

Chap. I., Sec. 3, p. 9, has been repealed, and the Dominion Franchise Act of 1919 has taken its place. This acts states:

*A.—Those eligible to vote at Dominion Elections* are men and women, other than unenfranchised Indians, who are

- (i) British subjects by birth or naturalization; *and*
- (ii) 21 years of age; *and*
- (iii) have resided in Canada for 1 year and the electoral district where they wish to vote for at least 2 months immediately preceding the issue of the writ of election.

For the purposes of this act the nationality of a person shall be deemed incapable of being changed, or of having been changed, by marriage with, or change of nationality of, another person, or indeed by any other means than the personal naturalization of the would-be voter. Provided that this ruling does not apply to any person born on the continent of North America, nor to any person who, in person, applies to and obtains from any competent judge a certificate that he or she has been naturalized by ordinary legal procedure, but that if he or she has not been so naturalized, he or she could have obtained this certificate to be *personally* naturalized in Canada.

The effect of these clauses is far reaching, in that it means that a British woman does not forfeit her right to the franchise by marriage with an alien, nor by the subsequent alienage of her husband, nor can an alien woman, though married to a Briton, obtain her franchise