

TASMANIA.

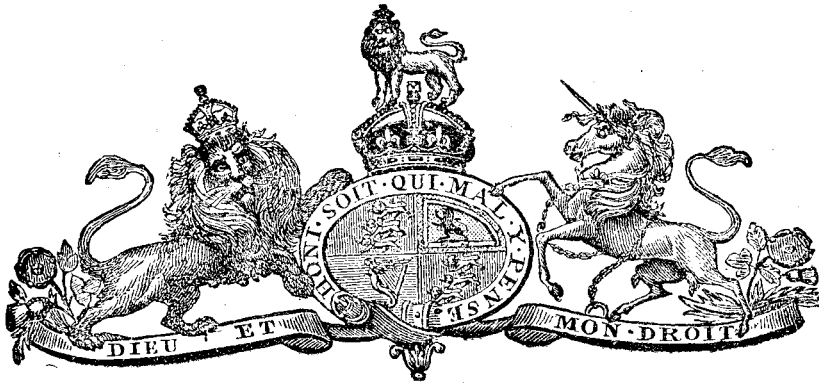
THE ELECTORAL AMENDMENT ACT, 1921.

ANALYSIS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Short title and incorporation with 7 Ed. VII. No. 6.</p> <p>2. Commencement.</p> <p>3. Repeal of Section 14 of the said Act. Assembly subdivisions to continue but to be known as subdivisions. Council subdivisions. Districts to be known as divisions. Boundaries of subdivisions may be altered by proclamation.</p> <p>4. Repeal and re-enactment of Section 6 of the said Act. Chief Electoral Officer.</p> <p>5. Repeal and re-enactment of Section 7 of the said Act. Returning officers. Assistant returning officers. Electoral registrars. Electoral registrar responsible to returning officer. Removal of officers appointed.</p> <p>6. Repeal and re-enactment of Section 15 of the said Act. Polling-places.</p> <p>7. Repeal and re-enactment of Section 16 of the said Act. Change of electors from one roll to another.</p> <p>8. Repeal and re-enactment of Sections 18 and 19 of the said Act. Division and subdivision rolls. Form of rolls.</p> <p>9. Repeal and re-enactment of Sections 2, 22 and 23 of the said Act. Persons entitled to have their names on roll. New rolls. Names to be inserted and omitted.</p> <p>10. Additions, &c., to new rolls. Objections and notices to have effect in relation to new rolls.</p> <p>11. Repeal and re-enactment of Sections 26 and 27 of the said Act. Inspection. Officers to furnish information.</p> <p>12. Repeal and re-enactment of Part V. of the said Act. Addition of names to rolls. Claims for enrolment, Assembly districts. Right to transfer : Assembly</p> | <p>Right to transfer : Council.</p> <p>Registration of claim.</p> <p>Reference of claims to returning officer.</p> <p>Penalty on officer neglecting to enrol claimants.</p> <p>Returning officers to place on Council roll names of persons on assessment roll entitled to be enrolled.</p> <p>Alteration of rolls.</p> <p>Alteration of roll by Chief Electoral Officer.</p> <p>Change to proper subdivision roll— Council. Assembly.</p> <p>Time for altering rolls.</p> <p>Alterations to be initialed.</p> <p>Lists of deaths and marriages to be forwarded.</p> <p>Returning officer to act on receipt of information.</p> <p>13. Repeal and re-enactment of Section 43 of the said Act. Objection.</p> <p>14. Repeal and re-enactment of Section 45 of the said Act. Notice of objection. Action where objection by officer is bad.</p> <p>15. Repeal and re-enactment of Sections 47, 48 and 49 of the said Act. Determination of objection. Appeal to court of petty sessions. Form of writs.</p> <p>16. Repeal of Section Sixty, and amendment of Section One hundred and Thirty-two A of the said Act.</p> <p>17. Repeal and re-enactment of Section 62 of the said Act. Qualification for nomination.</p> <p>18. Repeal and re-enactment of Sections 64, 65, and 66 of the said Act. Requisites for nomination. Form of consent to act. Mode of nomination.</p> <p>19. Repeal and re-enactment of Sections 78 and 79 of the said Act. Application for postal vote certificate. Authorised witnesses.</p> <p>20. Repeal and re-enactment of Sections 81 and 82 of the said Act.</p> |
|--|---|

- Issue of certificates and ballot-papers.
 Numbering of applications and certificates.
 Inspection of applications.
21. Repeal and re-enactment of Sections 87, 88, and 89 of the said Act.
 Directions for postal voting.
 Duty of authorised witness.
 Penalty for failure to post or deliver postal ballot-papers.
 Duty of persons present when an elector votes by post
 Scrutiny of postal ballot-papers
22. Repeal and re-enactment of Section 100 of the said Act.
 Lists of voters.
23. Repeal and re-enactment of Section 106 of the said Act.
 The polling.
 Hours of polling.
24. Repeal and re-enactment of Section 108 of the said Act.
- Where electors may vote.
25. Vote of person whose name is not on certified list, or has been struck out of certified list.
26. Repeal and re-enactment of Section 122 of the said Act.
 Polling-booths where elections held in some divisions only.
 Voting at adjourned polling.
27. Repeal and re-enactment of Section 145 of the said Act.
 Breach or neglect by officers.
28. Repeal and re-enactment of Section 151 of the said Act.
 Illegal practices.
29. Cards in polling-booth.
30. A person unable to write may make his mark.
31. Repeal and re-enactment of Form F in Schedule (3) of the said Act.
32. Repeal of Forms G, H, and I in Schedule (3) of the said Act.

