Two statues have been erected next to the steps of the building: VERITAS (Truth) to the west and JUSTITIA (Justice) to the east. Both were sculpted by Toronto artist Walter S. Allward, the creator and architect of the Canadian National Vimy Memorial in France.

There are two flagpoles at the front of the building. The Canadian flag is hoisted daily on the pole to the west. A flag flies on the other expanse of lawn, the building provides a dignified setting worthy of the country's highest tribunal.

Both were sculpted by Toronto artist Walter S. Allward, the creator and architect of the Canadian National Vimy Memorial in France.

The Main Courtroom, reserved for the use of the Supreme Court, occupies the centre of the building on the first floor.

The Main Courtroom measures 12 metres by 16 and has black walnut walls, between fluted pilasters. Six tall windows open to the naturally lighted interior courtyards, which also serve as buffer to protect from outside noise.

Construction of the new Supreme Court building (current location): Queen Elizabeth lays the cornerstone in the presence of her husband, King George VI, on May 20, 1939.

The Supreme Court of Canada moves to its current location.

The Court’s judgments are published simultaneously in both official languages in the Supreme Court of Canada Reports. Access to judgments is also available via the Court’s Web site.