

Under the terms of a Bill, assented to on Feb. 18, 1949, and entitled "An Act to approve the Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada", provision was made for the Province of Newfoundland to be represented by seven members in the House of Commons. This increased the number of Members of Parliament to 262.

The number of representatives of each province elected at each of the 21 general elections since Confederation is given in Table 8.

**8.—Representation in the House of Commons as at Federal General Elections, 1867-1949**

Province or Territory	1867	1872	1874 1878	1882	1887 1891	1896 1900	1904	1908 1911	1917 1921	1925 1926 1930	1935 1940 1945	1949
Ontario.....	82	88	88	92	92	92	86	86	82	82	82	83
Quebec.....	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	73
Nova Scotia.....	19	21	21	21	21	20	18	18	16	14	12	13
New Brunswick.....	15	16	16	16	16	14	13	13	11	11	10	10
Manitoba.....	...	4	4	5	5	7	10	10	15	17	17	16
British Columbia.....	...	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	13	14	16	18
Prince Edward Island...	...	...	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Saskatchewan.....	...	...	...	...	4	4	10	10	16	21	21	20
Alberta.....	...	...	...	...				7	12	16	17	17
Yukon-Mackenzie River	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Newfoundland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>262</b>

The completion of the 1951 Census called for further readjustment of parliamentary representation and draft legislation for amending the British North America Acts, 1867-1951, with respect to the readjustment of representation in the House of Commons was under consideration by the Canadian Parliament in the spring of 1952. An outline of this legislation, if enacted by the time of going to press, will be given in an Appendix to this volume.

**The Opposition.**—The Opposition occupies an essential place in constitutions based on the British Parliamentary System. Like many other institutions such as that of the premiership, for instance, it takes its place with the unwritten customs, tested by time, that have been accepted and become firmly established.

The choice of the Canadian electorate not only determines who shall govern Canada but, by deciding which party receives the second largest number of seats