T A S M A N I A.



1921.

ANNO DUODECIMO

GEORGII V. REGIS.

No. 57.

AN ACT to further amend "The Electoral Act, 1907." [14 February, 1922.] A.D. 1921

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

1 This Act may be cited as "The Electoral Amendment Act, 1921," and shall be read and construed as one with "The Electoral Act, 1907," hereinafter called "the said Act." Short title and incorporation with 7 Ed. VII, No. 6.

2 This Act shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation. Commencement, proclamation.

Electoral Amendment.

A.D. 1921.

Repeal of Section 14 of the said Act.

Assembly subdistricts to continue but to be known as subdivisions.

Council subdivisions.

Districts to be known as divisions.

Boundaries of subdivisions may be altered by proclamation.

Repeal and re-enactment of Section 6 of the said Act.

Chief Electoral Officer.

9 Geo. V. No. 69.

3—(1) Section Fourteen of the said Act is hereby repealed.

(2) The subdistricts into which each Assembly district was divided before the commencement of this Act under the authority of Section Fourteen of the said Act shall continue to be the subdistricts of such Assembly district until the boundaries thereof are altered by the Governor by proclamation; but such subdistricts shall hereafter be known and described as subdivisions.

(3) All Council and Assembly districts shall be hereafter known and described as divisions.

(4) Each Council and Assembly division shall be called by the same name as the corresponding district was called at the commencement of this Act.

(5) The Governor shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the commencement of this Act, by proclamation divide each Council division into subdivisions.

(6) Each subdivision of an Assembly division shall be called by the same name as the corresponding subdistrict was called at the commencement of this Act.

(7) Every person who immediately prior to the commencement of this Act was serving as a member of either of the Houses of Parliament for a district shall, upon such commencement, be deemed to be serving as such member for the corresponding division.

(8) The Governor may from time to time, by proclamation, alter the boundaries of any subdivision, or redivide any division into new subdivisions, or rename any subdivision.

(9) Wherever in the said Act, or in any rules, regulations, by-laws, proclamations, or notices made or given thereunder—

I. The word "district" occurs, the word "division" shall be substituted therefor:

II. The word "subdistrict" occurs, the word "subdivision" shall be substituted therefor.

4 Section Six of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor:—

"**6**—(1) The Governor may, on the recommendation of the Public Service Commissioner, and subject to the provisions of 'The Public Service Act, 1918,' from time to time appoint some fit person to be Chief Electoral Officer for the State, who shall have such powers and functions as are conferred upon him by this Act or the regulations.

"(2) Such Chief Electoral Officer may hold such office in conjunction with any other office not inconsistent therewith, and shall be paid such salary or addition to his salary as may be from time to time appropriated for that purpose by Parliament.

"(3) If at any time the Chief Electoral Officer is from any cause incapable of acting, the Governor may, on the recommendation of the said Commissioner, appoint some fit person to discharge the duties of the office temporarily, and while so acting the person so appointed shall have and may exercise all the powers, duties, and functions of the Chief Electoral Officer."

Electoral Amendment.

5 Section Seven of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor :—

“**7**—(1) The Minister, on the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer, may from time to time appoint—

- I. A returning officer for each division, who shall be charged with the duty of giving effect to this Act within or for his division, subject to the directions of the Chief Electoral Officer :
- II. Assistant returning officers to assist the returning officer. Each assistant returning officer may exercise all the powers of the returning officer subject to such limitations as are—
 - (a) Expressed in his appointment ; or
 - (b) Prescribed by the regulations ; or
 - (c) Directed by the returning officer :
- III. Electoral registrars to keep the rolls for specified subdivisions.

The returning officer shall act as electoral registrar to keep the rolls for all subdivisions of his division for which no electoral registrar has been appointed.

Each electoral registrar shall be directly responsible for the due discharge of his duties to the returning officer of the division, and the duties of such electoral registrar shall be as prescribed.

“(2) The Minister, on the like recommendation, may from time to time suspend from office or remove any officer appointed under this section.”

6 Section Fifteen of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor :—

“**15** The Governor may, by notice in the ‘ Gazette ’—

- I. Appoint a chief polling-place for each division :
- II. Appoint such other polling-places for each division as he thinks necessary :
- III. In the case of any Council division, appoint polling-places outside of such division :
- IV. Declare polling-places to be polling-places for any specified subdivision :
- V. Abolish any polling-place.

Provided that no polling-place shall be abolished after the issue of the writ, and before the time appointed for its return.”

