

In all above mentioned Provinces a woman on marriage becomes disfranchised and her husband acquires the right to exercise the vote belonging to her property either by itself or in addition to his own.

In Nova Scotia, however, every woman who (a) is of the full age of 21 years, (b) a British subject by birth or naturalization, (c) was at the time of the last assessment assessed as to property to the value of \$150, or in respect of personal property or personal and real property together to the value of \$300, is entitled to municipal suffrage. But no married woman is entitled to vote under this section whose husband is already a municipal voter. This reduces the female municipal franchise practically again to widows and spinsters, the only differences from other Provinces like Ontario or Quebec being that in Nova Scotia whenever a woman actually supports her husband and he has no property or income of his own, it is she who votes, whilst in all the other Provinces it is the husband who is under these same circumstances entitled to exercise the vote pertaining to his wife's property or income.

In British Columbia, the law, as applying to women municipal voters, varies considerably. All over the province only widows and spinsters being freeholders are allowed the municipal vote. In New Westminster, Victoria and Vancouver (since 1911) marriage does not disqualify women from exercising the municipal franchise. A unique case