

poses, management and sale of Provincial lands, establishment and management of prisons, hospitals, asylums, municipal institutions, licenses, local works and undertakings, property and civil rights in the Province, the administration of justice, education, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the Province.

Provincial qualifications for voters.

42. The qualifications for voters at elections for the Provincial Assemblies are determined by the several Legislatures, and vary accordingly.

Number of members of House of Commons.

43. The original number of members of the House of Commons was 181, but in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act described below, and in consequence of the admission of new Provinces and the Territories this number has been increased to 215, distributed as follows: Ontario, 92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 16; Manitoba, 5; British Columbia, 6; Prince Edward Island, 6, and the North-West Territories, 4. By section 51 of the British North America Act it was provided that the number of representatives for Quebec should always be 65, and that the other Provinces should be represented in such proportion to their population, as ascertained at each decennial census, as the number 65 would bear to the population of Quebec so ascertained.

Representation.

44. The following table gives the proportionate representation of each Province according to the Re-distribution Act of 1882:—

Ontario.....	One member to	20,908	of the population.
Quebec.....	“	20,901	“
Nova Scotia.....	“	20,979	“
New Brunswick.....	“	20,077	“
Manitoba.....	“	13,190	“
British Columbia.....	“	8,243	“
Prince Edward Island...	“	13,148	“
The Territories.....	“	13,090	“
Canada.....	“	20,496	“