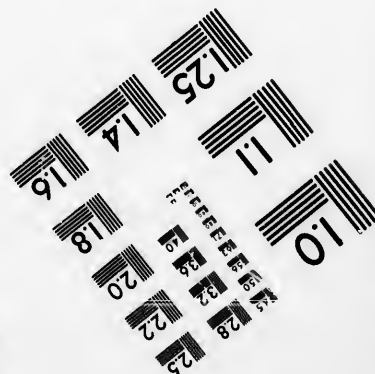
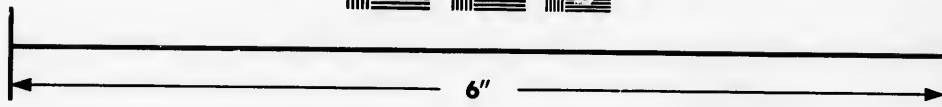
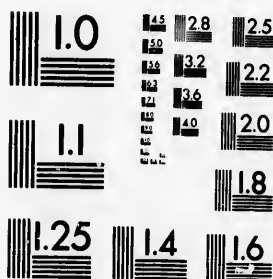


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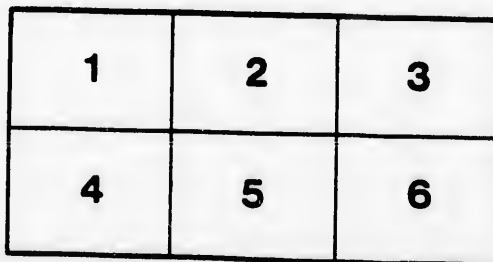
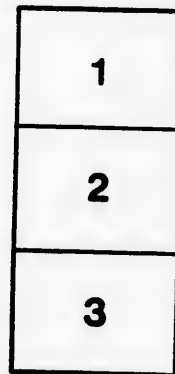
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Register! Register! Register!

Issued by the Liberal Conservative Union of Ontario, for
Private and Confidential Circulation.

These hints are prepared solely for the use of Officers of Conservative Associations in Ontario. The greatest care should be exercised in preventing them from falling into the hands of our opponents.

Those to whom they are entrusted should never allow them to pass out of their hands.

Communications to be addressed to MR. ROBERT BIRMINGHAM, Secretary-Treasurer, L. C. U., O., Marshall's Buildings, 49 King Street West, Toronto.

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SECOND EDITION

HANDY BOOK

ON THE

DOMINION FRANCHISE ACT

The attention of the Conservative Electors and Associations throughout the Province of Ontario is called to the following :

The Dominion Franchise Act came into force and effect on the 1st day of January, 1886, when the Revising Officer proceeded to make up the first Voters' List from the last revised Assessment Rolls and Voters' Lists for the Province, and from such other information as he could obtain; and on or before the 1st day of March next will publish the list so made up by him, by posting copies thereof; and then not less than four weeks thereafter will hold a Court to be called the First Court of Revision. At this Court, after giving one week's notice, the Revising Officer can add to the said list all names of voters who are entitled to be on, and correct any errors that may have been discovered.

It will be observed that there are a large number of changes to be made in the list as it will be published by

the Revising Officer, on account of the sale of property, change of tenancy and deaths since the last revision of the Assessment Rolls and Voters' Lists, and there will be a very large number of persons entitled to vote under the new franchise who were never before on any Voters' List or probably on the Assessment Roll, such as farm labourers, fishermen, Dominion Government employees, owners' sons and Indians.

It is in view of these great changes to be made now that our friends are earnestly and patriotically entreated to put forth all the energy and zeal they possess individually and collectively in order to make this, the first Voters' List under the new Act, a perfect success. The time for having names put on the preliminary list (which has to be published on or before the first of March) being now nearly up, the next and the most important stage in connection with the Voters' List has arrived, and it cannot be too strongly and earnestly urged upon our Conservative friends that if this opportunity be allowed to slip without being taken advantage of, no energy at a later stage can make up for the lost opportunity. The period referred to is the time that is now to elapse before the holding of the Court for the preliminary revision of the list, which must be holden at a day not less than four weeks after the publication of the list. Notice of the holding of such Court is to be published forthwith after the publication of the list itself. The Court may therefore be held at the end of March, but probably will not be held until early in April. Five weeks is all then that can be counted on; but one Court in each Electoral Division is now to be held, and that in such place within the Division as the Revising Officer appoints.

