

off or that names be added to the list, the list to be completed by six o'clock on the morning of voting day.

Now, honourable gentlemen, I desire to call the attention of this honourable House to the fact that when this Bill was introduced in the other House by the Government, it was expressly stated by the Secretary of State, who introduced it and gave the explanations, that in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta the lists are always prepared for each election, and that the same practice would have to be followed in those provinces; that the preparation of the lists would have to be entrusted to enumerators appointed for the purpose; and that in the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, although there were provincial lists which were used in former elections, in the present instance there were certain categories of electors whose names would have to be struck off or added, as the case might be, which would disturb those lists to such an extent that it became necessary, as in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, to have new lists prepared by the enumerators. The Secretary of State added:

The provincial franchise, subject to the operation of the two principles I have described in the foregoing part of my address, is adopted in every province including Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Franchise, of course, is one thing and list making is another. The alterations in the franchise, described in that portion of the Bill dealing with the franchise which alterations I have endeavoured to explain so far, were such that there had to be variations in the elections Act to enable the lists to be made. For example, in British Columbia and Manitoba, the lists that are now made contain the names of all women as well as of men; consequently, we have addressed ourselves to the task of making a list to meet the franchise requirements of this legislation. In the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan there are no provincial lists and by our own Dominion Elections Act, which has been in force since 1905—indeed, I think before—the Dominion provides machinery for the making of the lists. By this Act the machinery which heretofore has been applicable only to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan is made applicable to all those provinces where the present lists are such that new lists are necessary; namely to the four western provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and as well to Prince Edward Island. It was impossible to use any lists to be found in those provinces and consequently the machinery which has been in force for twelve years as to the provision of lists in Alberta and Saskatchewan is made applicable to the other three provinces.

And further on:

I have covered the method so far as it applies to the four western provinces and Prince Edward Island. There are left the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova

Scotia. In those provinces the women are not on the list last made up. In the province of Ontario the list last made up was prepared last fall and completed, I believe, in December. It is only a male list. That list has also been judicially reviewed according to the Ontario law, and there is no reason for throwing that list away and making a new list by enumerators. This year's list will, of course, include some names of women. My words in that regard apply only to the counties of Ontario and to towns up to 9,000 population. In towns over 9,000 and in cities, there are no completed lists. Consequently, as to towns and cities in Ontario, another method of making the list has to be devised. First, let me deal with the counties of Ontario. In the counties of Ontario there is a list covering all places except towns and cities over 9,000 population. That list has been made up and was revised judicially last December.

In Quebec, in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, there are also completed lists, and in all the rest of Quebec there are lists now approaching completion, and to be completed this month. Those lists should be kept in mind in conjunction with the Ontario lists in counties, because all are treated the same. Similarly in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia there are lists now complete.

The lists so made up of male voters all judicially revised in Ontario and Quebec and revised by the provincial methods in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are by this Bill adopted, so far as they go. The only requirement as to them is to add such of the women as by this Bill are to be entitled to vote and to subtract such of the men, if any, as, by reason of alienage, should not be entitled to vote. This is done by means of a system of enumeration similar to that adopted in the other provinces. The names of women are enumerated along the lines of the present Ontario Act. I am not speaking now of the cities of Ontario; I shall ask hon. members to keep the cities of Ontario until I get through with the counties of Ontario and with the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. As regards these latter the lists are adopted and the enumeration only goes to the adding of the names of the additional women now entitled to vote and to the striking off of those who by reason of alienage, and nothing else, are disentitled to vote. That is the province and duty of the registrars or enumerators, whatever you call them, and that alone. They cannot in other respects affect those lists. The work of the enumerators to that extent, namely the adding of the women and the taking off of the men by reason of alienage, is subject to the same safeguards on election day as obtain in the four western provinces and in Prince Edward Island. That is to say, any one who is taken off by the enumerator and claims the right to vote, may, by taking the necessary oath on election day, vote, and his vote goes in an envelope; and if any one has not been put on by an enumerator and claims the right to vote—and it must be a woman of course because no one else has the right to be put on—she may go and assert her claim, and if the enumerator refuses it she may vote and her vote goes in an envelope. The vote of any one claimed to be wrongfully put on may be challenged, and it will then go into the protested lists and be subject, as all other protested votes, to revision.

I now come to the cities of Ontario. But perhaps I should first repeat that there is no