

1951 Census May Cut Saskatchewan Seats In House Of Commons

OTTAWA, Jan. 14 — (CP) — Preliminary figures indicate Saskatchewan will lose five of its 20 seats in the House of Commons when redistribution of representation is carried out on the basis of the 1951 census.

Manitoba will lose two seats and Nova Scotia one in the redistribution, likely to be made at the next session of parliament. British Columbia will gain four seats and Ontario and Quebec two each. Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and the Yukon will remain unchanged.

The redistribution, if completed in time, will take effect with the next general election. The life of the present parliament is due to expire Aug. 25, 1954, and a general election can be called at any time before that date.

The Saskatchewan changes may affect some of the leading personalities in parliament. Agriculture Minister Gardiner, M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, and John Diefenbaker, leading Progressive Conservative member, hold Saskatchewan seats which may disappear.

On the basis of preliminary figures — final figures will not be available until some time in February — this is how the 262 seats in the Commons will be divided in the next parliament, with existing representation in brackets:

Newfoundland seven (seven):	Prince Edward Island four (four):	Nova Scotia 12 (13):	New Brunswick 10 (10):	Quebec 75 (73):	Ontario 85 (83):	Manitoba 14 (16):	Saskatchewan 15 (20):	Alberta 17 (17):	British Columbia 22 (18):	Yukon (one).
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This, by provinces, is how the seats in the Commons now are divided:

Lib	PC	CCF	SC	Ind	Ind
Alta.	5	2	—	10	—
B.C.	11	3	3	—	1
Man.	10	3	3	—	—
Nfld.	5	2	—	—	—
N.B.	7	1	—	1	—
N.E.	9	3	1	—	—
Ont.	55	26	1	—	—
P.E.I.	2	2	—	—	—
Que.	67	2	—	1	3
Sask.	14	1	5	—	—
Yukon	1	—	—	—	—
Total	186	45	13	10	2

Two vacancies in the chamber, Ontario constituency was made vacant when Walter Thomson resigned to lead the Liberal Party in the last Ontario election. The New Brunswick constituency of Victoria-Carleton was made vacant through the recent death of H. H. Hatfield, a Progressive Conservative.

The Independent members in the Commons are J. L. Gibson (Comox-Alberni), Mayor Camille Houde (Montreal Papineau), P. E. Gagnon (Chicoutimi) and Dr. Raouf Foulon (Beauce). The Independent Liberals are P. L. Dube (Restigouche-Madawaska) and Hector Dupuis (Montreal St. Mary).

Representation in the Senate is fixed by the British North America Act and will not be affected by the redistribution. Seats in the 102-member upper chamber are divided as follows:

Newfoundland four, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 10, Quebec 24, Ontario 24, Manitoba six, Saskatchewan six, Alberta six, and British Columbia six.

The Liberals hold 78 of the Senate seats and the Progressive Conservatives nine. There are 15 vacancies — six in Quebec three in Ontario, three in New Brunswick and one each in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

The B.N.A. Act sets out the formula for distribution of seats in the Commons. It requires that a redistribution be made after each decennial census. The last redistribution, delayed because of the war, was made in 1947 and took effect in the general election of 1949.

Until 1947, Quebec was used as the basis for fixing representation. The province had 65 seats and the quotient reached by dividing that figure into the province's population was used to fix representation in the other provinces.

Under the new formula, the population of the country as a whole rather than of Quebec, is used to find the appropriate representation for each province. However, there are exceptions.

Yukon is guaranteed a seat, although it has a small population. The formula also states that no province may have fewer members of the Commons than it has Senators. Prince Edward Island, on the basis of population, would be entitled to two members in the Commons. However, since the Island has four Senate seats, it retains four seats in the Commons as well.

For purposes of fixing representation in other provinces, the populations of Prince Edward Island and the Yukon and the number of their seats in the Commons are subtracted from the figures for the country as a whole.

Nearly 14,000,000

The preliminary census figure for the total population was 13,893,208. With the populations of Prince Edward Island and the Yukon subtracted from the total, the remainder is 13,771,419. This figure divided by 257 seats — 252 less four for P.E.I. and one for the Yukon — gives a quotient of 53,585. The quotient divided into the population of each province — other than P.E.I. and the Yukon — gives the number of seats to which each is entitled in the Commons.

For instance, Quebec's population of 4,010,235 divided by 53,585 shows that province is entitled to 75 seats. All provinces except Saskatchewan showed an increase in population. The Saskatchewan population at 829,175 was 66,817 lower than when the census was taken in 1941. Newfoundland, which joined confederation in 1949, had a population of 357,782.

