

3.—NOVA SCOTIA.

Each of the Eighteen Counties of Nova Scotia shall be an Electoral District. The County of Halifax shall be entitled to return Two Members, and each of the other countries One Member.

4.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Each of the Fourteen Countries into which New Brunswick is divided, including the City and County of St. John, shall be an Electoral District. The City of St. John shall also be a separate Electoral District. Each of those Fifteen Electoral Districts shall be entitled to return One Member.

NOTES:

(a) The Shedule referred to, defines the 82 constituencies of Ontario at Confederation.

(b) Parliament may change the limits of the Electoral Districts of Quebec. Although hitherto the number of members for Quebec is 65, section 52 of this Act seems to give authority for increasing that number "provided the proportionate Representation of the Provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed."

After each decennial census the limits of the constituencies are liable to be changed.

41. "Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Laws in force in the several Provinces at the Union relative to the following Matters or any of them, namely,—the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons to be elected or to sit or vote as Members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly in the several Provinces, the Voters at Elections of such Members, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Returning Officers, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Periods during which Elections may be continued, the Trial of controverted Elections, and Proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of Seats of Members, and the Execution of new Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dissolution,—shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the House of Commons for the same several Provinces."

Provided that, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, at any Election

for a Member of the House of Commons for the District of Algoma, in addition to Persons qualified by the Law of the Province of Canada to vote, every male British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards, being a Householder, shall have a Vote.

NOTES.

In 1874 the Dominion Government passed a ballot act to provide for secret voting.

The Dominion Franchise Act passed in 1885 made the qualification for voting for members of the House of Commons uniform throughout the Dominion. Under this Act, a voter must be a British subject twenty-one years old, who is (a) the owner of real estate worth \$300 in a city, \$200 in a town or \$150 in other places, (b) the son of an owner for each additional \$300, \$200 or \$150 as above, that the father or mother's estate is worth, (c) a tenant paying \$2, a month or \$20 a year of rent, (d) the occupant of real estate worth \$300, (e) the recipient of wages, salary or income equal in value to \$300 a year, (f) the recipient of a life annuity of dele \$100. A fisherman or an Indian is qualified to vote on any kind of property worth \$150.

GREY COUNTY PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

Arithmetic—Time 3 hours.

LIMIT OF WORK.—Practical applications of the four simple rules continued. Factoring continued. Reduction and the compound rules. Cancellation. Bills, averages, sharing, and measurements. (Authorized Text-book to page 91.)

1. One hundred and ninety-two miles of a road were constructed at a cost of \$100,567.89. Find the average cost per mile:

(a) by long division.

(b) by factors. [6]

2. When a bag of wheat (2 bushels 30 lbs) is worth \$1.75 find the value of five loads each weighing 3450 lbs. [12]

3. A field 48 rods long 40 rods wide was bought at \$40 per acre and sold at the rate of a cent per square yard. Find the gain. [12].

4. A cistern eight feet in diameter is deep