The names of the qualified candidates are then printed on the ballots.

The Returning Officer has an odd distinction. He is not allowed to vote in the election unless there is a tie. On that rare occasion he casts the deciding vote.

He keeps the ballots in any case for six days - to allow for a recount. He then writes the name of the winner on the original Election Writ and sends it back to Ottawa to be published in the Canada Gazette. Candidates who polled less than half the votes given the winner forfeit their $\$ 200$, a device to discourage the frivolous from taking up everybody's time. By the time the writs are published, Canada has had a new Parliament and possibly a new Prime Minister for some time, since in practice the Prime Minister is sworn in by the Governor General before the writs arrive.

## [almost everybody votes]

canada, like most democracies, has gradually broadened its voter base.


In the 1940's there were still some singular restrictions - the Japanese, who had been interned after Pearl Harbor, were barred in all Provinces. Eskimos were barred and so were Indians on reservations unless they had served in either World War I or World War II. In British Columbia, Chinese, Hindus, and members of the religious group called Doukhobors were barred.

In Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia the inmates of charitable institutions were not allowed to vote.

Today in a national election any citizen who has attained voting age and a British subject who has been a resident, not visitor, for a year or more may vote.* To vote in a particular constituency the voter must have been living there the day the Election Writ was proclaimed.

There are exceptions to the rules. No sitting Judges may vote. The Returning Officer, as noted, may not vote on Election Day. Those officially

* Under the new Election Act, this "British" exception will not prevail in future elections.