At this Court names that have not yet been placed on the list may be added, the proper notice hereinafter referred to being given; and it is understood that most of the Revising Officers will accept the same evidence, as, to the right of a person to have his name registered as a voter, at the sittings of the Court that they have been receiving so far as entitling the names to be put on the preliminary lists.

But as it is of the greatest importance that there should be no failures at the sittings of this first Court, which could only be rectified at great expense and inconvenience at the sittings of the Courts for the final revision of the lists, it is suggested that the views of each Revising Officer in each District on this point should be ascertained in advance, and that whatever rule he lays down should be understood and acted upon.

Who are Entitled to Vote and to be placed on the Voters' List.

All male persons of the full age of twenty-one years who are British subjects by birth or naturalization, possessing some one of the following qualifications :

IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Owner.

Every owner of real property of the value of \$300 in cities and \$200 in towns, having the same in his own right or in the right of his wife.

Tenant.

Every person who has been a tenant of real property for one year previous to the 1st of January, 1886, and paying rent therefor as follows, viz. :

Two dollars per month,
Six dollars per quarter,
Twelve dollars per half year, or
Twenty dollars per annum.

And if these sums are continuously paid, a change of tenancy from one property to another, within the same Electoral District, does not disqualify him from being registered as a voter, if such change of tenancy is without intermission. The tenant must have paid a year's rent before he can be registered as a voter, but such year's rent may be for the year ending on the last gale day before the final revision. If, however, the year's rent has been paid before the sittings of the Court for the preliminary revision, the tenant may be put on the list—*proper notice being given.*

Occupant.

Every person who has been the *bona fide* occupant in his own right, or in the right of his wife, in any other way than as owner or tenant of real property, whether such occupation be under a license of occupation or agreement to purchase from the Crown or from any other person or corporation, in cities to the value of \$300 and in towns to the value of \$200, and who has been occupying it for one year next previous to the first day of January, 1886, is entitled to be registered as a voter.

Income Voter.

Every person who has been a resident within a city or town for one year previous to the 1st day of January, 1886, and has an income from his earnings, or from some trade, calling, office or profession, or from some investment in Canada, of not less than \$300 annually, is entitled to be registered as a voter.

Owner's Son.

Sons of any owner of real property who are not otherwise entitled to vote, who have lived upon such property with their father, grandfather, stepfather or father-in-law while living, and after their death, respectively; then with their mother, stepmother or mother-in-law, for one year next previous to the 1st day of January, 1886, are entitled to be registered as voters as the sons of an owner in the following order, that is to say: first, the sons, grandsons, stepsons, sons-in-law, as the case may be, according to seniority, as the value of the real property will qualify at the rate of, for cities \$300, and for towns \$200, for each, provided always that occasional absence for not more than in all six months in the year shall not disqualify such son as a voter, and provided also that time spent as a student, fisherman or mariner, or in any educational institution, shall be considered as spent at home.

Fishermen.

Every fisherman who is the owner of real property within the Electoral District, and boats, nets, fishing gear and tackle, which taken together are of the value of \$150, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter.

**COUNTIES, TOWNSHIPS AND INCORPORATED
VILLAGES.**

Owner.

Every owner of real property of the value of \$150, and who holds the same in his own right or in the right of his wife.

Tenant.

Every person who has been a tenant of real property for one year next previous to the first of January, 1886, and paying rent therefor as follows :

Two dollars per month,
Six dollars per quarter,
Twelve dollars per half year, or
Twenty dollars per annum.

