

**10.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons as Elected at the Twenty-Second General Election, Aug. 10, 1953 and Revised to May 31, 1955—concluded.**

Province and Electoral District	Population, Census 1951	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Votes Polled by Member	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
<b>Yukon Territory—</b> (1 member)	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Yukon .....	9,096	5,028	3,818	2,176	J. A. SIMMONS .....	Whitehorse .....	Lib.
<b>Northwest Territories—</b> (1 member)							
Mackenzie River .....	10,279	5,682	3,596	1,722	M. A. HARDIE .....	Yellowknife .....	Lib.

**11.—By-elections from the Date of the General Election, Aug. 10, 1953 to May 31, 1955<sup>1</sup>**

Electoral District and Province	Date of By-election	Voters on List	Candidates	Votes Polled	Name of New Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
		No.	No.	No.			
Elgin, Ont. ....	Mar. 22, 1954	32,479	2	22,670	J. A. MCBAIN .....	St. Thomas .....	P.C.
Gatineau, Que. ....	Mar. 22, 1954	23,328	4	10,756	R. LEDUC .....	Maniwaki .....	Lib.
Peel, Ont. ....	Mar. 22, 1954	40,844	3	24,699	J. PALLETT .....	Port Credit .....	P.C.
Verdun, Que. ....	Mar. 22, 1954	48,790	7	25,435	Y. LEDUC .....	Verdun .....	Lib.
St. Antoine- Westmount, Que. ....	Nov. 8, 1954	41,467	4	23,786	Hon. G. C. MARLER .....	Montreal .....	Lib.
St. Lawrence - St. George, Que. ....	Nov. 8, 1954	32,473	4	11,893	C. RICHARDSON .....	Montreal .....	Lib.
Selkirk, Man. ....	Nov. 8, 1954	24,976	3	16,783	W. S. BRYCE .....	Selkirk .....	C.C.F.
Stornont, Ont. ....	Nov. 8, 1954	28,326	2	22,767	A. P. LAVIGNE .....	Cornwall .....	Lib.
Trinity, Ont. ....	Nov. 8, 1954	34,362	4	14,795	D. D. CARRICK .....	Toronto .....	Lib.
York West, Ont. ....	Nov. 8, 1954	54,212	4	27,896	J. B. HAMILTON .....	Etobicoke .....	P.C.

<sup>1</sup> By-elections from May 31, 1955 to the date of going to press are included in Appendix I.

**The Opposition.**—The Opposition occupies an essential place in constitutions based on the British parliamentary system. Like many other institutions, such as that of the premiership for instance, it is founded on the unwritten customs that have been accepted and become firmly established.

The choice of the Canadian electorate not only determines who shall govern Canada but by deciding which party receives the second largest number of seats in the House of Commons it designates which of the major parties becomes the Official Opposition. The function of the Leader of the Opposition is to offer intelligent and constructive criticism of the Government of the day.

When criticism by the Opposition becomes sufficiently effective it can overthrow the existing Government and the Leader of the Opposition might then, as a result of the ensuing election or by forming a coalition without resorting to an election at the time, become Prime Minister.

Although the position of Leader of the Opposition is not recognized in the British North America Act it received statutory acknowledgment in Canada in 1927. The Senate and House of Commons Act of that year provided for an annual salary to be paid to the Leader of the Opposition in addition to his indemnity as a Member of the House.

**Indemnities and Allowances.**—Members of the Senate receive a sessional allowance at the rate of \$8,000 per annum. In addition they receive at the end of each calendar year an annual expense allowance of \$2,000 which is subject to income tax. Members of the House of Commons are paid a sessional allowance at the rate of \$8,000 per annum. In addition they receive \$2,000 as an expense allowance paid at the end of each calendar