7 Section Sixteen of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor :—

“**16** When—

- I. A division is divided into subdivisions : or
- II. The boundaries of a subdivision are altered : or
- III. A new subdivision is proclaimed—

such changes as are thereby rendered necessary for the transfer of the names of electors from one roll to another shall be made in the prescribed manner.”

A.D. 1921.

Repeal and re-enactment of Section 7 of the said Act.

Returning officers.

Assistant returning officers.

Electoral registrars.

Electoral registrar responsible to returning officer.

Removal of officers appointed.

Repeal and re-enactment of Section 15 of the said Act.

Polling-places.

Repeal and re-enactment of Section 16 of the said Act.

Change of electors from one roll to another.

Electoral Amendment.

A.D. 1921.

Repeal and re-enactment of Sections 18 and 19 of the said Act.
Division and subdivision rolls.

Form of rolls.

8 Sections Eighteen and Nineteen of the said Act are hereby repealed, and the following sections substituted therefor :—

“**18**—(1) There shall be a roll for each Assembly and for each Council division.

“ (2) There shall be a separate roll for each subdivision (in this Act called a ‘ subdivision roll ’).

“ (3) All the subdivision rolls for a division shall together form the roll for the division (in this Act called a ‘ division roll ’).

“**19** The rolls may be in the prescribed form, and there shall be described therein—

i. In the case of Assembly rolls, the surname, Christian names, place of living, occupation, and sex of each elector:

ii. In the case of Council rolls, the foregoing particulars and also particulars of the qualification of each elector and the nature thereof—

and all rolls shall contain such other particulars as may be prescribed.”

Repeal and re-enactment of Sections 21, 22 and 23 of the said Act.

Persons entitled to have their names on roll.

9 Sections Twenty-one, Twenty-two, and Twenty-three of the said Act are hereby repealed, and the following sections substituted therefor :—

“**21**—(1) Any person qualified to vote at an election for the Council or Assembly, or who would be qualified so to vote if his name were upon a roll, shall be entitled to have his name placed upon One subdivision roll for the division—

i. In the case of an elector for the Council in respect of which he possesses a qualification :

ii. In the case of an elector for the Assembly, in which he lives.

“ (2) No person may have his name placed on more than One Assembly roll, or upon any Assembly roll other than that for the subdivision in which he lives.

“ (3) No person possessing more than One qualification within a Council division is thereby entitled to be registered more than once for that division.

“ (4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, any member of the Assembly may, if he so desires, have his name placed upon and retained upon the roll for any subdivision of the division which he represents, instead of upon the roll for the subdivision in which he lives.

“**22** New rolls for any subdivisions or divisions, and new rolls generally, shall be prepared whenever directed by proclamation by the Governor, by the persons and in the manner specified in the proclamation or prescribed by the regulations, and shall come into force at the date stated in the same or any subsequent proclamation.

“**23** In preparing new rolls—

i. The names of all persons—

(a) In the case of Assembly rolls, who appear to be qualified for enrolment, and who have lodged with the Electoral Registrar keeping the subdivision roll a claim in the prescribed form for enrolment;

New rolls.

Names to be inserted and omitted.

Electoral Amendment.

(b) In the case of Council rolls, who appear from any assessment roll in force in the subdivision to be qualified for enrolment for such subdivision, and of all other persons qualified for enrolment for such subdivision who have lodged with the Electoral Registrar keeping the subdivision roll a claim in the prescribed form for enrolment on the new roll—

shall be inserted :

ii. The names of all persons—

(a) Who, from information supplied by the Registrar-General, appear to be dead; or

(b) Who appear to be disqualified; or

(c) In the case of Assembly rolls, who do not appear to live in the subdivision—

shall be omitted.”

10 The following sections are inserted immediately after Section Twenty-four of the said Act :—

“ **24a** Upon the receipt by the Electoral Registrar of a new roll for a subdivision, the Registrar shall—

Additions, &c.,
to new rolls.

i. Make additions, alterations, and corrections therein; and

ii. Remove names therefrom—

pursuant to claims or notifications received by him between the date of the proclamation directing the preparation of new rolls and the date of the notification that the rolls have been prepared, where the additions, alterations, or corrections have not already been made in, or the removals have not been made from, the rolls.

“ **24b** Where objections have been lodged or notices of objection have been issued and action in respect of those objections or notices has not been completed prior to the notification of the preparation of new rolls, the objections or notices shall have effect in relation to the new rolls as if such rolls had been in existence at the time of the lodging of the objections or the issuing of the notices.”

Objections and
notices to have
effect in relation
to new rolls.

11 Sections Twenty-six and Twenty-seven of the said Act are hereby repealed, and the following sections substituted therefor :—

“ **26**—(1) The last printed copy of the roll for each division and of all supplemental prints shall be open for public inspection within the prescribed hours on at least Two days in every week at the office of the Returning Officer for the division without fee, and shall be obtainable thereat, and at such other places as the Chief Electoral Officer appoints, and on payment of such price as may be prescribed.

Repeal and re-
enactment of
Sections 26 and 27
of the said Act.
Inspection.