The rent, as above, may be paid in cash or in labour, work, allowance for wages, or in any other kind or value, except in incorporated villages, where the rent must be paid in money only. A change in tenancy from one property to another during the year within the same Electoral District does not deprive the tenant of his right to be placed on the Voters' List, provided the rent paid is in every case equal to the above amounts and the change is made without intermission. The tenant must have paid a year's rent before he can be registered as a voter, but such year's rent may be for the year ending on the last gale day before the final revision. If, however, the year's rent has been paid before the sitting of the Court for the preliminary revision, the tenant may be put on the list—*proper notice being given.*

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Occupant.

Every person who has been the *bona fide* occupant in his own right, or in the right of his wife, in any other way than as owner or tenant, of real property of the value of \$150, whether such occupation be under license of occupation or agreement to purchase from the Crown or from any other person or corporation, and who has been so occupying for one year next previous to the first day of January, 1886, is entitled to be registered as a voter.

Income Voter.

Every person who has been a resident within such Electoral District for one year next previous to the first day of January, 1886, and has an income from his earnings in money or money's worth, or from some trade, office, calling or profession, or from some investment in Canada, of not less than \$300 annually, is entitled to be registered as a voter. Under this section farm labourers who have been earning \$25 per month and upwards for the last year, in money or money's worth, are entitled to be registered as voters. Money's worth will include board, rent of house, or the like.

Farmer's Son.

Every farmer's son not otherwise qualified to vote, who has lived upon a farm of not less than twenty acres with his father, grandfather, stepfather or father-in-law (while living), and after their death, respectively, then with his mother, stepmother or mother-in-law, for one year next previous to the first day of January, 1886, is entitled to be registered as a voter, as a farmer's son, in the following order: first, the sons, grandsons, stepsons, or sons-in-

law, as the case may be, according to seniority, as the value of the farm will qualify at the rate of \$150 each. Occasional absence for not more than in all six months in the year shall not disqualify any such sons as voters, and time spent as students in any educational institution, or as fishermen or mariners, shall be considered as spent at home.

Son of Owner.

The son of any owner of real property other than a farmer, not otherwise entitled to vote, who has lived upon such property with his father, grandfather, stepfather or father-in-law (while living), and after their death, respectively, then with his mother, stepmother or mother-in-law, for one year previous to the first day of January, 1886, is entitled to be registered as a voter as the son of an owner, in the following order, that is to say: first, the sons, grandsons, stepsons or sons-in-law, as the case may be, according to seniority as the value of the real property will qualify at the value of \$150 each; provided always that occasional absence for not more than in all six months in the year shall not disqualify any such son as a voter; and provided also that time spent as a student in any educational institution, or as a fisherman or mariner, shall be considered as spent at home.

Fishermen.

Every fisherman who is the owner of real property within the Electoral District, and boats, nets, fishing gear and tackle, which taken together are of the value of \$150, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter. The time

spent in his usual occupation shall be considered as spent at home.

Indians.

1. Indians who have the same qualifications as other electors may be registered, whether living on a reserve or not.

2. Indians living on a reserve, who have not otherwise the qualification of voters, must have improvements on a separate or distinct tract of land in the reserve, of which they are in possession or occupation, of the value of \$150.

3. Tenants or occupants of lands in the reserve, not being Indians, may be registered as voters if they would be entitled to be registered if the lands were not in the reserve.

How are Voters to get their Names placed on the List?

Three opportunities will be afforded to voters to have their names placed on the list :

1st. When the Revising Officer is making up the preliminary list.

2nd. When the Revising Officer holds his first sitting for the preliminary revision of the list ; and,

3rd. At the final revision of the list.

The Preliminary List.

This list, as already stated, is to be prepared by the Revising Officer on or before the first of March, 1886, from the last revised Assessment Rolls and Voters' Lists, and from such other information as he can obtain ; and it is therefore imperative that the name of every Con-

servative which does not appear on the last revised Assessment Roll or Voters' List should be ascertained without any delay, and sent in as soon after the 1st January as possible to the Revising Officer, with a declaration as hereinafter mentioned.

