

you say "any public work" and yet the new provision distinctly states it shall be federal or provincial.

Mr. CASTONGUAY: Well, their status would be the same as other temporary workers who are not engaged in federal or provincial public work.

The CHAIRMAN: I think you are reading the old section, Mr Murphy, which we are attempting to make clear. You are reading from section 8 as it is now instead of the words, "for the purpose of engaging temporarily in the execution of any federal or provincial public work."

Mr. MURPHY: Yes, but the point I was making still applies in case some are engaged in a municipal work and are not ordinarily resident in that riding. Some might come from Toronto to Hamilton, although it is not likely to happen between those two cities; but the point is there: they might be there temporarily.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we can assume there are no politics in municipal administration.

Mr. MURPHY: It is a municipal undertaking and it is a public work. If it is a federal or provincial public work this provision takes care of it, but if it is municipal it does not, and yet we might have the same number engaged.

Mr. CASTONGUAY: Those employees would fall under the new rule (7A) printed at page 5 of the bill. The side note of which is "Temporary workers."

Mr. RICHARD (*Gloucester*): I do not know that it would. It might exclude a man who is working on a dominion or provincial public work. The inference is it shall not cover municipal public work. Therefore, he is not entitled to vote.

Mr. CASTONGUAY: He would be entitled to vote.

Mr. RICHARD (*Gloucester*): Why should he because he is on a municipal work and not a federal work?

Mr. MARIER: There is a difference. The municipal public work is not so important.

Mr. RICHARD (*Gloucester*): You are not talking about a municipal election, you are talking about a federal election.

Mr. MARIER: It will not change the vote of the ordinary electors in the same division.

Mr. MACNICOL: How are you going to handle a public work on the Conastaga river, the big dam north of Fergus, in South Wellington or it might be in North Wellington, where there are likely to be contributions from the federal, provincial and municipal authorities? Would they be permitted to vote?

Mr. CASTONGUAY: The amendment under consideration refers to public work under federal or provincial jurisdiction.

Mr. MACNICOL: But that particular work might not be under federal or provincial jurisdiction, but both of them would be contributing.

Mr. RICHARD (*Gloucester*): What is the purpose of making a differential between public work of a private nature or a federal or a provincial nature? In one case he can vote and in the other case he cannot qualify as a voter.

Mr. CASTONGUAY: This is in accordance with the 1938 provision.

Mr. RICHARD (*Gloucester*): Because that is the effect of it, is it not? I might come from one electoral district to another and engage in a private industry and I am entitled to inscribe myself as a voter, but another fellow who goes there to work on a federal work, he cannot?

Mr. FAIR: According to the 1938 interpretation of it, I think that would be the effect; and the purpose was to prevent the switching of votes in a constituency.

Mr. RICHARD (*Gloucester*): I can see this reason: it might encourage public work being started in one constituency.