“ (2) Every roll kept by an electoral registrar shall be open to public inspection, without fee at such times and places as are prescribed.

“ **27**—(1) All officers in the service of the State, and all constables, and all officers in the service of any local governing body, and all occupiers of habitations, are hereby authorised and required

Officers to furnish
information.

Electoral Amendment.

A.D. 1921.

to furnish to the Chief Electoral Officer for the State, or any electoral registrar, all such information as he requires to enable him to prepare or revise the rolls.

“(2) All constables are hereby enjoined to assist any electoral registrar by making inquiries, collecting information, and otherwise, as he requests.”

Repeal and re-enactment of Part V. of the said Act.

12 Part V. of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following sections, numbered Twenty-eight to Forty-one inclusive, are substituted therefor, and shall constitute Part V. of the said Act :—

PART V.

ENROLMENT.

Addition of names to rolls.

“**28** Names may be added to rolls pursuant to claims for enrolment or transfer of enrolment.

“**29** A claim shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be signed by the claimant with his personal signature, and attested by a prescribed person, who shall sign his name as witness in his own handwriting, and shall be sent to the electoral registrar keeping the subdivision roll on which the claimant claims to be enrolled.

Claims for enrolment, Assembly districts.

“**30**—(1) Any person who would be qualified to vote if his name were upon a roll, and who lives in a subdivision of an Assembly division, and has so lived for a period of One month then last past, may claim to have his name placed on the roll for that subdivision.

“(2) The validity of any enrolment under this section shall not in any case be questioned on the ground that the person enrolled has not in fact lived in the Assembly subdivision for a period of One month.

Right to transfer Assembly.

“**31**—(1) Any elector whose name is on the roll for any Assembly subdivision, and who lives in any other Assembly subdivision, and has so lived for One month then last past, shall be entitled to have his name transferred to the roll for the Assembly subdivision in which he lives.

Right to transfer. Council
64 Vict. No. 5.

“(2) Any person qualified as an elector for the Council by virtue of Paragraph II. of Section Three of ‘The Constitution Amendment Act, 1900,’ and whose name is on the roll for a Council subdivision, and who has lived in any other Council subdivision for One month, may claim to have his name transferred to the roll for the Council subdivision in which he lives.

“(3) The validity of any enrolment under this section shall not in any case be questioned on the ground that the person enrolled has not in fact lived in the subdivision for a period of One month.

Registration of claim.

“**32** Upon the receipt of a claim for enrolment or transfer of enrolment, the Electoral Registrar shall—

- I. Note on the claim the date of its receipt by him; and
- II. If the claim is in order, and he is satisfied that the claimant is entitled to be enrolled, forthwith—

(a) Enter on the subdivision roll the name of the claimant and the particulars relating to him;

and

Electoral Amendment.

- (b) Notify the claimant in the prescribed form that he has been enrolled; and
- (c) In the case of a transfer of enrolment, give notice of the transfer to the Registrar keeping the subdivision roll from which the elector's name has been transferred; and
- (d) Where the claim relates to a Council subdivision file the claim in his office.

“**33** The Registrar keeping the subdivision roll from which an elector's name has been transferred shall, upon the receipt of notice of the transfer in the prescribed form, remove the elector's name from the subdivision roll kept by him.

“**34**—(1) The Electoral Registrar, on receipt of a claim, shall, if he is not satisfied that the claimant is entitled to be enrolled in pursuance of the claim forthwith—

- I. Refer the claim, with such observations as he thinks proper, to the Returning Officer for his decision: and
- II. Send to the claimant a notification in the prescribed form that the claim has been so referred.

“(2) After the Returning Officer has made such inquiry as may be necessary to enable him to decide such claim, he shall forthwith return the claim to the Registrar, and notify the Registrar of his decision, and, if he decides to reject the claim, the reason for such decision.

“(3) If the Returning Officer decides that the claimant is entitled to enrolment pursuant to such claim, the Registrar shall forthwith enrol the claimant and send to him a notification in the prescribed form that he has been so enrolled.

“(4) If the Returning Officer decides that the claimant is not entitled to enrolment, pursuant to such claim, the Registrar shall forthwith send to the claimant a notification in the prescribed form that his claim has been rejected, specify the reason for the rejection, and advise the claimant that he is entitled, at any time within One calendar month after the receipt of the notification, to appeal to a court of petty sessions for an order directing that his name be added or restored to the roll.

(5) Any officer who receives a claim for enrolment or transfer of enrolment and who without just excuse fails to do everything necessary on his part to be done to secure the enrolment of the claimant in pursuance of the claim shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Ten Pounds.

“**35** The Returning Officer of each Council division shall, on or before a prescribed date in every year, make out a list in the prescribed manner of all persons whose names appear upon any assessment roll in force as being the owners or occupiers of property of such description and value within such Council division as to entitle such persons to vote in respect of such division; and such Returning Officer shall, after the making of such inquiry concerning the said names as may be prescribed, place on the Council roll the names of so many of the said persons as appear to him to be entitled to be enrolled, together with the prescribed particulars.

