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

## CANADA.

Year.	Voters on Electoral Lists.	Incre	Proportion	
		Number.	Per cent.	Population.
1887. 1891.	993,914 1,132,201 1,353,735	180,012 138,287 221,498	22·40 13·81 19·57	21 · 49 23 · 43 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	406,096 495,514 568,799 650,021 576,784	229,067 272,564 301,658 351,076 335,678	65,885 79,077 90,045 111,124 101,492	68,294 $70,521$ $91,697$	21,462 24,065 25,245	23,533 39,051 46,669 65,684 49,262	$10,315 \\ 16,044 \\ 20,878$	4,961 7,637 14,400 38,010 35,537

<sup>\*</sup>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 these as are comprised within a large district, called a county constitute (d.) The county muni-

<sup>†</sup>As provided by the several provinces for the Liquor Prohibition Plebiscite, held on September, 29th 1898.