Except in the unorganized districts, the Revising Officers have decided not to place on the preliminary list the names of any persons not appearing on the Assessment Roll or Voters' List, unless the applicant, or some one on his behalf, makes an application in writing, supported by a statutory declaration.

The declaration must contain a statement of the *facts* which entitle the person to be registered as a voter: such as if an owner (for example) that

(1) He is the owner of a particular parcel of land, describing it in his own right or that of his wife.

(2) That it is of the value of \$300 (if in a city), \$200 (if in a town), \$150 (if in village or township).

(3) That he is a British subject (by *birth* or *naturalization*).

(4) That he is of the full age of twenty-one years.

(5) That he is not disqualified under the Dominion Franchise Act, or any other law of Canada, from voting for a Member of the House of Commons of Canada.

It is not sufficient to state that he is entitled to vote as owner without giving the particulars as above, so as to enable the Revising Officer to form a judgment on the question of his right.

Forms for all purposes and for every class of voter have been prepared, and can be had on application to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Liberal Conservative Union.

The better way is, if possible, to obtain the elector's signature to an application to the Revising Officer from him, asking to be placed on the list. This, if convenient, the elector himself should verify by statutory declaration. If that, however, is impracticable, then the person who sees him sign the application should make a statutory declaration verifying the statements therein contained.

But if the elector cannot be seen, or be got to sign the application, then application can be made for the insertion of his name, but the facts entitling him to vote must be fully and clearly set forth in the papers, which must be verified by a statutory declaration. Forms can be obtained for both kinds of applications from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Liberal Conservative Union.

Publication of the Preliminary List.

When the Revising Officer has completed the preliminary list, he is to cause one copy of it to be posted up in the offices of the Clerk of the Municipality, Sheriff, Warden, Clerk of the Peace, and Treasurer (and in the Post Offices in each Polling Subdivision in districts where there are no Municipal Divisions), for inspection by anyone during office hours, free of charge, and copies of the list may be procured from the Revising Officer for a price not to exceed fifty cents a copy.

As soon as the preliminary list is published it must be examined carefully for two purposes: (1) To see that the names of all Conservatives who should be placed on the list are so placed. (2) To see if the list contains the names of any persons who are not entitled to be on it.

Preliminary Revision of the List.

The first sitting of the Revising Officer for the preliminary revision of the list is to be held on a day not less than four weeks after the list is published, and public notice is to be given of the day fixed for such first sitting as stated on page 3. (1) Any person desiring to add any names to the list, or to amend it in any other way, must, at least one week before the day fixed for the sitting, deposit with the Revising Officer, or send to him in a registered letter, a notice as hereafter mentioned. (2) Objections to names on the list may be made at any time before the day fixed for the first sitting by sending to the Revising Officer a notice in proper form, and a similar notice is to be delivered or sent by registered letter to the person whose name is objected to. But it is suggested that in view of the Revising Officers having decided not to hear or dispose of objections at the preliminary revision, the notices of objections should not be sent in until at least two weeks before the time fixed for the final revision, as hereinafter mentioned.

SECOND STAGE

The second stage being reached, the duty and responsibility of our friends become more urgent and imperative, especially in those constituencies in which no means or no sufficient exertion has been made to place the names of all those who are friendly to the cause on the list, and attention is therefore particularly directed to the course that must now be pursued. It may be considered probable that the Revising Officers will be satisfied with having the facts which entitle the

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persons to have their names registered proved by statutory declaration. But it is possible that some Revising Officers may insist on having the facts substantiated by *viva voce* testimony of witnesses in open court, and in either cases their statements or the necessary evidence can only be given by persons themselves whose names are to be added, or by those who can testify that they personally know the facts.

Practical Directions.

