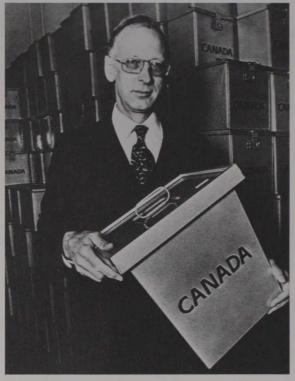
Who Votes?

[ALMOST EVERYBODY]



Jean-Marc Hamel, Canada's chief electoral officer, holds the new type of ballot box while standing in front of stacks of old ones.

Canada's electorate has expanded greatly in this century. Not only has the population more than tripled, but various anomalies and restrictions affecting Indians, Eskimos and some ethnic groups have been removed to ensure a universal adult franchise.

Though the tendency has been to add voters, there has been one recent reduction affecting some 560,000 British subjects. Until the passage of Canada's current Elections Act, Britons who lived in Canada could vote in Canadian elections. They can no longer. A few restrictions still apply to specific types of people: sitting judges and election officials, called returning officers, may not vote; nor may persons who are officially insane or in prison, or who have ever been convicted of engaging in corrupt election practices. The voting age, once 21, is now 18 everywhere.

Some people who cannot get to the polls or the advance polls—fishermen, mariners, prospectors, trappers, full-time students, ill or disabled people and members of air crews, forestry crews and topographical survey crews—may appoint another person to vote for them.

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