

Prior to July 1, 1960, the list of persons denied the right to vote included "Indians ordinarily resident on an Indian reserve who were not members of His Majesty's Forces in World Wars I or II or who did not execute a waiver of exemption under the Indian Act from taxation on and in respect of personal property". Legislation proclaimed on the above-mentioned date confers upon all Indians who have attained the age of 21 years the right to vote at federal elections, without taking from them any of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the Indian Act. The Eskimos who are Canadian citizens possess the right to vote in federal elections, and the assumption of that right in the far-flung communities of the Canadian Far North has grown with Government establishment of electoral districts and polling facilities.

The Canadian Forces Voting Rules set out in Schedule II to the Canada Elections Act prescribe voting procedure for members of the Armed Forces of Canada and also for veterans in receipt of treatment or domiciliary care in certain institutions.

### 12.—Voters on the Lists and Votes Polled at the Federal General Elections of 1958, 1962 and 1963

NOTE.—Corresponding statistics for the General Elections of 1911, 1917, 1921 and 1925 are given in the 1926 Year Book, p. 82; those for 1926 in the 1945 edition, p. 66; those for 1930 and 1935 in the 1948-49 edition, p. 94; those for 1940 in the 1956 edition, p. 81; those for 1945 in the 1957-58 edition, p. 57; and those for 1949, 1953 and 1957 in the 1962 edition, p. 71.

Province or Territory	Voters on the Lists			Votes Polled		
	1958	1962	1963	1958	1962	1963
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Newfoundland.....	204,778	215,565	221,321	160,928	155,263	152,175
Prince Edward Island.....	54,200	56,542	57,029	69,302 <sup>1</sup>	73,509 <sup>1</sup>	69,486 <sup>1</sup>
Nova Scotia.....	390,196	398,161	401,874	418,479 <sup>2</sup>	423,556 <sup>2</sup>	419,352 <sup>2</sup>
New Brunswick.....	294,387	302,313	304,732	249,706	252,053	245,557
Quebec.....	2,576,682	2,728,191	2,807,634	2,045,199	2,117,644	2,143,246
Ontario.....	3,189,422	3,397,647	3,455,363	2,534,555	2,719,020	2,799,870
Manitoba.....	481,552	508,920	516,525	385,648	393,023	401,870
Saskatchewan.....	488,139	502,495	505,551	399,949	426,426	419,973
Alberta.....	608,820	680,253	700,920	452,977	505,752	552,164
British Columbia.....	830,237	891,686	921,074	629,982	691,930	740,299
Yukon Territory <sup>3</sup> .....	6,071	6,762	6,878	5,469	5,978	6,051
Northwest Territories <sup>4</sup> .....	6,716	11,790	11,856	4,945	8,502	8,663
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>9,131,200</b>	<b>9,700,325</b>	<b>9,910,757</b>	<b>7,357,139</b>	<b>7,772,656</b>	<b>7,958,636</b>

<sup>1</sup> Each voter in the double-member constituency of Queens County, P.E.I., had two votes; in 1963, 26,472 voters on the list cast 42,703 votes. <sup>2</sup> Each voter in the double-member constituency of Halifax, N.S., had two votes; in 1963, 122,846 voters on the list cast 183,402 votes. <sup>3</sup> Electoral District of Yukon. <sup>4</sup> Electoral District of Mackenzie River in 1958 and 1962 and Electoral District of Northwest Territories in 1963.

### Subsection 3.—The Judiciary

#### The Federal Judiciary

The Parliament of Canada is empowered by Sect. 101 of the British North America Act from time to time to provide 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, Parliament 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 (RSC 1952, c. 259), 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 the House of Commons. They cease to hold office upon attaining the age of 75 years. The Court sits at Ottawa