

cent of the whole population of the tribe for service at the front, and I take it that the law does not intend to disqualify their women from voting. It is simply a technical matter, and it will be apparent to the right hon. gentleman if he looks closely at the Elections Act. I hope he will make provision to give these women the vote.

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: I shall take the observations of my hon. friend (Mr. Read) into consideration. I do not know that I could quite follow them, as he did not speak very loudly, but I will read his observations in Hansard and give them the best consideration possible.

Mr. NICKLE: I may misapprehend the law, but it appears to me that there is a rather anomalous condition being created by paragraph (c) of section 1. This paragraph gives the right to a woman to vote if she has been three months in the constituency immediately preceding the date of the election; whereas, section 32 of the War Times Election Act, subsection 2, adopted the provincial residential qualification which sets out that the male voter must have resided for one year in the province. Will not an anomalous condition be created if a woman who has resided in the electoral district for three months is entitled to vote, whereas the man will have to wait a year? Take the case of two immigrants coming from the old country, a man and a woman, and both British subjects; the man would not be entitled to vote unless he had been a resident of a province for a year, whereas the woman would be entitled to vote if she had lived in the constituency for three months.

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: If they were both British subjects?

Mr. NICKLE: Yes. There seems to be rather an anomaly in this way that the Act penalizes those who have for a protracted period been entitled to the franchise and makes a concession in favour of those who are just receiving it.

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: I imagine that particular provision was not observed by the draftsman of the Act and I will direct his attention to it. We will see what should be done in that respect before the matter is finally disposed of.

Mr. NICKLE: Possibly I may misapprehend the provision of the Act.

Sir SAM HUGHES: Does not the Dominion Franchise Act allow a man to vote if he resides thirty days in the constituency or in the province?

[Mr. Read.]

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: The hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Nickle) was referring to the War-Times Election Act. I think the provision there may be different. I shall examine it further.

Mr. SINCLAIR: There is another point that I wish to draw to the attention of the Prime Minister. A residence of three months qualifies a woman to vote under this Act. If it is intended that the provincial lists shall be adopted, and if the recording of the names of these women is to be done by the officials of the province in Nova Scotia, I would point out to the right hon. gentleman that provision is made in that province that the revision shall be completed on the 5th of April each year and that the revision lasts for twelve months. If an election took place nearly twelve months after the revision there would be a large number of women qualified under this Act who would not be on the list. I am not clear as to whether it is intended that the local lists shall be adopted but if so there would be that difficulty.

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: If women were on the provincial list in Nova Scotia the difficulty would not so occur. Assuming that the legislation which I mentioned a moment ago should not pass in the legislature of Nova Scotia, and with respect to any other province where women are not placed upon the provincial lists, there would have to be some machinery provided under the Dominion Elections Act. Machinery already exists under the War-Times Elections Act which is in force for the time being. Before the Dominion Elections Act is to be resorted to, my hon. friend is quite right in suggesting that some machinery must be provided.

Mr. DEVLIN: I had it in mind to ask the Prime Minister that particular question. I see by clause 2 of the Act that the Act is to be construed as one with the Dominion Elections Act and the War-Times Elections Act. That very particularly affects the province of Quebec where, under the system adopted, enumerators have to be appointed. This system was not necessary prior to the last election. Is that system to continue and will enumerators have to be appointed?

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: As far as the War-Time Elections Act is concerned, it will continue because it is one of the provisions of the Act. I have already explained that in the application of the measure to the Dominion Elections Act I think it is very probable that some addi-