

### 11.—Voters on the Lists and Votes Polled at the Federal General Elections of 1935, 1940, 1945 and 1949

NOTE.—Corresponding statistics for the general elections of 1911, 1917, 1921 and 1925 will be found at p. 82 of the 1926 Year Book; those for 1926 at p. 66 of the 1945 edition; and those for 1930 at p. 94 of the 1948-49 edition.

Province or Territory	Voters on the Lists				Votes Polled			
	1935	1940	1945	1949	1935	1940	1945	1949
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Newfoundland.....	...	...	...	182,439	...	...	...	105,190
P. E. Island.....	53,284	55,339	54,794	55,772	61,641 <sup>1</sup>	62,943 <sup>1</sup>	63,807 <sup>1</sup>	68,393 <sup>1</sup>
Nova Scotia.....	304,313	335,990	362,754	373,585	275,523 <sup>2</sup>	283,428 <sup>2</sup>	312,954 <sup>2</sup>	338,928 <sup>2</sup>
New Brunswick...	229,266	251,986	262,261	286,723	177,485	174,734	204,273	225,877
Quebec.....	1,575,159	1,799,942	1,956,225	2,177,152	1,162,862	1,189,489	1,433,591	1,640,510
Ontario.....	2,174,188	2,340,344	2,457,937	2,718,118	1,608,244	1,625,439	1,831,806	2,042,294
Manitoba.....	377,733	425,066	433,921	451,882	284,589	320,860	327,794	324,079
Saskatchewan.....	451,386	481,931	445,601	472,884	347,536	373,376	379,539	375,471
Alberta.....	368,956	423,609	430,430	492,228	241,107	272,418	315,863	341,222
British Columbia..	382,117	472,584	545,077	673,782	292,423	368,103	433,402	464,785
Yukon Territory..	1,805	2,097	3,445	9,064 <sup>3</sup>	1,265	1,741	2,164	6,823 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>5,918,207</b>	<b>6,588,888</b>	<b>6,952,445</b>	<b>7,893,629</b>	<b>4,452,675</b>	<b>4,672,531</b>	<b>5,305,193</b>	<b>5,903,572</b>

<sup>1</sup> Each voter in the double-member constituency of Queens County, P.E.I., had two votes; in 1949, 25,505 voters on the list cast 41,627 votes. <sup>2</sup> Each voter in the double-member constituency of Halifax, N.S., had two votes; in 1949, 90,803 voters on the list cast 114,201 votes. <sup>3</sup> Yukon-Mackenzie River Constituency includes part of Northwest Territories.

### Subsection 3.—The Judiciary

#### The Federal Judiciary

The Parliament of Canada is empowered by Sect. 101 of the British North America Act to provide from time to time for the constitution, maintenance and organization of a general Court of Appeal for Canada and for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of the laws of Canada. Under this provision the Parliament of Canada has established the Supreme Court of Canada, the Exchequer Court of Canada and certain miscellaneous courts.

**Supreme Court of Canada.**—This Court, first established in 1875 and now governed by the Supreme Court Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 35, as amended in 1949), consists of a chief justice, who is called the Chief Justice of Canada, and eight puisne judges. The chief justice and the puisne judges are appointed by the Governor in Council and they hold office during good behaviour but are removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons and they cease to hold office upon attaining the age of 75 years. The Court sits at Ottawa and exercises general appellate jurisdiction throughout Canada in civil and criminal cases. The Court is also required to consider and advise upon questions referred to it by the Governor in Council and it may also advise the Senate or House of Commons on Private Bills referred to the Court under any rules or orders of the Senate or House of Commons.

Appeals may be brought from any final judgment of the highest court of final resort in a province in any case where the amount or value of the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of \$2,000. An appeal may be brought from any other final judgment with leave of the highest court of final resort in the province; if such court refuses to grant leave, the Supreme Court of Canada may grant leave to appeal. The Supreme Court may grant leave to appeal from any judgment, whether final