

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

General elections are simultaneous throughout the Dominion of Canada.

The number of voters on the voters' lists is as under:—

CANADA.

Year.	Voters on Electoral Lists.	Increase.		Proportion to Population.
		Number.	Per cent.	
1887	993,914	180,012	22.40	21.40
1891	1,132,201	138,287	13.81	23.43
1893	1,353,735	221,498	19.57	27.04

According to provinces, the number of voters on the lists in the years named was:—

NUMBER of Voters on the Electoral List by Provinces.

Year.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.
1882	406,096	229,067	65,885	54,003	* 20,042	23,533	4,961
1887	495,514	272,564	79,077	68,294	21,462	39,051	10,315	7,637
1891	568,799	301,658	90,045	70,521	24,065	46,669	16,014	14,400
1895	650,021	351,076	111,124	91,697	25,245	65,684	20,878	38,010

* No Voters' lists in 1882; figures approximate.

The constitutions of the four provinces, viz., Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which composed the Dominion in 1867 (when the Act of Confederation was passed), are the same in principle and details, except that Ontario and New Brunswick have only one chamber, a Legislative Assembly; the other two being bicameral. Of the provinces since created or admitted each has only one house, an elective Assembly.

In details the Dominion Parliament is closely copied.

The members of the Legislatures as well as Members of Parliament, are paid an indemnity for attendance.

Municipal institutions are general. In the complete form as adopted by Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and other provinces, the whole municipal organization comprises (a.) The townships, being rural districts of an area of eight or ten square miles; (b.) Villages with a population over 750; (c.) Towns with a population of over 2,000. Such of