The population of the other provinces, with the amount of increase since 1941 in brackets:

Prince Edward Island 97,787 (2,740):	Nova Scotia 633,277 (60,315):	New Brunswick 512,186 (54,785):	Quebec 4,010,235 (678,353):	Ontario 4,562,354 (774,899):	Manitoba 771,815 (42,071):	Alberta 936,556 (140,307):	British Columbia 1,530,050 (335,198):	Yukon 8,988 (4,072):	Northwest Territories 15,016 (2,983):	Total 12,893,208 (2,336,553).
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A committee of the Commons likely will give the redistribution task Hon. C. G. Power (L.—Quebec South), chairman of the 1947 committee, plans to introduce at the next session a bill that would place redistribution in the hands of an independent commission. Similar proposals in the past have always been rejected by the Commons.

The 1947 committee was split into sub-committees made up of members from each province. For instance, Ontario members handled the redistribution of seats for their province. Later, the committee as a whole approved the work of the sub-committees.

Invariably when a redistribution is carried out the party in power is accused of "gerrymandering" — the manipulating of constituency boundaries to assure the election of government candidates and the defeat of opposition candidates.

No one can forecast what the committee will do. There is speculation that in the case of Saskatchewan the loss of five seats will necessitate the scrapping of existing constituency boundaries and the drafting of a new set of boundaries.

Leaders Affected

This could mean that Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Diefenbaker will be facing new groups of electors if they choose to run in Saskatchewan in the next general election.

Vancouver Island likely will get two of the four new seats allotted to British Columbia. The remaining two may be used to reduce the size of sprawling rural constituencies on the mainland.

In Ontario, the two new seats may be used to reduce the size of the heavily-populated York seats in the Toronto area. Ottawa, on the basis of population, would be entitled to an additional seat. This might be accomplished by amalgamating the nearby rural ridings of Glengarry and Prescott.

Something may also be done to reduce the size of Welland constituency, which now has approximately 68,000 voters compared with 18,000 in the neighboring constituency of Halimand.

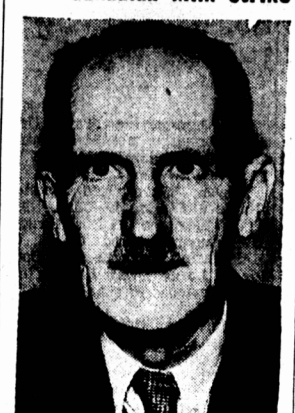
In Nova Scotia, a seat was added in the Digby-Yarmouth area in the last redistribution. That seat may be removed this time. Steps also may be taken to break the dual constituency of Halifax into single-member seats. Halifax would continue to elect two members, but each would represent a certain section of the city. Under the present arrangement two members technically represent the whole of Halifax.

Steps also may be taken to break the dual constituency of Queens into single-member seats. Halifax and Queens are the only two remaining dual constituencies in Canada.

No indication has yet been given as to what will be done with the additional two seats in Quebec. A complete revision was made in 1947 when Quebec gained eight seats.

Plans for changes in the various provinces likely will be clarified when members return for the 1952 session, expected to start in early March.

Dairy Official Urges Canadian Milk Strike



Speaking to the 19th annual gathering in Toronto of Ontario's 250 cheesemakers, Charles L. Harkness, above, president of Ontario Cheese Producers' Association, advocated a Canada-wide milk "strike" by Canada's dairy farmers. By withholding milk, he said, dairy farmers could obtain better prices for their product and such sorely needed benefits as unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and a 40-hour week. He added that child labor, higher costs, margarine and New Zealand imports have combined to put Canada's dairy industry in the red to tune of \$1,000,000,000 a year.

Quality Over Quantity Is Bras d'Or Coal Motto

The ever-increasing refuse dump around the Franklin Mine of the Bras d'Or Coal Co. Ltd. means good news for the steadily growing number of consumers of Bras d'Or Coal. For this mountain of unmarketable slate and inferior coal has been swallowing up more and more of the mine's total output since a new "dry-cleaning" plant was set up a year ago, to ensure that nothing but the highest quality pure coal would reach the customer.

Explaining this in a review of the Bras d'Or Coal Company's progress over the past twelve months General Manager David Burchell, said that 7 1/2 per cent of the output that was formerly shipped to distributors for sale now goes to the dump, having been rejected by the new cleaning equipment. This Stephens-Adams Air-sand Coal Cleaner embodies a process whereby all slate and other non-combustible impurities — which are found in all coals — are removed without the use of water or any other liquid medium.

