

that he is acting as agent for the opposing Candidate should, before being allowed to vote, be sworn, as in many cases persons who would not dare to present themselves to vote where they are known take these means of slipping in their vote without running the risk of being sworn.

Voters Unable to Mark the Ballot Papers.

Any person who from blindness, or other physical cause, *or who is unable to read*, can have the ballot marked by the Deputy Returning Officer; but the sworn agents of each Candidate *must be present* at the time to see that the D. R. O. acts fairly, and the voter must make oath (in the Form U) as to his incapacity before being allowed to vote in this way.

(1) If a person finds that another person has voted in his name—in other words, that he has been personated—he is entitled nevertheless to insist on voting, but he must take the oath marked in the schedule.

Counting the Ballots.

The Agents must remain in the polling booths and see that the ballots are properly counted.

The ballots which are not to be counted are :

- (1) Those not supplied by Deputy Returning Officer.
- (2) On which votes are given for more than one candidate, except in Hamilton, Ottawa and West Toronto, where every elector is entitled to vote for two candidates.
- (3) On which anything is written or marked by which the voter can be identified.

The objections made to any ballot should be noted by the Deputy Returning Officer. It is the duty of the Agent to see that this is done.

Important.

Before leaving the booth the Agent should obtain, and safely keep, a written statement of the result of the poll, duly signed by the Deputy Returning Officer, the Poll Clerk, and the agents present who are willing to do so.

Changes.

The chief change in the law is that if a man is on the Voter's List he is entitled to vote, no matter whether his qualification is good or bad ; it cannot be inquired into, except as to his age and his being a British subject.