

New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba (the provinces in which a decrease in the rate of growth of population as compared with the rate of Canada as a whole, has taken place), is shown in the following statement:—

Province.	Proportion which Population of each Province Bears to the Total Population in Canada.		Decrease in Proportion from 1921-1931.	Ratio of Decrease in Proportion from 1921 to 1931 to Proportion in 1921.	Decrease greater than, equal to or less than One-twentieth of Proportion in 1931.
	1921.	1931.			
Prince Edward Island.....	·01008426	·00848412	·00160014	·1587	greater
Nova Scotia.....	·05961197	·04942243	·01018954	·1709	greater
New Brunswick.....	·04413965	·03933963	·00480002	·1087	greater
Ontario.....	·33384627	·33070769	·00313858	·0094	less
Manitoba.....	·06943053	·06747166	·00195887	·0282	less

The above figures show that no reduction should take place in the representation of Ontario or Manitoba, since the proportion which the population of each of these provinces bore to the number of the aggregate population of Canada at the readjustment of the number of members for the provinces, based on the Census of 1921, was ascertained at the Census of 1931 to be diminished by less than one-twentieth part. The situation as regards the other three provinces and Yukon is as follows:—

Nova Scotia.—The proportion for Nova Scotia having diminished by more than one-twentieth part, the provisions of Subsection 4 of Section 51 do not apply and the representation of Nova Scotia should be reduced, in accordance with the provisions of Section 51, Subsections 2 and 3 of the Act, by two members.

Prince Edward Island.—Prince Edward Island would only have two members on the strict basis of population but its representation remains unchanged at 4 under the B.N.A. Act of 1915 referred to above.

New Brunswick.—The representation of New Brunswick if fixed by the unit of representation (44,186) would be reduced from 11 to 9; but as the B.N.A. Act of 1915 provided that “a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons, not less than the number of senators representing such province”, the representation of New Brunswick will be 10 instead of 9, corresponding with the number of senators from that province.

Yukon.—The representation of Yukon is not determined by the B.N.A. Act, but is within the competence of Parliament to decide. Pursuant to the Representation Act 1933, it will continue to be represented.

An Act to readjust the representation in the House of Commons (23-24 George V, Chapter 54) and cited as “The Representation Act, 1933” was assented to on May 27, 1933. The changes in representation made by the Act are exactly as outlined above, the provisions being:—

The House of Commons shall consist of two hundred and forty-five members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for the province of Ontario, sixty-five for the province of Quebec, twelve for the province of Nova Scotia, ten for the province of New Brunswick, seventeen for the province of Manitoba, sixteen for the province of British Columbia, four for the province of Prince Edward Island, twenty-one for the province of Saskatchewan, seventeen for the province of Alberta, and one for Yukon Territory.

Constituencies and Representatives in the Seventeenth Parliament.—A complete list of the constituencies, with their 1931 populations, the voters on the list and votes polled at the general election of July 28, 1930, together with the