

than ten days before polling day. Even in a small constituency it would be very difficult to make practical use of it in such a short time. Of course, the candidate will have in his possession the list of 1916 as finally revised except for the changes to be made by the enumerator, but the names of the women voters who are to be added will not be in his possession, and those are the ones about which he will show a great deal of solicitude, and have probably little or no information.

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: I would point out that the similar provisions in force in Alberta and Saskatchewan provide for only eight days before polling day, and that in a country which some years ago was very sparsely settled, and is not as thickly populated to-day probably, as the portion of Ontario to which my hon. friend refers.

Mr. NESBITT: It is eight days before nomination day.

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: No, eight days before election day.

Mr. NESBITT: The old Act says eight days before nomination day.

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: In the Alberta and Saskatchewan Acts it is eight days before election day, and if their Acts would work satisfactorily under conditions such as I have described, it would seem to me there would hardly be the difficulties that my hon. friend anticipates in the county of Renfrew or in any other county in the province of Ontario. However, the Secretary of State has already said in reply to the hon. member for Saskatoon that we will consider extending that period of ten days, and we are going to consider it.

Mr. GRAHAM: I have no knowledge of conditions in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but I take it for granted that practically every resident there would have a vote, so that a candidate travelling over a constituency out there would not be likely to miss many voters.

But with this new addition of the women voters the situation will be a little different. You will not be in a position to know, unless you inquire intimately, whether they have relatives at the front. The situation is different from what it would be if you were dealing with men living in the vicinity who you would take it for granted, had the right to vote.

Mr. MEIGHEN: There is one matter I want to make clear, because I am very anxious that there should not be any mis-

take whatever in regard to the meaning of this law, and I invite the attention of the hon. member for Edmonton to the point. When I stated to him and to the hon. member for South Renfrew (Mr. Graham) that there were no tied ballots in relation to the lists that are not adopted and fixed, but the tied ballot appertained to the work of the enumerator only, that is true in spirit, but it is not absolutely accurate. In this sense: all the enumerator can do is to add the names of women who are entitled to vote. All he can strike off are those who should be struck off for alienage or as conscientious objectors. Suppose he should strike off a name saying that the party was a conscientious objector, and if that were not true the man whose name was so struck off, if he was on the original list, could go and vote. Then the ballot would go into an envelope and become tied; so that, strictly speaking, a man on the list might get into the tied ballot list.

Mr. GRAHAM: The work of the enumerator is subject to the tied ballot system?

Mr. MEIGHEN: There is nothing reviewed by the judge except the work of the enumerator. A man should not be on the list, let us say, because he has moved away, but the enumerator cannot strike his name off for that reason, and even if he does the man can vote.

Mr. McKENZIE: As it is at present in our province, if you are going to move to have a name struck off the list, there is one day in the year on which it can be done and that is the fifth day of March, the day on which the revising board meets. You must serve the man with a notice that on that day you are going to move before the court of revision to have his name struck off. In this case the enumerator has the power of the revising board; he has the power to strike a name off. What opportunity do you give any person to be heard, and upon what facts does this enumerator strike a name or names off?

Mr. MEIGHEN: He gets as good evidence as he can get, and he acts on that. But the party does not need to appeal, because all he has to do is to go and vote. He can make affidavit that he is entitled to a certificate of refusal, and he votes.

Mr. McKENZIE: But his vote is not counted.

Mr. MEIGHEN: It is counted, if the judge finds he has the right to vote.