

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: The clause which has just been read by the honourable gentleman was in the Act many years ago. In 1887 I sat for a month in the place of a magistrate in the city of Montreal. At that time the question of picketing came before me. When a strike is declared men are appointed by the strikers to stand by and inform people who would go to work, or strike-breakers, that a strike is in progress. This clause covered that situation. But years ago, when it was found desirable to consult that clause, it could not be found. Nobody knew what had become of it. It had been dropped in the revision of the Statutes. Now it is coming back.

Hon. Mr. MURDOCK: I think you will find that in Montreal, and also in Toronto, if I am not mistaken, there was a case in which a judge or magistrate held that a picket who was simply maintaining a kindly supervision over what was going on had violated paragraph f of section 501. This new paragraph g is for the purpose of giving the strikers' picket the right to maintain proper and reasonable supervision for his own protection and for the protection of the rights of those who are on strike.

Section 12 was agreed to.

The preamble and the title were agreed to.

The Bill was reported.

### THIRD READING

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN moved the third reading of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the third time, and passed.

## DOMINION ELECTIONS BILL

### FIRST READING

A message was received from the House of Commons with Bill 115, an Act respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons.

The Bill was read the first time.

### SECOND READING

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN moved the second reading of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the second time.

### MOTION FOR THIRD READING

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN moved the third reading of the Bill.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: This Bill contains the procedure for the conduct of elections?

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes. I explained the two major changes; the others are trivial.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I have more than once advocated in this Chamber three important reforms to insure the orderly conduct of elections without any large expenditure of money, namely: compulsory voting; the appointment of permanent returning officers in cities of 50,000 population and over, to keep the voters' lists up to date; and that the day after nomination every elector be notified where he is to vote.

This Bill does not provide for compulsory voting, but it does provide that the voters' lists be kept up to date and that the day after nomination the returning officer shall notify the elector of his voting booth. This is a great improvement.

In the city of Montreal its more than 200,000 municipal electors are notified by card, in due time after nomination, of the place where they are to vote. The card implies that the recipient is on the voters' list. This system simplifies matters and saves candidates a great deal of worry and expense.

Hon. Mr. CALDER: My honourable friend has touched on one large expenditure in the conduct of an election. The other is the preparation of the lists. When an election is in sight both parties must spend an enormous amount of money on this work. Under the proposed legislation the Government provides two men at each polling division to represent each of the major parties. This provision, together with the notification to the electors of where they are to vote, will save candidates very heavy expense.

Hon. Mr. MURDOCK: The Bill provides that the Government shall notify each voter where he is to vote.

Hon. Mr. CALDER: No; the returning officers.

Hon. Mr. MURDOCK: Very well. That would be very satisfactory if we could be assured it would be done, but I will wager that a good many voters will not receive advice as to where they are to vote. Both parties will rely on the official notice going forward. Later on, who is going to prove that the notice was sent out, if for some reason it did not reach the voter?