

is only a male list. That list has also been judicially reviewed according to the Ontario law, and there is no reason for throwing it away and making a new list by enumerators. My words in that regard apply only to the counties of Ontario and to towns up to 9,000 population. In towns over 9,000 and in cities, there are no completed lists. Consequently, as to towns and cities in Ontario, another method of making the list has to be devised. First let me deal with the counties of Ontario. In the counties of Ontario there is a list covering all places except towns and cities over 9,000 population. That list has been made up and was revised judicially last December.

In Quebec, in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, there are also completed lists, and in all the rest of Quebec there are lists now approaching completion, and to be completed this month. Those lists should be kept in mind in conjunction with the Ontario lists in counties, because all are treated the same. Similarly in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia there are lists now complete.

The lists so made up of male voters all judicially revised in Ontario and Quebec and revised by the provincial methods in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are by this Bill adopted, so far as they go. The only requirement as to them is to add such of the women as by this Bill are to be entitled to vote and to subtract such of the men, if any, as, by reason of alienage, should not be entitled to vote. This is done by means of a system of enumeration similar to that adopted in the other provinces. The names of women are enumerated along the lines of the present Ontario Act. I am not speaking now of the cities of Ontario; I shall ask hon. members to forget the cities of Ontario until I get through with the counties of Ontario and with the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. As regards these latter the lists are adopted and the enumeration only goes to the adding of the names of the additional women now entitled to vote and to the striking off of those who by reason of alienage, and nothing else, are disentitled to vote. That is the province and duty of the registrars or enumerators, whatever you call them, and that alone. They cannot in other respects affect those lists. The work of the enumerators to that extent, namely the adding of the women and the taking off of the men by reason of alienage, is subject

to the same safeguards on election day as obtain in the four western provinces and in Prince Edward Island. That is to say, any one who is taken off by the enumerator and claims the right to vote, may, by taking the necessary oath on election day, vote, and his vote goes in an envelope; and if any one has not been put on by an enumerator and claims the right to vote—and it must be a woman of course because no one else has the right to be put on—she may go and assert her claim, and if the enumerator refuses it she may vote and her vote goes in an envelope. The vote of any one claimed to be wrongfully put on may be challenged, and it will then go into the protested lists and be subject, as all other protested votes, to revision.

I now come to the cities of Ontario. But perhaps I should first repeat that there is no review of what has already been reviewed; that is to say, of the lists as already made up in the counties of Ontario, in Quebec, in New Brunswick, and in Nova Scotia. There is no review of those lists except, of course, so far as the work of the enumerator goes, and the enumerator has power only to add the women vote and to strike off by reason of alienage. He can strike off for no other cause. That work and that alone is subject to final review by a judge. The rest of the list is already completed and revised, and that stands for this election.

Coming to the cities of Ontario, the lists made up for those cities are only partial. Under the Ontario law towns and cities of over 9,000 population make up what they call part one and part two, which do not contain the manhood suffrage voters. Consequently, those lists cannot be used in any sense as final lists, the same as in the counties in Ontario, and the lists for the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Therefore in Ontario, in cities of over 9,000, lists have to be made. The method adopted is virtually that provided by provincial legislation. Men are appointed whose duty it is, similarly as under the provincial legislation, to enumerate the voters in those cities, and to make out lists, and those lists so made out are revised immediately they are completed by a Board of Revision, precisely the same Board of Revision as now revises in Ontario. I think it is composed of a judge and some other of the higher officers. At all events, there is judicial revision. That is to say, in towns and cities of Ontario of over 9,000, where