QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS-Continued.

Title of Voter.	Occupation of Premises or Residence in the Electoral District.	Value.
Real Property Franchise.		
(b.) In right of wife(c.) His wife occupant (3.) Farmer's son— (a.) Father owner (b.) Mother owner	Both occupation and residence for	is equally divided among the father and sons, or if mother owner, among the sons sufficient according to
(b.) Mother owner	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
(a.) Father tenant		\$2 monthly, or \$6 quarterly, or \$12 half yearly, or \$20 yearly.
(7.) Fisherman (owner)	Prior to or at the date of the revision of the voters' lists.	
()	Prior to or at the date of the revision of the voters' list and one	those outside of reserve on
(α.) Income	year's residence in Canada.	same conditions as white. \$300 a year. \$100 a year.

Persons specially disqualified are (1) aliens not naturalized, (2) convicts, (3) lunatics, (4) judges of the various courts, (5) revising and returning officers and election clerks, counsel, agents and attorneys, and clerks employed 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. (These are disqualified from voting in the district in which they have been so engaged, but not elsewhere.) (6) Indians outside of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and those in these provinces not in possession and occupancy of a separate tract in the reserve. (7) Mongolians or Chinese.

Voting in elections is by ballot. The North-west Territories, previously to 1894, had open voting; chap. 15 of Acts of 1894, changed that mode to the one adopted in all the other provinces.

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.

Electors having votes in different electoral districts can exercise their privilege in one or all.

General elections are simultaneous throughout the Dominion of Canada.