

An exception to the age of the voter is set forth, so that persons under that age who served on active service on or subsequent to September 9th, 1950, may vote.

Paragraph 22 provides that a wife of such an elector shall likewise be deemed to be a Canadian Forces elector, and entitled to vote at a general election under the procedure set forth in the Rules.

The significant phrase in the above rule is "under the procedure set forth in these Rules." The elementary requirement before being entitled to vote is to declare the ordinary residence of a voter, and this is provided for in paragraph 24, thus:—

"24. (1) Notwithstanding paragraph 21, a Canadian Forces elector, as defined in that paragraph, is not entitled to vote under the procedure set forth on these Rules, unless he or she;

(a) completes a statement of ordinary residence as provided in paragraph 25 or sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 36, and;

(b) specifies in a declaration in Form 7 the name of the place of his or her ordinary residence in Canada as shown by the elector on the statement referred to in clause (a)."

Sub-paragraph (2) makes similar provision for the wives of such electors, and the paragraph continues:

"(3) A Canadian Forces elector, as defined in paragraph 21 shall apply his or her vote only to the electoral district in which is situated his or her ordinary place of residence as shown on the statement made by such elector, under paragraph 25 or sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 36, and a Canadian Forces elector as defined in paragraph 22, shall apply her vote to the electoral district in which is situated the ordinary place of residence of her husband as shown by him on such statement."

It is provided in paragraph 25 that every person, other than a wife, shall forthwith upon his enrollment complete a statement of his ordinary residence in Form 16; or if he is a reservist on full-time service on Form 17. This statement is completed in duplicate and is kept on file at the appropriate Service Headquarters of the elector, the duplicate being retained at his unit headquarters with his other service documents. If an elector changes his residence provision is made in the Rules for a statement of this change to be completed at appropriate times; and similarly if a man has failed to complete a statement of residence on enrollment the omission may be made good.

If a Canadian Forces elector is at the place of his ordinary residence as shown on Form 16 or 17, on polling day he may vote as a civilian elector, provided his name, if his ordinary place of residence is in an urban district, is on the voters list.

All these preceding paragraphs deal with eligibility of the elector and to his entitlement to vote, to those things, in fact, which take place before the elector casts his ballot. At this particular moment we are not concerned with procedural matters; with the manner in which the ballot is actually obtained, marked by the elector, dispatched by him to the Special Returning Officer, checked by that official and the scrutineers, sorted into its proper electoral district, opened, and counted. These are the mechanics of the process of voting, and they must be followed in every detail if the result of ascertaining the views