

Therefore, any such elector who happened to be at such place of ordinary residence on polling day was entitled to vote as a civilian elector if he had not already voted as an active service elector.

"(14) The counting of the votes cast by active service electors began at six o'clock p.m. on polling day, Tuesday, March 26, and was completed on Monday, April 1, 1940. The counting was done by scrutineers of different and opposed political interests, working in pairs under the supervision of the Special Returning Officer.

"(15) Reports of the voting were duly received from each Special Returning Officer on the latter date. These reports were compiled by the Chief Electoral Officer who, on the same day, advised every returning officer, by telegraph, of the total number of votes cast by active service electors, under the regulations, in every voting territory, for each candidate in the field. This enabled the returning officers to proceed with their final addition of the votes, which they had been directed not to hold before Tuesday, the 2nd April, 1940. Therefore, the taking of the votes of active service electors, within and without Canada, caused practically no delay in the declaration of the election of the members."

That is the memorandum dealing with the regulations in force in 1940.

The CHAIRMAN: That has summarized the provisions of the regulations. Are there any questions, gentlemen?

Mr. McCUAIG: I should like to ask if soldier votes did not change any constituency in 1940. You might find that out for us.

Mr. CASTONGUAY: I think there was one. One election was changed. That was Cumberland, Nova Scotia.

The CHAIRMAN: In Cumberland the soldiers' vote changed the result.

Mr. CASTONGUAY: In Cumberland one candidate had a majority before the soldiers' vote was given effect. But after the soldiers' vote had been applied, he was in a minority.

Mr. McCUAIG: You might get us particulars not only of that constituency but of any other constituencies which were fairly close.

Mr. CASTONGUAY: It did not affect the result very much in any other constituency.

Mr. MACNICOL: Is that not all in your election report?

Mr. CASTONGUAY: Yes. The figures of the vote are given in the report in detail, both the polling in Canada and in the United Kingdom.

The CHAIRMAN: It might perhaps be useful, Mr. Castonguay, if we had your report on the 1940 election embodied in our proceedings.

Mr. CASTONGUAY: It is quite voluminous. It is 800 pages.

The CHAIRMAN: I meant the report in so far as the figures are concerned for each constituency. That would not be very long.

Mr. ISNOR: It takes up the whole report.

The CHAIRMAN: No. There are 245 constituencies; and in Mr. Castonguay's report, if I remember reading it correctly, there is indicated the civilian voters and in brackets the active service voters.

Mr. CASTONGUAY: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: If we just include that, it would give us all the information as to that.

Mr. GREEN: That information is already published in the elections report.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.