

and the farm worth \$55 per acre, find the value of the property harrowed each day.

Ans. \$1500.

7. If the population of a town increased each year of the first five years in a decade by $\frac{1}{10}$ of itself, what would it have to decrease each of the remaining years of the decade to show the same population as at first?

Ans. $\frac{1}{11}$.

8. A farmer takes to market 2,350 lbs. grain made up of equal quantities by measure of oats and wheat. He sells the former at 40 cents per bush., and the latter at 88 cents per bush. Find the proceeds of the sale.

Ans. \$32.

9. The floor of a skating rink which covers $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land is flooded with water to the depth of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. If this freezes, how many tons of ice would the floor sustain, allowing water to expand $\frac{1}{10}$ in freezing?

Ans. $41\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT: IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER.

PETER MCEACHERN, B.A.

(*Continued*)

Constitution of Parliament of Canada:

17. "There shall be One Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons."

The Queen is represented by the Governor-General. The Senate was intended to be a check on hasty legislation, and a protection to interests that might be endangered under such a strict adherence to representation by population as prevails in the Commons.

Privileges, etc., of the Houses, as amended in 1875:

18. "The Privileges, Immunities, and Powers to be held, enjoyed and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons, and by the Members thereof respectively, shall be such as are from Time to Time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that any Act of the Parliament of Canada defining such Privileges, Immunities and Powers shall not confer any Privileges, Immunities, or Power exceeding those at the

passing of such Act, held, enjoyed and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and by the Members thereof."

The privileges, etc., of Senators are not the same as those of the Lords.

A Senator or Member is exempt from arrest during the session, except by order of the House to which he belongs. It is important that, so far as is consistent with the maintenance of order in the Houses, the right of every constituency to continuous representation by the member of its choice should be protected. The Houses may suspend, expel or imprison a member. This power is used when gentler means for enforcing the authority of the Speaker fail.

The Privileges of the Senate and Commons may equal, but not exceed, those at any particular time enjoyed by the Commons of Britain.

The attempted arrest of the five members in the reign of Charles I., the difficulties between the Crown and Parliament in the reigns of James I., Charles I., Charles II. and James II., and the prosecution of Wilkes in the reign of George III. were leading causes for confirming a large number of the privileges, immunities and powers of the Commons.

First Session of the Parliament of Canada:

19. "The Parliament of Canada shall be called together not later than six months after the Union."

The Queen's Proclamation appointed the first day of July, 1867, "Dominion Day," as the date for the consummation of the Union. The first Parliament met in November of the same year.

Yearly Session of the Parliament of Canada:

20. "There shall be a session of the Parliament of Canada once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Parliament in one session and its first sitting in the next session."

During the struggle of the Crown for absolute rule, from the time of Henry VIII. to that of James II. inclusive, Parliament was