

The Canadian Forces Voting Regulations set out in the Schedule 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 1940, 1945, 1949 and 1953

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.

Province or Territory	Voters on the Lists				Votes Polled			
	1940	1945	1949	1953	1940	1945	1949	1953
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Newfoundland.....	...	...	182,439	194,715	...	...	105,190	111,768
P. E. Island.....	55,339	54,794	55,772	55,469	62,943 ¹	63,807 ¹	68,393 ¹	66,562 ¹
Nova Scotia.....	335,990	362,754	373,585	380,836	283,428 ²	312,954 ²	338,928 ²	334,855 ²
New Brunswick...	251,986	262,261	286,723	287,657	174,734	204,273	225,877	225,390
Quebec.....	1,799,942	1,956,225	2,177,152	2,352,619	1,189,489	1,433,591	1,610,510	1,565,400
Ontario.....	2,340,344	2,457,937	2,718,118	2,894,150	1,625,439	1,831,806	2,042,294	1,938,959
Manitoba.....	425,066	433,921	451,882	465,374	320,860	327,794	324,079	276,422
Saskatchewan.....	481,931	445,601	472,884	480,532	373,376	379,539	375,471	356,479
Alberta.....	423,609	430,430	492,228	548,747	272,418	315,863	341,222	343,258
British Columbia.	472,584	545,077	673,782	730,882	368,103	433,402	464,785	475,456
Yukon Territory ³ .	2,097	3,445	9,064	5,028	1,741	2,164	6,823	3,818
Northwest Terri- tories ⁴.....	...	...	...	5,682	...	...	...	3,596
Totals.....	6,588,888	6,952,445	7,893,629	8,401,691	4,672,531	5,305,193	5,963,572	5,701,963

¹ Each voter in the double-member constituency of Queens County, P.E.I., had two votes; in 1953, 25,285 voters on the list cast 40,508 votes.

² Each voter in the double-member constituency of Halifax, N.S., had two votes; in 1953, 98,208 voters on the list cast 124,773 votes.

³ Electoral District of Yukon.

⁴ Electoral District of Mackenzie River.

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, 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 (R.S.C. 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 the House of Commons.