

It will be seen that in proportion to population Canada has more than twice as many members as the United Kingdom, but is considerably behind all the Australasian colonies in the same proportion. The United Kingdom has proportionately three times as many members as the United States.

88. Writs for new elections for the House of Commons are dated and made returnable as the Governor-General shall determine, the date of the nomination, which shall be named in the writ, being also fixed by him. Within eight days from the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall post up at each polling place in the district, a proclamation setting forth the dates for the days of nomination and polling, which latter, in the case of general elections, shall be everywhere on the same day (except as is specially provided for in the districts of Algoma, Ontario, and Cariboo, British Columbia), and for the official declaration of the return of the poll, together with a list of the several polling places, such proclamation to be posted at least eight days before the day fixed for the nomination. The polling day is to be the seventh after the day of nomination, except as specially provided. Voting is everywhere by ballot, except in the Territories where it is still open. The House of Commons is called together from time to time by the Governor-General, but there must be a Session of Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months do not intervene between the last sitting of one Session and the first sitting of the next. A Speaker is elected at the commencement of each Parliament by the members, from among themselves. Election procedure.

89. The privileges of the Senate and House of Commons are defined by Act of Parliament of Canada, but they must not exceed those enjoyed by the members of the Imperial House of Commons, at the time of the passing of any such Act. Privileges of Parliament.

90. Every member, both of the Senate and the House of Commons, must take the oath of allegiance before taking his seat. Oath of allegiance.

91. All Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, must originate in the House of Commons, and must first be recommended by the Governor-General. Bills relating to other matters can be introduced in either House. The concurrence of the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons is necessary before any measure can become law. Money Bills.

92. The exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, as provided by the British North America Act, extends to all matters connected with the following subjects:— Authority of Parliament.