

There are camps set up, because there are no towns about, and the men who go up there may take their wives and families, because there will be a temporary school. Would those men, for voting purposes, be considered as temporary or permanent residents?

Mr. CASTONGUAY: Yes. If the dam is built by a provincial or federal government, they would be under this qualification and they would not be allowed to vote.

Mr. MARIER: Is there not a provision whereby a man who lives for six months or more in a place becomes entitled to vote?

Mr. CASTONGUAY: If he be engaged in a private enterprise, then he can vote in the place where he is temporarily employed; but if he is engaged upon public work, that is a different proposition. In that case he must go home to vote.

Mr. MARIER: But if he has been living there for two years, with his wife and family?

Mr. CASTONGUAY: There are public works which take three or four years to complete.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there not a time during which he becomes not a temporary but a permanent resident?

Mr. CASTONGUAY: It all depends on the class of work in which he is engaged. If he is engaged in a public work, then he falls under this section.

Mr. MACNICOL: In my question it would be federal government public work, under the Department of Mines and Resources.

Mr. RICHARD (*Gloucester*): He could move his family there and become a permanent resident, yet, if the work were a public work, he would be a temporary employee.

Mr. CASTONGUAY: Yes.

Mr. RICHARD (*Gloucester*): Notwithstanding the first time that he was there?

Mr. MURPHY: Suppose he gave up his residence and moved his family and furniture to this place. As Mr. MacNicol says, the project may last three or four years; so it does not seem to me that this man is going to be privileged to exercise his franchise.

Mr. MARIER: In my opinion he will not be there for the purpose of engaging in temporary employment. He will be there for the purpose of engaging in permanent employment.

Mr. MURPHY: He has given up his permanent residence.

Mr. CASTONGUAY: Unless a time limit is put in the section, I could not interpret it in that way.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you want it to stand, Mr. Murphy?

Mr. MURPHY: I am just wondering.

Mr. MACNICOL: On the other hand, if he is allowed to vote, then any government, at any future time, can begin the construction of public works in the Northwest Territories and bring in 1,000 or 2,000 men who would be there during the election, but they might not be there after the election. So I think there is something in what the chief electoral officer says: that they ought to be considered as temporary.

The CHAIRMAN: Then section 8, with the addition of the amendment, is carried. Section 8, "List of names of enumerators. Copies of printed preliminary lists for candidates. Copies of rural preliminary lists to electoral officers. Copies of re-printed urban lists to electoral officers. Certificate in case of names omitted by revising officer. Conditions. Affidavit of printer. Affidavit of returning officer.

Carried.

Section 9 on pages 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and part 13 is carried.