date.

**Franchise Legislation now in Force.**—The right to vote is at present provided in the Dominion Elections Act, 1938 (2 Geo. VI, c. 46) as amended by 6 Geo. VI, c. 26. The franchise is conferred upon all British subjects, men and women,

\* Revised by Jules Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer, Ottawa.