

lists to candidates, because the candidates are nominated the day after the lists go up. The Secretary of State is providing that candidates shall be in the field 13 days before the lists go up. I ask him to provide that the enumerator in each polling division give a copy of the enumeration list to each of the candidates. Most of these lists are typewritten and a number of copies can easily be made.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The hon. gentleman suggests that if the lists are not completed a man cannot qualify as nominator or candidate. The Act says that a certain number of electors may nominate a candidate. An elector is defined as one entitled to vote.

Mr. McCRAVEY: In this case he would not be entitled to vote, because his name would not be on the enumerator's list.

Mr. MEIGHEN: He would be entitled to vote if he was a qualified voter. A man may be entitled to vote, even though he is not on the list.

Mr. CARVELL: Suppose two candidates are nominated and objection is taken against one on the ground that he has not been nominated by 25 duly qualified electors of his riding. The returning officer is called upon to decide whether or not the man has been properly nominated. If he decides that the candidate was not properly nominated, that is the end of the election. If he decides that the candidate was properly nominated, the election shall proceed. In the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and Ontario there are lists from which the names of 25 qualified voters could be selected. But where there are no lists, how is the returning officer to decide whether he is justified in coming to the conclusion that the candidate has been properly nominated?

Mr. MEIGHEN: The Election Act sets forth the qualifications and disqualifications of voters; he would have to judge from that.

Mr. McCRAVEY: In that case he would have to examine into the qualification of every man whose name appeared on the nomination paper. Formerly there was no occasion for that because the enumeration list was posted up, and that was *prima facie* evidence—

Mr. MEIGHEN: The returning officer always has to do that. Possibly he obtains the necessary information by simply examining the list. Now, however, he may have to decide whether on that nomination

[Mr. McCravey.]

paper there are 25 men duly entitled to vote—subject, of course, to whatever judicial review there may be afterwards. That task may be slightly more difficult than it was before, but I do not think that any candidate would have difficulty in seeing to it that there were on his nomination paper at least 25 who were qualified to vote. As to the second point raised by my hon. friend regarding the necessity for provision against the tearing down of the lists, section 258 of the Act as it now stands, and as it will stand, provides severe penalties for such an offence. As to the furnishing of copies, I think that the hon. gentleman's suggestion is a reasonable one. There is no difficulty now about getting the lists to the candidates. I have asked that an amendment be prepared to provide that the enumerators shall furnish each candidate with a list.

Mr. CARVELL: I have read this Bill through with a great deal of care; I spent an hour this morning in my room trying to digest it. I do not understand how in the world the thing is going to be worked out. In the first place you appoint as enumerator some political friend.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The Bill does not say that.

Mr. CARVELL: That is what it means; the man appointed as enumerator will be the most offensive partisan in the district. I know what I am talking about so far as New Brunswick is concerned. Part 2 of the Act was put in our hands only at half-past three this afternoon, and after trying to digest it the best way I can I find that this partisan goes round and makes up his list privately. We have nothing to say about it; we are not entitled to be represented. Ten days before the election—I believe the minister is going to make it fifteen—the lists are put up. The enumerator gives notice that he is going to sit somewhere two hours each day—it may be in his kitchen—and he is to say whether this person shall be added to or that person removed from the list. Why not provide that an affidavit or declaration shall be necessary upon which the enumerator must act? I can pick out the men in my county who will be enumerators—men who for ten years deliberately kept on the list persons who never resided in New Brunswick. They brought these men across the boundary line in automobiles, rushed them to the polls, perjured them and then sent them back to the United States. These men have been the revisers of our lists in