

and Colonization, (3) the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and (4) Committees to which are referred all private Bills respecting banking and commerce, navigation and shipping, railways and canals, telephone and telegraph lines, bridges, insurance and the incorporation of companies for other purposes.

There are also two committees on which members from the two Houses sit, to consider the printing of documents and the management of the Library.

The publication of the Debates of the House of Commons is under the control of a special committee of the House. The Debates have been published daily during the session since 1875, when, on motion of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., now High Commissioner for Canada in England, the Canadian "Hansard" was first adopted.

The committees are appointed by a committee of selection, on which the Government has a majority, and both sides of the House are fully represented.

25. At the general elections for the House of Commons held in March, 1891, the total number of electors on the voters' lists (excluding the North-west Territories, where there are no lists) was 1,132,201, an increase of 13.9 per cent over the number in 1887.

In the general elections of 1887 the total number on the lists amounted to 993,914, an increase of 23.62 per cent over the number in 1882.

In 1887, the proportion of persons voting to the total number on the lists was 72.9 per cent, and in 1891 the proportion was 64.5 per cent.

26. The number of inhabitants to each member, according to the census of 1891, in the following countries was :—

United Kingdom.....	56,431
Canada.....	22,477
Victoria.....	12,000
New South Wales.....	8,279
Queensland.....	5,471
South Australia.....	5,955
Tasmania.....	4,074
New Zealand.....	8,838
Western Australia.....	1,661
United States (1890).....	170,016

27. The constitutions of the four provinces, viz., Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which composed the Dominion in 1867 (when the Act of Confederation was passed),