

neighbours as to exclude one woman or one girl who may be entitled to vote on account of being a wife or sister of a soldier at the front. As a matter of fact, the names will all be disclosed, because under this measure the man has to post up the list, and if he left one person's name off it would show that he was a partisan, and the mistake would in any event be corrected. Although the system is new in the old-settled districts of Ontario, it is not new in the unorganized districts such as Thunder Bay, Nipissing and parts of Muskoka and Parry Sound. This system of enumeration has gone on in those districts year after year, and I have never heard any complaint about it. The whole system of enumeration is so simple, it will prove so inexpensive, it is so summary and the people are so brought face to face with their individual enumerator, that there can hardly be any cause for complaint. When the facts are realized by hon. gentlemen from the Maritime Provinces, they will see, that at least in Ontario, the matter is a very simple one and should commend itself as being perfectly plain.

Mr. LALOR: I understand that the 1916 list is the last revised list we have in Ontario. What are the duties of the enumerators that are appointed? Do they simply add the names of the women voters to the list of 1916? Is that list the adopted list, or is there a means of putting qualified voters, other than women, on the list?

Mr. MEIGHEN: In Ontario, excepting cities or towns of over 9,000 population, the list, as prepared in 1916, is final, except that the enumerator may strike off any one because he is an alien or a conscientious objector and add on women who are qualified as being relatives of soldiers. He cannot do anything else. Further, as to the suggestion that has been pressed latterly, it may be recalled that Ontario now adopts the enumeration system. They call the enumerator a registrar, but he is an enumerator, in fact, even more so than he is under this Bill, because he is directed by the Act to go from house to house and to enumerate the voters. He must go out into the highways and byways and compel them to go on the list. It is not his duty to sit and wait until they come to him. We do not instruct the enumerator how he is to do his work. His duties are so local that it might not be necessary for him to go out at all, but he must get the names.

[Mr. W. H. Bennett.]

Mr. LALOR: The difficulty with accepting the list of 1916 is, I am afraid, that a great deal of injustice will be done to many electors. The hon. member for West Middlesex (Mr. Ross) mentioned non-residents. Many people move from one county to another, or from one town to another. In Ontario such people cannot vote in the riding they have left, having ceased to be residents. With us their names are put on the list for the place in which they have taken up residence. This is done each year by means of a court of revision. I would like to see a similar provision in this measure by which such men could get on the lists in the place in which they reside. In the town in which I live there are many qualified voters who will not be on the list at all because there is no machinery provided by which they can get on. The enumerator should be given the power to accept affidavits, as is done in the court of revision in Ontario. By means of affidavits, or by presence in a court to which he might go, a man should be able to get on the list. I am sorry to hear that there is no provision made by which these people may get on the lists.

Mr. L. A. LAPOINTE: As it is decided to have this Bill reprinted, I would suggest that where there is a new section, or where there are one or more words inserted or added to a section, those new words or sections should be put in brackets, so that we shall know exactly what is old and what is new. If there was only a slight amendment to a section we could pass it very quickly. In that way, by reading section by section, you will find out what is changed. That is done in the province from which I come.

Mr. OLIVER: Might I draw the attention of the Solicitor General, following out the suggestion of the hon. member for Montreal, St. James, (Mr. L. A. Lapointe), to the fact that recently the Minister of the Interior (Mr. Roche) submitted to the House amendments to the Dominion Lands Act prepared in very complete form for the information of the members. I do not know whether it is too late now for the Secretary of State to adopt such a suggestion, but I do wish to say that the form in which the Minister of Interior submitted to the House his amendments to the Dominion Land Act was most complete in the information given, both by comparison and by explanation, and I would recommend very strongly that the Secretary of State adopt the same form in regard to this Fran-