

9.—Population of Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Seventeenth General Election—concluded.

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Alberta—concluded.					
Red Deer	39,385	18,182	10,991	Speakman, A.	Red Deer, Alta.
Vegreville	37,442	15,091	10,137	Luchkovich, M.	Vegreville, Alta.
Wetaskiwin	44,755	17,610	12,003	Irvine, W.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
British Columbia—					
(14 members)	694,263	333,326	243,631		
Cariboo	52,702	22,197	18,889	Fraser, J. A.	Quesnel, B.C.
Comox-Alberni	25,369	10,751	8,963	Neill, A. W.	Alberni, B.C.
Fraser Valley	38,507	15,802	13,385	Barber, H. J.	Chilliwack, B.C.
Kootenay East	22,566	10,834	9,212	McLean, M. D. ¹	Michel, B.C.
Kootenay West	39,943	17,911	14,150	Esling, W. K.	Rossland, B.C.
Nanaimo	55,524	28,593	20,598	Dickie, C. H.	Duncan, B.C.
New Westminster	69,294	32,647	23,970	Reid, T.	Newton (Surrey Municipality), B.C.
Skeena	30,358	11,770	9,733	Hanson, O.	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Vancouver-Burrard	82,519	45,220	31,878	Hanbury, W.	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver Centre	75,234	33,483	22,244	Mackenzie, Hon. I.	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver North	32,972	18,737	12,661	Munn, A. E.	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver South	89,556	47,226	31,728	MacInns, A.	Vancouver, B.C.
Victoria	39,082	22,151	14,740	Plunkett, D' A. B.	Victoria, B.C.
Yale	40,637	18,094	13,490	Stirling, G.	Kelowna, B.C.
Yukon—					
(1 member).					
Yukon	4,230	1,719	1,408	Black, G.	Dawson, Yukon.

¹ Mr. M. D. McLean having accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, Hon. H. H. Stevens was elected by acclamation, Aug. 25, 1930.

Subsection 5.—The Dominion Franchise.¹

It was provided by the B.N.A. Act, 1867, that, until otherwise directed by Parliament, elections to the House of Commons should be governed by the electoral laws of the several provinces. The qualifications of electors throughout the Dominion consequently remained the same for both Dominion and provincial elections until, in 1885, Parliament legislated on the subject by passing the Electoral Franchise Act (1885, c. 40). That Act defined a uniform qualification for voters throughout Canada for Dominion purposes, the basis of this new franchise being the ownership or occupation of land of a specified value, although the sons of owners, and particularly farmers' sons, were given the right to vote on special conditions; each province, of course, continued separately to define the qualifications of voters at provincial elections. This Dominion franchise remained in force for thirteen years, but between 1898 and 1920, under the Franchise Act of the former year (1898, c. 14), the provincial franchises were again made applicable at Dominion elections, except that on the constitution of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan it was provided that manhood suffrage, which had already been adopted for the Northwest Territories under an Act to amend the N.W.T. Act (1895, c. 16), should continue in force for Dominion purposes independently of any action that might be taken by the newly elected Legislatures of these two provinces (R.S.C. 1906, c. 6, ss. 31-65). In the other provinces the rules as to the qualifications of voters varied from time to time. In Manitoba manhood suffrage had been adopted in 1888 (1888, c. 2), and the franchise was extended to women on the same terms as to men in 1916 (1916, c. 36). Alberta and Saskatchewan, on their establishment as provinces, continued the previously existing manhood suffrage and both extended the franchise to women on the same terms as to men in 1916 (Alta. 1916, c. 5; Sask. 1916, c. 37). British Columbia adopted manhood suffrage in 1904 (1903-1904, c. 7), Ontario in 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 5), and New Brunswick in 1916 (6 Geo. V, c. 16); in British Columbia (1917, c. 23) and in Ontario (7 Geo. V, c. 5), the franchise

¹ Contributed by Oliver Mowat Biggar, K.C., formerly Chief Electoral Officer.