

a Cabinet Minister is \$10,000 a year, the Prime Minister receiving \$15,000, in addition to the sessional indemnity and expense allowance each receives as a Member of Parliament. The Leader of the Opposition also receives \$10,000 a year in addition to his sessional indemnity and expense allowance. Cabinet Ministers are also entitled to a motor-car allowance of \$2,000. The Speakers of the Senate and of the House of Commons receive, besides their sessional indemnity and expense allowance, a salary of \$6,000 and a motor-car allowance of \$1,000 and are also entitled to \$3,000 in lieu of residence. The Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons receives a salary of \$4,000 and an allowance in lieu of a residence of \$1,500. Parliamentary Assistants to the Ministers of the Crown, of whom there were 13 at Mar. 31, 1952, receive \$4,000 sessional indemnity as Members of Parliament, \$4,000 a year as Parliamentary Assistants and the \$2,000 allowed to all other Members of Parliament.

The Federal Government Franchise.—Legislation concerning the right to vote at federal elections is outlined in the 1947 Year Book, pp. 72-73.

The present franchise laws are contained in the Canada Elections Act, 1938 (2 Geo. VI, c. 46, as amended by 6 Geo. VI, c. 26; 12 Geo. VI, c. 46; and 14 Geo. VI, c. 35). The franchise is conferred upon all Canadian citizens or British subjects, men and women, who have attained the age of 21 years and who have been ordinarily resident in Canada for 12 months prior to polling day at a federal election, and ordinarily resident in the electoral district on the date of the issue of the writ ordering such election. Classes of persons denied the right to vote are:—

- (1) Judges appointed by the Governor General in Council;
- (2) The returning officer for each electoral district;
- (3) Persons undergoing punishment as inmates of any penal institution for the commission of any offence;
- (4) Indians ordinarily resident on an Indian Reserve who did not serve in World Wars I or II, or who did not execute a waiver of exemption under the Indian Act from taxation on and in request of personal property;
- (5) Persons restrained of their liberty or management of their property by reason of mental disease;
- (6) Doukhobors, residing in the Province of British Columbia, whether born in Canada or elsewhere, excepting those who have served in the naval, military, or air forces [of Her Majesty] in any war, and their wives and descendants;
- (7) Persons disqualified under any law relating to the disqualification of electors for corrupt and illegal practices.

The Act to amend the Canada Elections Act, passed on June 15, 1948, removed the provisions previously in effect which disqualified Japanese or other persons by reason of race from voting at federal elections, also inmates of institutions maintained by any government or municipality for the housing of the poor.

Regulations, known as the Canadian Defence Service Voting Regulations, were drawn up and promulgated in 1948 prescribing voting procedure for personnel of the Permanent Force of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The regulations provide that these voters cast their ballots for candidates in the constituency in which they last resided prior to enlistment.