Bearing this in mind, it ought first to be ascertained what kind of evidence, whether statutory declarations or *viva voce* testimony, the Revising Officers will require. And, as it is clear that it will save trouble and expense to obtain the evidence by statutory declarations from the applicants themselves if at all possible, and if not from them, then from those who personally know the facts of the case, as it is supposed most of the Revising Officers will accept statutory declarations, means should be taken to obtain the evidence taken that way instead of having witnesses to attend the sittings of the Court. For the purpose of adding names at the first Court the same forms may still therefore in those cases be used as have been considered as sufficient for placing the names upon the preliminary list. *But it must be borne in mind that there is this great difference, that no name can be added at the Court unless ONE WEEK previous notice be given of the intention to apply to have the name or names added, with such particulars as the Act requires.* The notice must be left with the Revising Officer, or sent to him by registered letter addressed to his office or place of address, *one week* before the day appointed for the sitting of the first Court.

Forms of notice have been prepared with care, and can be obtained on application to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Recapitulation.

It may not be out of place briefly to recapitulate what is now required in order to have names not already registered placed on the list of voters.

1st. A statement of the facts which entitle the person to be registered, proved by statutory declaration, must be made by the voter himself, or by some person who, knowing the facts, can make the declaration.

The forms prepared, which can be had of the Secretary-Treasurer, can be used for the purpose.

2nd. A notice in proper form of the intention to apply to add the names must be prepared, signed by any elector of the Electoral District, and must be left with the Revising Officer or sent to him; if sent it must be by registered letter, properly addressed: one week at least before the day appointed for holding the Court. Be sure and keep a copy of the notice. Forms of this notice can be had of the Secretary-Treasurer. Don't delay until it is too late to give the notice.

3rd. Some person must attend the Court and apply to have the names added.

Corrections.

Care should also be taken to ascertain that those of our friends who are on the list are properly described as to names, qualification, description of property, etc.: and if, on a careful examination, errors in any particular—such, for example, that a person is down as “owner” who is in reality an “occupant,” or a “tenant” as a “farmer's son,” or that his qualification is not properly described—are discovered, application, by a notice to be left with or sent to the Revising Officer just as the other notice should be made to have the mistakes corrected.

And some person must attend to bring the matter up before the Revising Officer, and to give such explanations, supported by statutory declaration, as will satisfy the Revising Officer of the mistake.

But should the Revising Officer refuse to receive statutory declarations as evidence at the sittings of the Court, then witnesses must attend to establish by evidence the facts to entitle the voters to be registered.

Polling Subdivisions.

After the preliminary revision of the list at the first Court, the Revising Officer will divide the Electoral District into Polling Subdivisions. This he must do on or before the first of May. He shall thereafter prepare an alphabetical List of Voters for each of such Polling Subdivisions, noting the names which have been objected to, and appending the names of claimants whose claims have not been admitted.

Final List of Voters.

This list is to be published on or before the 1st day of June by the Revising Officer, who is to cause copies of it to be posted up in three conspicuous places in each Polling Subdivision, and by delivering copies to any person applying for them at the rate of 10 cents a copy. He is also to send a copy to the Sheriff, the Warden, the Clerk and Treasurer of the Municipality, and to each Postmaster and Municipal Councillor in every Polling Subdivision.

THIRD STAGE

Final Revision of the List.

The Revising Officer is to hold an open Court for the final revision of the list on a day not less than five weeks after the publication of the alphabetical list before mentioned, and public notice is to be given of the day fixed for that purpose.

The final Court is to be held in the city, town or township which embraces within its limits the Polling Subdivision; so that a Court will be holden in each and every Municipality within the Electoral District, but not in each Polling Subdivision.

At this Court the final revision takes place, and

- (1) Names not already inserted may be put on;
- (2) Corrections or amendments to names, etc., may be made; and
- (3) Names already on, whether put on the preliminary list or added at the first Court, may be struck out.