This revolutionary method was first introduced as "dry-cleaning" for coal, said Mr. Burchell. But, he continued, dealers were really amazed and delighted when they received their first carload of the vastly improved product.

Equally pleased were the consumers, industrialists using the stoker and slack sizes and housewives taking the nut and lump grades. In fact, so great has been the demand that one dealer remarked you can scarcely get Bras d'Or when the cold weather sets in. Each carload is eaten up as soon as it arrives. The reason for this popularity is quite obvious in each ton of Bras d'Or: It looks cleaner, there is no dust, pieces are of uniform size, and consequently it gives a brighter, less smoky fire.

In concluding, Mr. Burchell said that it had always been the aim of the Company to supply coal that would give complete satisfaction. With the aid of the Stephens-Adams plant, this aim had become an accomplished fact for all users of Bras d'Or coal, as all sizes, lump, nut, stoker and slack, are now dry-cleaned. Stoker and nut sizes are oil-treated by the V-king method. This is a patented system which uses a high grade vapor spray oil specially made and deodorized for treating coal to make it permanently dustless. This oil is heated, vaporized and sprayed on the coal under high pressures.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Jan. 9 (Reuters) — New Zealand set an export record during the first nine months of 1951, official figures released today disclosed. The report placed the export surplus at nearly \$165,000,000 and imports at \$372,800,800.

Our Daily Serial

By Peggy Dern
CHAPTER FOUR
Part Three

Celia flushed and Win shrugged and went on. "All right, I'm a cad and a boulder — but I've known Jennifer since she was a babe in arms! And I know that she is interested only in what a man has got, not what he is. She decided a long time ago that she'd like to be Mrs. Winship Mallory and I haven't been able to convince her that it's no go. Is that my fault? Have you ever seen me encourage her one tiny bit?"

"We-e-e, no, but it seems impossible that a girl would so far forget her pride as to pursue a man she knows is not interested in her," said Celia uncomfortably. Once more Win's grin was sardonic.

"Win took his hand off the wheel and laid it on hers. 'I think we could find a topic of conversation far more interesting' he said. 'We could talk about you.'"

"A very dull subject, sir," she assured him gravely.

"Nothing of the kind," Win returned. "I find it completely absorbing. Tell me about you — what you do, what you think, what makes you tick?"

She laughed and told him a little about her life in New York, the dramatic studies, the work with the barn theaters, and the one tiny "bit" she had had in a Broadway production that had lasted four performances. Determinedly she kept the conversation light and gay and away from personalities. But when they reached the shipyard town and had parked the cars beside the station platform, he held her for a moment and she, his eyes unexpectedly serious, his voice grave. "Okay, you win this time. But hereafter, don't think for a minute you're going to keep me dangling. There are things between us that have got to be said. I can wait — a little while. But I'm warning you!"

"Win, darling! You're not threatening Celia?" protested Jennifer's sweet voice at his elbow, and she slipped a possessive hand through his arm, as she gave Celia a cutting glance.

The train finally pulled into the station and the Mallory house guests, amid much shouting of good-byes and farewell hugging, climbed aboard.

Standing there on the station platform, Celia's eyes roved along the cars. Almost every window showed the head and shoulders of a soldier, a sailor or a marine.

"Well, what will we do while we wait for the down train?" Catherine said brightly.

"What can we do but go sit in the cars and wait? It's only an hour," said Win.

"I'd like to do a bit of shopping," suggested Celia, and to Catherine, "Won't you come with me?"

Catherine hesitated and then shrugged and said to Jennifer's almost audible relief, "Why not?"

Across the street there was a block or two of small shops and one larger store. There was a little specialty shop on the corner, and here Celia's eye was caught by a blouse that she liked.

Catherine followed her into the store, where a middle-aged woman with tired dark eyes came to meet Celia, saying politely, "What can I do for you?"

"That blouse in the window?" suggested Celia pleasantly.

The woman moved forward and Catherine and stopped dead still. The color left her face and her eyes grew wider and darker and her mouth set more tightly.

Celia looked from Catherine to the woman, and then she said quietly, "You liked the blouse didn't you, Catherine?"

Catherine was a little paler than usual, but her eyes did not leave those of the middle-aged saleswoman.

