

votes, whilst another judge in the next county held that they were not good votes. It is to remove any doubt upon that question, in order that a man who has honestly voted shall not be deprived of his vote from any inadvertence on the part of the returning officer.

Mr. CAHILL: Is paragraph (b), subsection (5), the same as it was in the old Act?

Mr. GUTHRIE: It is the same except as to the number of the form; the forms have been re-arranged. In the old Act the form was Z. In this Bill it is BB. Otherwise it is the same.

Mr. COPP: That only applies to voters in rural sections.

Mr. GUTHRIE: I think this has general application. (Reading):

if a person representing himself to be a particular elector applies for a ballot paper after another person has voted as such person, he shall be entitled to receive a ballot paper after taking the oath.

Mr. COPP: Then paragraph (a).

Mr. GUTHRIE (Reading):

(a) in form AA, if his name is on the list of voters;

(b) in form BB, if his name is not on the list of voters; and,

(c) otherwise establishing his identity to the satisfaction of the deputy returning officer.

Mr. COPP: I understood from this Bill that the list in urban centres was completed and that persons could not vote unless their names were on the list.

Mr. GUTHRIE: In urban centres the list is completed when the judge finally revises it, or the revising officer. In rural polling divisions it is not so.

Mr. COPP: This would only apply to rural polling divisions?

Mr. GUTHRIE: In form AA if the voter's name is on the list of voters.

Mr. COPP: Very well then, form BB.

Mr. GUTHRIE: That could only apply to a man whose name is not on the voters' list.

Mr. SEXSMITH: Do I understand that a man may vote in rural subdivisions even if his name is not on the list?

Mr. GUTHRIE: The ballot goes into the box just the same.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: We have not reached the section dealing with that.

[Mr. Guthrie.]

Mr. GUTHRIE: No. It is section 63, we will come to it.

Mr. DENIS: From the reading of subsection (6) of this clause together with subsection (1) of section 60, paragraph (c), one might understand that the ballot proper is going to be numbered. Is that the purpose of the Act?

Mr. GUTHRIE: The counterfoil is numbered, not the ballot paper. The ballot paper itself is stamped and initialled. It is the duty of the deputy returning officer to tear that counterfoil off. Then it is destroyed.

Mr. DENIS: It is not to be numbered but it reads as if it were to be numbered. Although we have passed section 60 let us read these two sections together. Let us take paragraph (c) of section 60 which reads as follows:

—at the counting of the votes attempt to ascertain the number on the back of any ballot paper.

How can there be a number on the back of a ballot paper?

Mr. GUTHRIE: Unless it was inadvertently put in by the deputy returning officer.

Mr. DENIS: I would suggest to the minister that the paragraph should be made clearer. As it reads now, if a man were not perfectly well aware that the ballot should not bear a number on its back, the wording might make one believe that it should be numbered.

Mr. GUTHRIE: There is a number in the case where a man goes to the poll and finds somebody else has voted in his name. There is a number put on and that is entered in the poll book. That is provided for in the clause under consideration, clause 62.

Mr. DENIS: In that case the man's vote is not a secret any longer.

Mr. GUTHRIE: It is pretty secret.

Mr. DENIS: No, it is not secret. Suppose Jack Smith enters the polling place and you give him a ballot that is numbered 100. The ballot is put in the box and afterwards the box is opened and it is found that the number 100 is on the ballot of Jack Smith; then it is no longer secret.

Mr. GUTHRIE: Would you deprive that man of his vote or would you identify the vote? I do not want to deprive that man of his vote. If I go to the polling place and find some one has voted in my name I do not want to be deprived of my vote.