

in the proportion in Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, and a decrease in Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In Ontario the proportions at the two elections were almost identical.

Spoiled  
and re-  
jected bal-  
lots.

59. There was a decrease in the number of spoiled and rejected ballots of 1,530, and in proportion to the number of votes polled, the decrease was noticeable in every Province, particularly in Quebec, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and for the whole Dominion it amounted to 37·20 per cent. As the increased franchise included a large number of persons who had never previously been entitled to vote, the above result may be considered as very satisfactory evidence of the progress of education in this country.

Propor-  
tions of  
voters to  
popula-  
tion, &c.

60. In 1882 the proportion of voters to the population of 1881 was 1 to every 5·33 persons, and in 1887 to the estimated population of 1886, the proportion was 1 to every 4·82. At the time of the census of 1831, 24 per cent. of the population were males at and over 21, and of these 77 per cent. were entitled to vote, and the proportion of members to males at and over 21 was 1 to every 4,914 and to the number entitled to vote 1 to every 3,808. In 1837 the proportion of members to the number entitled to vote was 1 to every 4,575, or, including the Territories, 1 to every 4,623.

Propor-  
tion in the  
United  
Kingdom.

61. In 1881 the proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom was 1 to every 54,255 persons.

Propor-  
tion of  
members  
to popula-  
tion.

62. The proportion of members per 100,000 of the population at the census of 1881 in the following countries was :

United Kingdom.....	2·0
Canada.....	5·0
Victoria.....	10·0
New South Wales.....	14·4
Queensland.....	25·8
South Australia.....	18·0
Tasmania.....	27·6
New Zealand.....	16·5