

counting of the same elector twice, the highest number of votes cast for a Ministerial candidate and the highest number for an Opposition candidate, in each of these places have been added together and considered as the total vote. This plan is considered a better one than that of halving the total vote as being more likely to represent the individual vote.

57. The total increase in the number of voters (exclusive of the Territories) was 180,012 and the increase in the number of votes polled was 169,601, being 94·21 per cent. of the total increase. Including the Territories, the increase was 176,821 or 92·90 per cent.

58. The following table gives the proportions of votes polled to voters on the lists, and of spoiled ballots to votes polled at each general election :—

PROVINCES.	Percentage of Votes polled to total Voters.		Percentage of spoiled ballots to Votes polled.	
	1882.	1887.	1882.	1887.
Ontario.....	69·59	69·51	1·25	0·96
Quebec.....	66·63	68·13	3·79	1·77
Nova Scotia.....	83·77	81·61	1·56	1·44
New Brunswick.....	73·82	77·79	3·03	1·66
Manitoba.....	34·55	45·60	2·15	1·38
British Columbia.....	96·54	56·78	9·60	2·18
Prince Edward Island.....	75·83	87·41	1·73	1·23
Canada.....	69·68	70·27	2·04	1·28

It will be seen that there was an increase of nearly one per cent. in the proportion of votes polled to voters on the list, in spite of the very large falling off in the figures of British Columbia, which probably should be attributed to the season of the year, the election in 1882 having been held in June, and in 1887 in February. There was an increase