Reference of claims to returning officer.

Penalty on officer neglecting to enrol claimants.

Returning officers to place on Council roll names of persons on assessment roll entitled to be enrolled.

Electoral Amendment.

A D 1921.
 —
 Alteration of
 rolls.

“**36**—(1) In addition to other powers of alteration conferred by this Act, an Electoral Registrar may alter any roll kept by him by—

- I. Correcting any mistake or omission in the particulars of the enrolment of an elector :
- II. Altering, on the written application of an elector, the original name, address, or occupation of the elector on the same subdivision roll :
- III. Removing the name of any deceased elector :
- IV. Striking out the superfluous entry where the name of the same elector appears more than once on the same Assembly subdivision roll or Council division roll :
- V. Reinstating any name removed by mistake as the name of a deceased elector :
- VI. Reinstating, by direction of the Returning Officer, any name removed as the result of an objection :

Provided that the Returning Officer shall not direct the reinstatement of any such name unless he is satisfied that the objection was based on a mistake as to fact, and that the person objected to still retains, and has continuously retained, his right to the enrolment in respect of which the objection was made :

- VII. Reinstating by direction of the Returning Officer any other name removed by mistake : and
- VIII. Removing a name from the roll by direction of the Returning Officer upon the certificate of the Chief Electoral Officer :

Provided that the Chief Electoral Officer shall not issue such a certificate unless he is satisfied that the elector has ceased to be qualified for enrolment on that roll, and in the case of the Assembly has secured enrolment on another roll :

Provided further that where a Registrar removes any such name he shall send by post to the elector whose name is so removed notice of the fact :

- IX. Substituting for the qualification of an elector on the roll for a Council division another sufficient qualification within the same division.

“(2) Council rolls may be altered by the Returning Officer by adding the names of any persons who he is satisfied are entitled to be enrolled.

“(3) No alteration pursuant to Subsection (1) shall, without the authority of the Returning Officer, be made at any time after Six o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the issue of the writ for an election, and before the close of the polling for the election.

“**37** A roll may be altered by the Chief Electoral Officer by striking out the name of any person, if he is satisfied that the person has ceased to be qualified for enrolment on that roll, and in the case of the Assembly, has secured enrolment on another roll.

Alteration of
 roll by Chief
 Electoral Officer.

Electoral Amendment.

“ **38**—(1) Where an elector’s name is on a Council subdivision roll on which he is not entitled to have his name placed, the Returning Officer may change the elector’s name to another Council subdivision roll for the same division on which he is entitled to have his name placed, and shall forthwith notify the elector of the change. A.D. 1921.

Change to proper
subdivision roll—
Council.

“ (2) Where the name of an elector has, pursuant to a claim, been incorrectly placed on the Roll for an Assembly subdivision other than the subdivision in which he was living at the date of the claim, and the elector was entitled on that date to have his name placed on the Roll for the Assembly subdivision in which he was living, the Returning Officer may, where the Two subdivisions are in the same Division— Assembly

- I. Direct the Registrar keeping the roll on which the elector is entitled to be enrolled to place the name on that roll, and to notify the elector of the change of enrolment: and
- II. Direct the Registrar keeping the roll on which the elector is not entitled to be enrolled to remove the name from that roll.

“ **39** Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained—

Time for altering
rolls.

- I. Claims for enrolment or transfer of enrolment which are received by the Registrar after Six o’clock in the afternoon of the day of the issue of the writ for an election shall not be registered until after the close of the polling at the election: and
- II. Except by direction of the Returning Officer no name shall be removed from a Roll pursuant to a notification of transfer of enrolment received by the Registrar after Six o’clock in the afternoon of the day of the issue of the writ for an election and before the close of the polling at the election.

“ **40** All alterations shall be made in such a manner that the original entry shall not be obliterated, and the reason for the alteration and the date thereof shall be set against the alteration, together with the initials of the Electoral Registrar. Alterations to be initialed.

“ **41**—(1) The Registrar-General shall, as soon as practicable after the beginning of each month, or at such other times as are arranged with the Chief Electoral Officer, forward to each Returning Officer in the State (either directly or through the Chief Electoral Officer, as may be arranged)— Lists of deaths and marriages to be forwarded.

- I. A list of the names, addresses, occupations, ages, and sexes and dates of death of all persons of the age of Twenty-one years or upwards whose deaths have been registered during the preceding month in respect of the division for which the Returning Officer has been appointed: and
- II. A list of the marriages of all women of the age of Twenty-one years or upwards registered during the preceding month in respect of the division for which

Electoral Amendment.

A.D. 1921

the Returning Officer was appointed, stating in such list the former name, residence, and occupation of each woman mentioned on such list, and also the name, residence, and occupation of the man to whom she is married.

Returning Officer to act on receipt of information.

“(2) The Returning Officer shall, upon receipt of information pursuant to Subsection (1), take action under this Act to effect such alterations of the rolls as are necessary.”

Repeal and re-enactment of Section 43 of the said Act.
Objection.

