

- (4) Indians ordinarily resident on an Indian Reserve who were not members of Her Majesty's Forces in World Wars I and II, or who did not execute a waiver of exemption under the Indian Act from taxation on and in respect of personal property;
- (5) Persons restrained of their liberty or deprived of the management of their property by reason of mental disease;
- (6) Doukhobors who are exempt from military service and are disqualified by provincial law from voting at elections of members of the Legislative Assembly.
- (7) Persons disqualified, under any law relating to the disqualification of electors, for corrupt and illegal practices.

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.C.S. 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 House of Commons on Private Bills referred to the Court under any rules or orders of the Senate or 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 is 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 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.