

to assent to that. At present there is not one of these printed lists in the hands of the deputies on polling day. The list in the hands of the deputy is what is called a poll-book, which means a book containing the names of all those who are entitled to vote. I would like to know which of these two lists we are to have. Are we to have the printed list, with the corrections made by the judge on it, or the so-called poll-book which is in use to-day?

The SOLICITOR GENERAL. In cases where the list has been finally revised by the court, we are to have it in the form in which it is handed over to the clerk. There seems to be a great difference of opinion among hon. gentlemen on the other side as to what the provincial law of Ontario is, and I state the position in this way: we are to have as the voters' list for Dominion elections those used in the provincial elections in Ontario, whatever they may be.

Mr. HUGHES. When the list is finally amended and closed, it is printed with erasures and additions. That is not the list which the hon. Solicitor General proposes to use at all.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL. Why not?

Mr. HUGHES. Because it is never used. Copies of this are made in poll-books, which are handed to the various deputy-returning officers, and these are used in the election.

Mr. McMILLAN. When the voters' lists are to be revised in the province of Ontario, this is the practice followed. When the assessor completes his work, which is not later than the 30th of May, the assessment roll comes before the township council, and it has to be revised by them. In a great many instances where names are found not to be on the assessment roll, the court of revision gets the assessor to become the appellant, and those names are put on before the roll is finally completed. It is not finally completed until the court of revision closes its sitting; and the township council sometimes adjourns to allow names to be put on. Then, if there are other names, there is an appeal to the county judge, who holds a court of revision, and he gives to the township clerk a list of names to be added.

Mr. TAYLOR. No.

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes. Here is the law:

In case complaints are made as aforesaid, immediately after the list has been finally revised and corrected by the judge, the judge shall make, or cause to be made, and shall sign, a statement (Form 16) in triplicate, setting forth the changes, if any, which he has made in the list; and shall certify in triplicate (Form 17) a corrected copy of the list; and the statement in triplicate, and the corrected copies of the list shall, if the judge so order, and under his direction and supervision, be prepared by the clerk of the municipality, and for that purpose the judge shall forthwith, after the list has been so finally revised and corrected, transmit or de-

Mr. BENNETT.

liver to the clerk all necessary papers and directions, which papers and directions, together with the statement in triplicate and the corrected copies, shall within, at latest, the week next after the list has been so finally revised and corrected as aforesaid, be re-transmitted and delivered by the clerk to the judge, who thereupon shall immediately sign the statement and certify the corrected copies aforesaid.

But should the statement and corrected copies not be re-transmitted and delivered by the clerk to the judge within the time above mentioned, the judge shall immediately thereafter make and sign the statement and certify the corrected copies of the list.

The judge shall retain one of the certified copies and one statement, and shall deliver or transmit by post, registered, one of the certified copies and one statement to the clerk of the peace for the county, or union of counties, within which the municipality lies, and one of the certified copies and one statement to the clerk of the municipality, to be kept by him among the records of office.

The hon. member for East Simcoe (Mr. Bennett) stated this afternoon that any deputy returning officer would have full power, when the list came into his hands, where it would lie for two or three days, to strike off any name he thought proper; and the hon. gentleman was horrified to think what the list would be when it came to be voted on. The hon. gentleman had not read the law correctly, or he would have found that that list has to be returned by the deputy returning officer along with his other papers, with the words "voted on" after each name that had been voted on; and his list is retained and can be compared with the list in the township clerk's office. So that there is no opportunity for any deputy returning officer to mutilate the list without coming under severe penalties. The hon. gentleman told me that I knew very little about the law, and he said that there was nothing to make the assessor enter the name of any individual on the list. If he will turn to the Consolidated Assessment Act, section 14, subsection 3, he will find:

The assessor shall also make reasonable inquiries in order to ascertain what persons resident in his municipality, or in the section of the municipality in respect of which the assessor is acting, are entitled to be placed in the assessment roll as qualified to be voters under the Manhood Suffrage Act, and shall place such persons on the roll as qualified to be voters without the affidavit referred to in subsection 1 of this section.

Subsection 1 says that it is the duty of the assessor to find out every one who is entitled to vote and place his name on the list. The assessor first takes the oath of office that he will truly and faithfully perform the duties of the office to which he has been appointed; and at the close he says:

I have not entered any name in the above roll, or improperly placed any letter or letters in column 4 opposite any name, with intent to give to any person not entitled to vote a right of voting.

I have not intentionally omitted from the said roll the name of any person whom I believe en-