13 Section Forty-three of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following Section substituted therefor :—

“**43** The objection may be in the prescribed form, and shall be signed and made by an elector registered on the same subdivision roll, or by the returning officer or registrar, or by a member of the Police Force.

Repeal and re-enactment of Section 45 of the said Act.
Notice of objection.

14 Section Forty-five of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor :—

“**45**—(1) The Returning Officer shall forthwith give notice of the objection to the person objected to. The notice may be in the prescribed form, and be served by posting it to the place of abode for the time being of the person objected to, if that place of abode is known to the Returning Officer, or if it is not known, then to the place of residence appearing on the roll.

Action where objection by officer is bad.

“(2) Where the Returning Officer is satisfied that the ground of objection stated in any objection lodged by an officer is not a good ground of objection, he may dismiss the objection, in which case no notice of the objection need be given to the person objected to.

“(3) An objection on the ground that a person does not live in an Assembly subdivision for which he is enrolled shall be deemed not to be good unless—

- I. It alleges that the person objected to does not live in the subdivision, and has not so lived for at least One month then last past : or
- II. It alleges that the person objected to does not live in the subdivision and has obtained enrolment for some other subdivision.”

Repeal and re-enactment of Sections 47, 48, and 49 of the said Act.

Determination of objection.

15 Sections Forty-seven, Forty-eight, and Forty-nine of the said Act are hereby repealed, and the following Sections substituted therefor :—

“**47**—(1) On receipt of the answer of the person objected to, or after the expiration of Twenty days from the posting of the notice, the Returning Officer shall determine the objection, and if it appears that the person objected to is not qualified or entitled to be enrolled on the roll, shall strike out his name.

“Provided that no name shall be removed from a roll in pursuance of this section after the issue of the writ for an election and before the close of the polling at the election.

Electoral Amendment.

“(2) If any objection lodged by any person other than an officer is held by the Returning Officer to be frivolous, the person objected to shall be entitled to a reasonable allowance, not exceeding Five Pounds, and the Returning Officer shall award such sum to be paid by the objector, and in default of payment such sum may be recovered by the person objected to in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to him by the objector.”

A.D. 1921.

“48—(1) Any person—

Appeal to court of petty sessions.

i. Who has made and sent in a claim to be enrolled upon a roll, and who has not been enrolled pursuant to the claim : or

ii. Whose name has been struck off a roll by the Returning Officer upon an objection by any person—

may, at any time within One calendar month after the receipt of the notification of the rejection of the claim or of notification of the determination of the objection, as the case may be, in manner prescribed make application to a court of petty sessions, constituted by a police magistrate or any Two or more justices of the peace, who are hereby authorised to hear and determine electoral appeals, for an order directing that his name may be added or restored to the roll.

“(2) Where an objection under Division I. of this Part has been determined by the Returning Officer adversely to the person objecting, that person (not being an officer) may in manner prescribed apply to a police magistrate or any Two or more justices of the peace as abovementioned for an order sustaining the objection.

“(3) Where the application has reference to the decision of the Returning Officer upon an objection, the applicant shall as prescribed serve the objector or the person objected to (as the case may be) with notice of the application, and the person so served may appear, or may in writing authorise any person to appear on his behalf, to resist the application.

“(4) The Court may hear and determine any application under this section and make such order as it thinks fit as to the costs of the application, which may be recovered in a summary way, in the same manner as the costs of any other proceeding before the court.

“(5) The Clerk of the Court shall send by post to the Returning Officer a certified copy of the order of the Court, and it shall be the duty of the Returning Officer to make such entries (if any) upon the roll as are necessary to give effect to the order.

“(6) A police magistrate or Two justices of the peace authorised as abovementioned, shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be and shall have all the powers of a court of petty sessions.

“49—(1) Writs for the election of members of the Council or of the Assembly may be in the prescribed form, and shall fix the dates for—

Form of writs.

- i. The nomination :
- ii. The polling : and
- iii. The return of the writ.

Electoral Amendment.

A.D. 1921.

“(2) For the purposes of this Act a writ shall be deemed to have been issued at the hour of Six o'clock in the afternoon of the day on which the writ was issued.”

Repeal of Section 60, and amendment of Section 132A of the said Act.

16 Section Sixty and Paragraph II. of Subsection (1) and the whole of Subsection (3) of Section One hundred and thirty-two A of the said Act are hereby repealed.

Repeal and re-enactment of Section 62 of the said Act.

17 Section Sixty-two of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor :—

Qualification for nomination.

“**62** To entitle a person to be nominated as a candidate for election as a member of Parliament, he must be qualified under ‘The Constitution Act’ to be elected as such member.”

Repeal and re-enactment of Sections 64, 65 and 66 of the said Act.

18 Sections Sixty-four, Sixty-five and Sixty-six of the said Act are hereby repealed and the following sections substituted therefor :—

Requisites for nomination.