And except when the Revising Officer is not a County Judge (in which case there is an appeal to the County Judge), the list as added to or amended becomes final and unalterable, and upon it any election that may be held before say the first of August, 1887, will be had. The last possible chance of having Conservatives who are entitled to vote registered, of having mistakes or errors in their names, the descriptions of their property (or in the manner they are put down as qualified), corrected, and in having fraudulent Grit electors struck off, must now be taken advantage of, if the Electoral Division is to be carried over our party at the next election.

Can it be too urgently impressed on all the friends of the Liberal Conservative cause that they should not by apineness allow the opportunity slip by.

What Has to be Done! And How it should be Done!

The alphabetical list of voters for each Polling Sub-division is to be published on or about the first day of June, and about five weeks thereafter the Court for the final revision is to be held.

Committees in each Polling Subdivision—as many as the circumstances of each locality may require—should meet within the first three of the five weeks and then take up the printed list for the Subdivision, examine it with the greatest care, going over every name, with a view of making sure—

(1) That none of our friends have been omitted. (In-ome voters, farmers' sons or owners' sons are most likely to have been overlooked.)

(2) That there are no mistakes in our friends' names or description of the property.

(3) The names of persons who are not entitled to vote—

(a) Because they are not owners, tenants, income-ers of a sufficient amount, owners' sons or farmers' sons, or who have parted with their property, or who for any cause (including alienage) should be struck off the list.

This must be done TWO WEEKS before the day ap-ointed for the sitting of the Court, for when the informa- on has thus been obtained, the next step is—

To Prepare a Notice or Notices

- (1) To add names ;
- (2) To amend or correct mistakes ; and
- (3) To strike off names.

Which notices must be left with the Revising Officer, sent by registered letter to his address, at least two weeks (mark the time) before the Court sits.

In the case of a notice objecting to names being added, such notice must be given to the person whose name is objected to by (1) delivering the same to him personally, (2) by sending it in a registered letter to his last known post office address ; and this, too, must be done two weeks before the sittings of the Court.

Remember that the notice must be given by some elector—that is, signed by him—and that a copy of each notice must be kept for use at the Court.

It is recommended that, when possible, a Conservative lawyer be employed to look after these matters.

Arrangements for the Courts.

We have now, having passed the period for serving notices, come to within two weeks of the sitting of the Court, within which time the committees on the Polling Subdivisions should again meet.

But before meeting, the agent of the party resident at the place where the Revising Officer's office is situated should search at his office, and ascertain what notices of addition or objection to names the opposite party have sent to the Revising Officer.

And these should be sent by the agent to the Polling subdivision interested, for examination by the committees belonging thereto.

The committees should at these meetings prepare to support, by proper evidence, their own voters, and to prevent the striking off of the names of their friends who may be objected to by the opposite party.

The Sitzings of the Final Court.

At this sitting probably stricter evidence for adding names will be required than was accepted at the first court; but the kind of evidence, whether statutory declaration or by *viva voce* evidence, which the Revising Officer will have, should be ascertained in advance, and the requirements of the Revising Officer, whatever they may be, attended to.

Some person of sufficient experience, lawyer or agent, should attend the Court, to prosecute the matter for the conservative party, and whatever evidence is required should be secured in advance of the sittings of the Court; and subpoenas can be obtained from the Revising Officer for the necessary witnesses who won't attend without being summonsed.

The kind of evidence, and the nature of the evidence, to be adduced, must depend on the circumstances of each case.

For example, if the application was to add a person who had earned \$300 a year, he, or the person he worked with, would have to give evidence of the facts.

General Directions.

At the first sitting for the preliminary revision of the list, and at the open Court for the final revision, the Revising Officer can compel the attendance and the examination of witnesses, the production of books and documents, and the taking of evidence under oath before him, and he has also the powers of a Court of Record. He may also award witness fees if he sees fit to do so.

Parties may appear before the Revising Officer, either at the preliminary or final revision of the list, in person or by agent, solicitor or counsel.

In conclusion, let the motto of the party be

Register! Register! Register!

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