

The commanding officers then publish in their daily orders notice of the election, together with dates of nomination and polling days. They also advise war service electors that they may cast their votes before any designated commissioned officer during the period between the second Monday after nomination day and the Saturday preceding polling day. The Dominion Elections Act, 1938, has been amended to provide that nominations close 28 days before polling day in order that there will be sufficient time for the distribution of voting supplies to every commissioned officer designated to take the votes of war service electors.

At least two days before the period fixed for service voting, and every day thereafter until the Saturday preceding polling day, the commanding officer will publish in daily orders the days and dates on which voting may take place, the locations of the voting places and the hours during which war service electors may vote. This applies not only in camps or units, but in hospitals and convalescent homes where there are service electors.

The commanding officer is furnished with a list of the candidates for all constituencies, and the initials which denote the candidates' political affiliations appear after their names. This list, together with a card of instructions, must be posted on the bulletin boards and in other conspicuous places. The commanding officer then appoints a commissioned officer to take the votes. In a small detachment in which no commissioned officer is available, a non-commissioned officer may be appointed. The officer designated to take votes must be a war service elector himself, but not a candidate.

Each war service elector fills out a form certifying his electoral district, which is signed by him and by the commissioned officer designated to take votes. This form is printed on the back of the envelope which will carry his vote to his electoral district for counting.

After his declaration has been completed, the elector is handed a ballot. Because the men in a single unit may be voting for candidates in every electoral district in Canada, a standardized ballot is used. On it is printed, "I vote for ...," and the elector fills in the name of the candidate of his choice. He then folds his ballot, and places it in an inner envelope. He hands the inner envelope, sealed, to the commissioned officer who, in full view of the war service elector, places it in an outer envelope addressed to the special returning officer, seals it, and hands it back to the elector, who then mails it himself to the special returning officer whose name and address have been printed on the face of the outer envelope.

Votes mailed in Canada will be carried free of charge, and those mailed outside Canada will be stamped by the returning officer before being given out.

Any elector, civilian or war service, may act as representative of a political party at the taking of service votes on completion of a declaration, signed by himself, to the effect that he has undertaken to represent the interest of a certain party during the taking of the votes of war service electors in that voting place.

A war service elector who cannot read or write or is physically incapacitated from voting in the normal way may have the commissioned officer cast his vote for him in the presence of another elector chosen by himself who can read and write.

A war service elector on leave or furlough may cast his vote before any commissioned officer designated to take votes. War service electors who are at home during the election may vote as civilians, but this provision is limited to those 21 years or over.

Merchant seamen, Red Cross and St. John Ambulance workers, persons attached to overseas forces and members of the auxiliary services who are qualified to vote as war service electors, may vote before any commissioned officer designated to take votes. Canadians in the British forces may also vote under these regulations.