

13.—Federal Electoral Districts, according to the 1965 Redistribution, with their 1961 Census Populations—concluded

Electoral District	Population (1961 Census)	Electoral District	Population (1961 Census)
Alberta—concluded		British Columbia—concluded	
7 Edmonton Centre.....	82, 836	7 Fraser Valley East.....	65, 950
8 Edmonton East.....	82, 727	8 Fraser Valley West.....	69, 680
9 Edmonton-Strathcona.....	82, 145	9 Kamloops-Cariboo.....	64, 095
10 Edmonton West.....	82, 420	10 Kootenay West.....	64, 458
11 Lethbridge.....	70, 786	11 Nanaimo-Cowichan—The Islands.....	70, 246
12 Medicine Hat.....	65, 288	12 New Westminster.....	75, 637
13 Palliser.....	65, 652	13 Okanagan Boundary.....	89, 112
14 Peace River.....	54, 169	14 Okanagan-Kootenay.....	67, 183
15 Pembina.....	67, 306	15 Prince George-Peace River.....	63, 092
16 Red Deer.....	68, 737	16 Skeena.....	59, 020
17 Rocky Mountain.....	57, 810	17 Surrey.....	73, 468
18 Vegreville.....	65, 012	18 Vancouver Centre.....	78, 665
19 Wetaskiwin.....	65, 061	19 Vancouver East.....	77, 780
British Columbia.....	1, 629, 082	20 Vancouver Kingsway.....	76, 658
1 Burnaby-Richmond.....	72, 742	21 Vancouver Quadra.....	77, 038
2 Burnaby-Seymour.....	74, 677	22 Vancouver South.....	77, 900
3 Capilano.....	78, 059	23 Victoria.....	77, 921
4 Coast Chilcotin.....	54, 189	Yukon Territory.....	14, 628
5 Comox-Alberni.....	64, 723	Northwest Territories.....	22, 998
6 Esquimalt-Saanich.....	76, 789		

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 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 the House of Commons on private Bills referred to the Court under any rules or orders of the Senate or of the 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 \$10,000. 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 or not. Appeals in respect of indictable offences are regulated by the Criminal Code. Appeals from federal courts are regulated by the statute establishing such courts. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in all cases is final and conclusive.