

"(4) On any such Re-adjustment the Number of Members for a Province shall not be reduced unless the Proportion which the Number of the Population of the Province bore to the Number of the aggregate Population of Canada at the then last preceding Re-adjustment of the Number of Members for the Province is ascertained at the then latest Census to be diminished by One Twentieth Part or upwards;

"(5) Such Re-adjustment shall not take effect until the Termination of the then existing Parliament."

Again, in Sect. 52, it is enacted that "the number of members of the House of Commons may be from time to time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate representation of the Provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed".

Later on, by the British North America Act of 1886 (49-50 Vict., c. 35), provision was made in Sect. 1 that "the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make provision for the representation in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, or in either of them, of any territories which for the time being form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are not included in any province thereof"

Again in 1915, an amendment to the British North America Act (5-6 Geo. V, c. 45) was passed by the Imperial Parliament, providing that "notwithstanding anything in the said Act, 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".

Readjustments in Representation.—As set out in the above-mentioned provisions of the British North America Act, the representation in the House of Commons has been readjusted following each of the seven decennial censuses since taken, also as a result of the admission of Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island to Confederation and the creation of portions of the Northwest into Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Yukon. At pp. 74-77 of the 1934-35 Year Book, the problems of redistribution are dealt with in detail, especially those arising out of the 1931 Census. Summarized accounts are also carried in later Year Books down to 1937 (see pp. 79 and 80 of the 1937 Year Book).

The number of representatives of each province elected at each of the eighteen general elections since Confederation is given in Table 7.

7.—Representation in the House of Commons as at Dominion General Elections, 1867-1935.

Province.	1867.	1872.	1874.	1878.	1882.	1887.	1891.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1911.	1917.	1921.	1925. ¹	1935.
Ont.....	82	88	88	88	92	92	92	92	92	86	86	86	82	82	82	82
Que.....	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
N.S.....	19	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	18	18	18	16	16	14	12
N.B.....	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	14	14	13	13	13	11	11	11	10
Man.....		4	4	4	5	5	5	7	7	10	10	10	15	15	17	17
B.C.....		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	13	13	14	16
P.E.I.....			6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sask.....												10	10	16	16	21
Alta.....						4	4	4	4	10	7	7	12	12	16	17
Yukon.....											1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals....	181	200	206	206	211	215	215	213	213	214	221	221	235	235	245	245

¹ The representation at the general elections of 1926 and 1930 was the same as in 1925.

The Unit of Representation.—While the number of members of the House of Commons has been growing fairly steadily since Confederation, the unit of representation—one sixty-fifth of the population of Quebec as taken at each census