“**64** No nomination shall be valid unless—

- i. The person nominated consents to act if elected, and declares that he is qualified, under “The Constitution Act,” to be elected as a member of the Legislative Council or House of Assembly, as the case may be :
- ii. The nomination paper is received after the issue of the writ and before the hour of nomination : and
- iii. The person nominated, or some person on his behalf, deposits with the Returning Officer at the time of the delivery of the nomination-paper the sum of Fifteen Pounds in money or in bank-notes or in a banker’s cheque.

Form of consent to act.

“**65**—(1) The consent of the person nominated to act, if elected, shall be sufficient if he signs the form of consent at the foot of the nomination-paper, but the Returning Officer receiving the nomination may accept any other written form of consent accompanying the nomination-paper or received by him from the candidate that he may deem satisfactory, and his decision shall be final.

“(2) If any person so nominated is absent from the State at the time of his nomination, his consent to be nominated may be signified to the Returning Officer by letter sent by post or affixed to the nomination-paper, or by an ordinary message by telegraph, provided that the Returning Officer receives any such communication before the hour of nomination.

Mode of nomination.

“**66**—(1) Nominations may be in the Form F in Schedule (3), and shall—

- i. Name the candidate, his place of residence and occupation : and
- ii. Be signed by not less than Two persons entitled to vote at the election for which the candidate is nominated.

“(2) The acceptance of the nomination by the Returning Officer shall be conclusive that the nominators or some Two of the nominators are eligible to so nominate.”

Electoral Amendment.

19 Sections Seventy-eight and Seventy-nine of the said Act are hereby repealed, and the following sections substituted therefor :—

“ **78**—(1) Any elector—

- i. Who has reason to believe that he will not during the hours of polling on polling-day be within Seven miles by the nearest practicable route of any polling-booth open in the State for the purposes of an election at which he is entitled to vote : or
- ii. Who has reason to believe that he will throughout the hours of polling on polling-day be travelling under conditions which will preclude him from voting at any polling-booth at which he is entitled to vote : or
- iii. Who is seriously ill or infirm, and by reason of such illness or infirmity will be precluded from attending at any polling-booth to vote, or, in the case of a woman, will, by approaching maternity, be precluded from attending at any polling-booth to vote—

may make application for a postal vote certificate and postal ballot-paper.

“ (2) In the case of an application under Paragraph i. or Paragraph ii. of Subsection (1), the applicant shall state in the application the reason for his said belief.

“ (3) The application shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be signed by the elector himself, in his own handwriting, in the presence of an authorised witness, and must be delivered or sent, after the issue of the writ for the election and before the polling-day for the election, to the Returning Officer for the division for which the elector is enrolled or to some other Returning Officer if the elector has reason to believe that the application may not, in the ordinary course of post, reach the Returning Officer for the division for which he is enrolled so as to enable him to receive a postal vote certificate and postal ballot-paper from that officer in time to permit of the elector voting at the election :

Provided, however, that no application delivered or sent to a returning officer under this section shall be dealt with by such returning officer unless it is received by him before Six o'clock in the afternoon of the day immediately preceding the polling-day for the election.

“ (4) The authorised witness shall sign his name in his own handwriting on the application in the space provided for the purpose, and shall add the title under which he acts as an authorised witness, and the date.

“ (5) Any elector making a false statement, or any person inducing an elector to make a false statement, in an application under this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

Penalty : Fifty Pounds, or One month's imprisonment.

A.D. 1921.

Repeal and re-enactment of Sections 78 and 79 of the said Act.

Application for postal vote certificate.

Electoral Amendment.

A.D. 1921.

Authorised
witnesses.

“**79**—(1) Subject to Subsection (2) of this section, the following persons, if electors and resident in the State, are authorised witnesses within the meaning of this Act :—

- i. All Returning Officers, assistant Returning Officers, and officers of the Public Service of the State or Commonwealth permanently employed in the office of any Commonwealth electoral officer or the Chief Electoral Officer or any Returning Officer; all Commonwealth or State electoral registrars; all postmasters or postmistresses or postal officials in charge of post-offices; all police or stipendiary or special magistrates of the Commonwealth or State; all justices of the peace; all teachers in the employment of the Education Department; all officers of the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs; all members of the police force of the Commonwealth or State; all wardens of mines and their clerks; all legally qualified medical or legal practitioners; all officers in charge of quarantine stations; all officers in charge of lighthouses; all pilots in the service of the Commonwealth or State, or of any local governing body; all telegraph line repairers permanently employed in the Public Service of the Commonwealth, who are in charge of working parties; all railway stationmasters who are permanently employed in the Railway Service of the State; all superintendents of mercantile marine and their deputies while permanently employed in the Public Service of the Commonwealth or State; all naval commissioned officers in the service of the Commonwealth while employed on a ship of war; all legally certificated midwives; all matrons, sub-matrons, and nursing sisters in charge of, or employed in, public hospitals or public charitable institutions; all inspecting nurses employed in the service of the State; all nurses employed by the State in connection with any child welfare association; all nurses appointed by the Director of Public Health, as bush nurses: and
- ii. All persons or classes of persons employed in the Public Service of the Commonwealth or State who are declared by proclamation to be authorised witnesses within the meaning of this Act.