To be continued

Carleton and Vicinity

—The many friends of Mrs. Ralph MacCaull of Carleton, will regret to learn she has been confined to her home through illness.

Mr. Elmer Francis of Carleton, recently underwent an operation in the Prince County Hospital and is reported as doing nicely.

The epidemic of measles which was so prevalent in this community is now fading away and very few school and pre-school age children escaped them.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Bell of Carleton are at present visiting in Augustine Cove, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Howatt. They expect to remain at the Cove until the end of January.

Mrs. Sue Lowther, of Carleton, left by train on Jan. 10 for Ottawa, Ont., where she will spend the remainder of the winter with various relatives and friends.

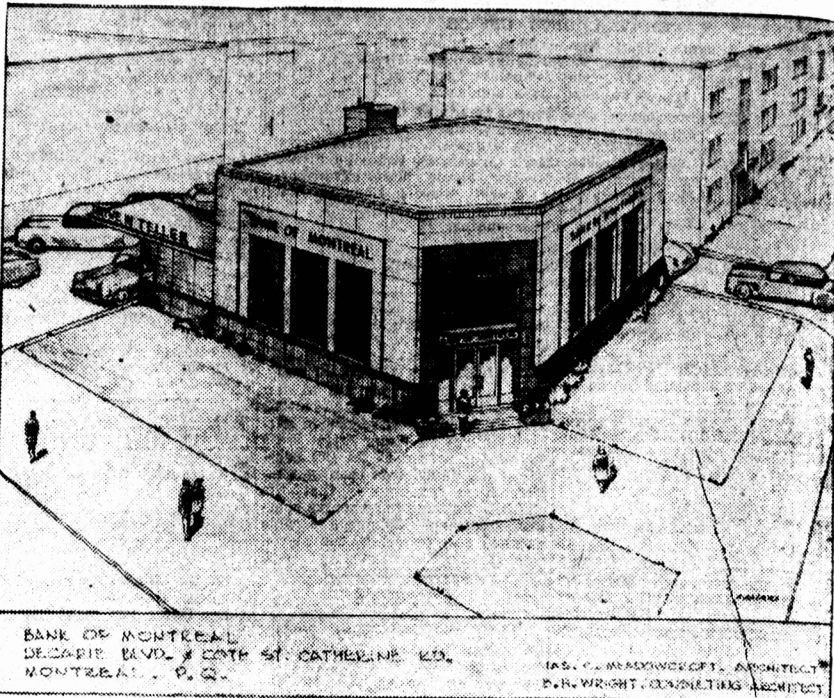
Mr. Wallace Muttart of Cape Traverse was a business visitor to Charlottetown on Thursday, January 10.

Mrs. Gladys Gunning, of Traveller's Rest, is now spending some time in Carleton, guest of her daughter, Mrs. John Quigley and Mr. Quigley. Mrs. Gunning will remain here until the latter part of January.

Mrs. Jenima Howatt of Cape Traverse visited in Charlottetown on Jan. 9 when she spent some time with her daughter, Mrs. Lloyd Inman, who is a patient in the Charlottetown Hospital.

SYDNEY, Australia Jan. 14 — (Reuters) — Roman Catholic Church representatives from all over the world will attend a Eucharistic Congress here in April, 1953, it was announced Friday.

Architect's Sketch-B Of M Drive-In Branch



Eastern Canada's first drive-in bank, announced by the Bank of Montreal over a year ago and delayed in construction by steel restrictions, is due to get under way immediately, according to an announcement by Gordon R. Bell, B of M general manager.

Plans for the new banking office, to be situated on Decarie Boulevard at the corner of Cote St. Catherine road, have been extensively revised since the drive-in bank was announced in September, 1950, to admit the use of substitute materials where necessary. Demolition of the service station now on the site will begin this month, and excavation is due to get under way in February. The contract has been let to the Robert M. Miller Construction Co. Ltd. and it is expected that the new branch will be in operation before the end of 1952.

The B of M's drive-in bank on Decarie boulevard is the second office of its kind to be announced in Canada; the first was in Vancouver in June, 1950.

Serving one of the fastest-growing suburban areas in Canada, the new branch will free busy motorists of the tedious parking problem while doing their banking business. Without leaving their seats, these customers will be supplied with lightning service in the cashing of cheques and the accepting of deposits at the outdoor wicket.

Regular services to customers coming to the bank on foot will be available as at any other B of M branch. For motoring customers whose banking business requires discussion at length, there will be parking space at the rear of the building.

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