was extended equally to women in 1917, and in New Brunswick this was done in 1919 (9 Geo. V, c. 63). In Quebec and Prince Edward Island the provincial franchises throughout the period in question were not so wide; in neither were women admitted to vote and certain property or other special qualifications were required in each. A property qualification was also required in Nova Scotia until 1920 (10-11 Geo. V, c. 49), but between 1918 and 1920 men and women had voted on equal terms (9 Geo. V, c. 3). The adoption of the provincial franchise laws for Dominion purposes was temporarily modified by the War Times Elections Act. (1917, c. 39), which admitted certain near female relatives of serving soldiers and sailors to vote at Dominion elections, and three years later, on the adoption of a New Dominion Elections Act (1920, c. 46), the provincial franchises were again wholly abandoned and a new electoral qualification was established for Dominion elections throughout Canada. Subject to a modification of the usual rules as to changes of nationality, which was amended in 1921 (1921, c. 29, s. 3) and repealed in 1922 (1922, c. 20, s. 1), the right to vote was conferred by the new Act upon all British subjects, male and female, of 21 years and upwards, who had resided in Canada for a year, and for two months in the electoral district in which they desired to vote, this last restriction having been removed two years later (1922, c. 20), so far it as applied to general elections. The only adult British subjects who now are denied the right to vote are prisoners undergoing punishment, lunatics in institutions, Indians within the meaning of the Indian Act and not having served in the Great War, judges appointed by the Dominion Government, persons paid for work on behalf of a candidate in relation to the election, persons expressly disfranchised for corrupt or illegal practices and certain persons who by reason of their race are not permitted, under the law of the province in which they live, to vote at a provincial election in that province. The effect of this last exception is to exclude from the franchise only such Chinese. Japanese and East Indians as reside in British Columbia and did not serve in the Canadian forces during the Great War, and such Chinese as reside in the province of Saskatchewan and did not so serve. (See also R.S.C. 1927, c. 53, The Dominion Elections Act, as amended by c. 40 of 1929 and c. 16 of 1930.)

The Use of the Franchise.—The number of voters on the lists and the number of votes polled at the general elections of 1921, 1925, 1926 and 1930, are given in Table 10.

Province.	Number of Voters on the List.				Number of Votes Polled.			
	1921.	1925.	1926.	1930.	1921.	1925.	1926.	1930.
P. E. Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick. Outario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta British Columbia.	46,879 294,473 204,575 1,056,792 1,738,020 255,143 333,613 273,706 230,451	45,454 277,073 211,100 1,124,998 1,821,906 250,505 346,791 283,529 244,352	46,208 273,712 210,028 1,133,633 1,847,512 257,244* 353,471 279,463 262,262	46,985 275,762 207,006 1,351,585 1,894,624 328,089 410,400 304,475 333,326	52,5561 260,8602 156,2633 779,951 1,139,6354 173,941 225,236 173,824 156,012		229.846 ² 162.777 ³ 809.295	268,7272 186,2773 1,029,480 1,364,9604
Yukon	1,658	1,621	1,848	1,719	1,388	1,259	1,482	1,408

19.—Number of Voters and Votes Polled in the General Elections of 1921, 1925, 1926 and 1939.

¹ Each voter in the double member constituency of Queens County, P.E.I., had two votes; in 1930, 20,382 voters on the list cast 35,776 votes. ⁸ Each voter in the double member constituency of Halifax, N.S., had two votes; in 1930, 53,154 voters on the list cast 81,663 votes. ⁸ Each voter in the double member constituency of Saint John-Albert, N.B., had two votes; in 1930, 37,067 voters on the list cast 50,121 votes. ⁹ Each voter in the double member constituency of Ottawa, Ont., had two votes; in 1930, 61,535 voters on the list cast 97,369 votes. ⁹ Not including one electral district in which the return was by acclamation. ⁹ Not including two electoral districts in which the returns were by acclamation.