

Island, 6; and the North-West Territories, 4. Previous to 1885 the franchise for the several Provincial Legislatures was the franchise for the House of Commons, but in that year an Electoral Franchise Act was passed for the whole Dominion. The franchise adopted though somewhat complicated in its details, is so broad as practically to be on the border of universal suffrage. Every intelligent, industrious man, who is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and not a convict or a lunatic, or otherwise disqualified by law, is in a position to qualify himself to vote for a member of the Commons. The qualifications of electors are more fully set forth in the accompanying table:—

Title of Voters	Occupation of Premises, or Residence in the Electoral District.	Value.
<i>Real Property Franchise.</i>		
1. Owner. (a). In his own right. (b). In right of wife. (c). His wife owner.	Ownership prior to or at the date of revision of the voters' lists.	Cities, \$300; towns, \$200; other places, \$150.
2. Occupant. (a). In his own right. (b). In right of wife. (c). His wife occupant.	Both occupation and residence for one year next before: (1) the date of his being placed upon the list of voters; or (2) the date of the application for the placing of his name on the list of voters.	Farm or other real property, if equally divided among the father and sons or (if mother the owner) among the sons, sufficient, according to the above values, to give each a vote.
3. Farmer's Son. (a). Father owner. (b). Mother owner.		
4. Owner's Son. (a). Father owner. (b). Mother owner.		
5. Tenant.		
6. Tenant-Farmer's Son. (a). Father tenant. (b). Mother tenant.		\$2 monthly or \$6 quarterly, or \$12 half-yearly, \$20 yearly.
7. Fisherman (owner).		
8. Indian.	Prior to or at the date of the revision of the voters' lists.	\$150, land, boats, fishing tackle, and \$150 of improvement.
<i>Income Franchise.</i>		
9. Income.	Prior to or at the date of the revision of the voters' lists, and one year's residence in Canada.	\$300 a year.
10. Annuitant.	Residence for one year prior to the revision of the voters' lists.	\$100 a year.

Persons specially disqualified from voting by the Franchise Act are: 1st, the judges of the various courts; 2nd, revising and returning officers and election clerks; 3rd, counsel, agents, attorneys and clerks employed by the candidate, either before or during the election, and who have received or expect to receive any sum of money, fee, office, place or employment from any candidate; 4th, Indians outside of the four original Provinces of the Confederation. Voting in elections, except in the North-West Territories, is by ballot. No property qualification is demanded from a member of the Commons, nor is he limited to a residence in the district for which he is elected.

The laws enacted for the preservation of the independence of Parliament and the prevention of corrupt practices at elections are in principle and details practically those in operation in the Mother Country. Members of the House, when called to the Government as Heads of Departments, must at once resign their seats and be re-elected, though an exchange of office can take place between Ministers after their election under the conditions laid down in the law. All officers of the Public Service