

- (ii) *In urban municipalities.* Every person whose name is on the voters' list as being entitled to vote at the municipal election and who is not assessed as a separate school supporter.

This is the law as passed in 1918, and it will be noted that it disfranchises certain people as far as school elections go—as heretofore, *all* persons assessed as school supporters could vote whether their property was valued at \$400 or less.

Any ratepayer who is a British subject, resident in the municipality, of the full age of 21 years and not otherwise disqualified, may be elected for a school trustee.

### III. The Dominion Election Act, and War-time Elections Act (1917-1918).

Ontario people also vote, along with the people of the other provinces, in the Dominion elections. The qualifications for men voters for these elections are the same as those of the province in which the man lives. By an act of 1918, every woman was given the Dominion Franchise who

- (i) Is a British subject, and
- (ii) Is of the full age of 21 years or upward, and
- (iii) Possesses the qualifications which would entitle a male person to vote at a Dominion election in the province in which the woman is seeking to vote, provided that a married woman, or a daughter living at home with her parents, shall be deemed to have any necessary property or income qualifications if her husband or either of her parents is so qualified.