

62. In 1887 the proportion of members to the number entitled to vote was 1 in every 4,623, and in 1891 it was 1 in every 5,154. In proportion to each 100,000 of the population in 1891 there were 4·5 members. In 1881 the proportion was 5. The figures for 1891 will probably be affected by the Redistribution Bill.

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

64. 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	1.00
New South Wales	14.4
Queensland.....	25.8
South Australia.....	16.0
Tasmania.....	27.6
New Zealand.....	16.5

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, Queensland and Tasmania having more than five times as many.

65. 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 by ballot, except in the Territories, where it is 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.

66. The privileges of the Senate and House of Commons are defined by the 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 the British North America Act in 1867.