

A person who temporarily leaves his home to go to a place outside of the Province shall not be held to have lost his residence.

On the other hand, a person does not gain a residence in the Province when he enters it temporarily and without the specific intention of making it his home.

If a person leaves the Province to make his home elsewhere, he loses his residence in this Province.

If a person leaves the Province for an indefinite time he loses his residence, notwithstanding the fact that he has intention of returning at some future time.

The place where a man's family resides shall be held to be his place of residence, but any man who takes up his abode with the intention of remaining at a place other than where his family resides shall be regarded as a resident where he so abides.

The residence of a single man shall be where he usually sleeps, without regard to where he takes his meals or where he is employed.

A change of residence can only be made by the act of removal, joined with the intent to remain in another place; there can be only one residence; a residence can not be lost until another one is gained.

The time of residence must be computed by including the day on which the person's residence commences and by excluding the day of his application for registration.

REGISTRATION.

The principle of the "Manitoba Election Act" is personal registration. However, if a person is unable to attend at the registration office, through sickness or other disability, or is necessarily or temporarily absent from the division, application for registration may be made on a special form provided for such cases and designated as "Form No. 5." Applications in such cases may also be made by friends on behalf of the absentees, using "Form No. 6" as provided by the registration officials.

Annually, on or before May 1, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, by order-in-council, authorize the issuing of a proclamation setting forth the necessity for a revision of the lists of electors throughout the Province, with the exception of the cities of Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie and St. Boniface, and announcing the dates and places for holding new registrations.

But this does not imply that every elector must register anew each year. If the elector's name appears on the latest revised list of electors it is not necessary for him to attend the registration sittings or courts of revision. That is a formality to be observed only by those who desire to have their names added to the list, who are new voters, or who have become recently naturalized, or who have changed their place of residence from one division to another since the preceding election.

So far as voting at the Provincial election is concerned, there is no property qualification. One does not have to be the owner of either real or personal property. So long as a person is a male citizen twenty-one years of age, a British subject by birth or naturalization, has resided in Manitoba one year immediately prior to the election, has resided in his electoral division three months, is not disqualified under the "Manitoba Election Act," is now a resident of the electoral division in which he seeks to be registered, and is not registered elsewhere, or if so, asks to have his name struck from the former list—then he is eligible to vote at the Provincial election.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

But the mere fact that an elector is qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly, is duly registered, etc., does not necessarily mean he is entitled to vote at the Winnipeg municipal elections. There are still other qualifications which must be fulfilled. Personal registration is one of the essentials, and this is accomplished in much the same manner as for the Provincial registration.

The right to vote at the city elections, however, belongs to all persons, male or female, who are subjects of His Majesty by birth or naturalization, and who have attained the age of twenty-one years, and provided further that they are freeholders of the city, and are rated on the assessment roll for at least \$100, or are leaseholders or tenants of real property rated as aforesaid for at least \$200.

All persons who are British subjects and twenty-one years of age and owning property to the assessed value of \$100 are qualified to vote for candidates and all money by-laws.

Tenants renting property from a landlord and paying \$200 annual rental are entitled to vote for candidates only.

If property is owned jointly by two or more persons, and the assessed value of the same gives each owner an equity of \$100, each is entitled to full vote, provided each owner's name appears on the title as part owner.