“(2) No person who is a candidate at any election shall be an authorised witness at that election.”

20 Sections Eighty-one and Eighty-two of the said Act are hereby repealed, and the following sections substituted therefor :—

“**81**—(1) The Returning Officer who receives the application as aforesaid, if he is satisfied that it is properly signed by the applicant elector and is properly witnessed, and that on the facts

Repeal and re-enactment of Sections 81 and 82 of the said Act.
Issue of certificates and ballot-papers.

Electoral Amendment.

alleged in the application the elector is entitled to receive a postal vote certificate, shall himself deliver to or post to the elector, and to no other person, a postal vote certificate printed on an envelope addressed to the Returning Officer for the division for which the applicant declares that he is enrolled, and one postal ballot-paper. A.D. 1921.

“(2) The postal vote certificate and the postal ballot-paper shall be in the prescribed form.

“**82**—(1) The Returning Officer shall number all applications for postal vote certificates and postal ballot-papers received by him in consecutive order, and shall number each postal vote certificate with a number corresponding with the number on the application. Numbering of applications and certificates.

“(2) The Returning Officer shall initial on the back all postal ballot-papers issued. The initials should be placed in such a position as to be easily seen when the ballot-paper is folded so as to conceal the vote.

“(3) All applications for postal vote certificates and postal ballot-papers received by a Returning Officer shall, if they relate to the division for which he is Returning Officer, be filed by him, or if they relate to another division, shall, after being indorsed by him with the date of the issue of the postal vote certificate and postal ballot-paper, forthwith be sent by him to the Returning Officer for that division, who shall file the same.

“(4) All applications for postal vote certificates and postal ballot-papers shall be open to public inspection at all convenient times during office hours, until the election can be no longer questioned.” Inspection of applications.

21 Sections Eighty-seven, Eighty-eight, and Eighty-nine of the said Act are hereby repealed, and the following sections substituted therefor:— Repeal and re-enactment of Sections 87, 88 and 89 of the said Act.

“**87** The following directions for regulating voting by means of postal ballot-papers shall be substantially observed:—

- I. The elector shall exhibit his postal ballot-paper in blank, and his postal vote certificate to an authorised witness:
- II. The elector shall then and there, in the presence of the authorised witness, sign his name in his own handwriting on the postal vote certificate in the place provided for the signature of the voter:
- III. The authorised witness shall then and there sign his name in his own handwriting on the postal vote certificate in the place provided for the signature of the authorised witness, and shall add the title under which he acts as an authorised witness, and the date:
- IV. In the case of any election for a division where only One member has to be returned, the elector shall mark his vote by writing on the ballot-paper, in the presence of an authorised witness, but so that he does not see the vote, the name of the candidate for whom he votes as his first preference opposite a square, and by placing the number

Directions for postal voting.

Electoral Amendment.

A.D. 1921.

1 within, or substantially within, the square; the elector shall also (where there are more than Two candidates) write the names of at least Two more candidates on the ballot-paper, and indicate the order of his preference for them by placing the numbers **2** and **3** within, or substantially within, squares opposite their names; the elector may also in addition write the names of as many more of the other candidates (if any) as he pleases on the ballot-paper, and indicate the order of his preference for them by placing within, or substantially within, squares opposite their names other numbers next in numerical order after those already used by him :

- v. In the case of an election for a division where more than One member has to be returned, the elector shall mark his vote by writing on the ballot-paper, in the presence of an authorised witness, but so that he does not see the vote, the names of the Three candidates opposite squares, and shall indicate the order of his preference for them by placing the numbers **1**, **2**, and **3** within, or substantially within, the squares opposite their names. The elector may also, in addition, write the names of as many more candidates as he pleases on the ballot-paper, and indicate the order of his preference for them by placing within, or substantially within, squares respectively opposite their names other numbers, next in numerical order after those already used by him :
- vi. The elector shall then and there, fold the ballot-paper so that the vote cannot be seen, and hand it so folded to the authorised witness :
- vii. The authorised witness shall then and there place the ballot-paper in the envelope addressed to the Returning Officer, fasten the envelope, and hand it to the voter, who shall forthwith post or deliver it, or cause it to be posted or delivered, to the Returning Officer :
- viii. If the elector's sight is so impaired that he cannot vote without assistance, the authorised witness, if so requested by the elector, shall act for him in the presence of a witness, and shall then and there fold the ballot-paper so that the vote cannot be seen, and deal with it in the manner provided in the last preceding paragraph.

“ **88**—(1) The authorised witness shall—

- i. See that the directions in the last preceding section are substantially complied with :
- ii. Refrain from looking at the vote given by the elector except where the elector's sight is so impaired that he cannot vote without assistance and the elector requests his assistance : and

Duty of
authorised
witness.

Electoral Amendment.

III. Not disclose any knowledge officially acquired by him touching the vote of the elector. A.D. 1921.

Penalty : One hundred Pounds, or Three months' imprisonment.

"(2) Any person to whom an envelope containing or purporting to contain a postal ballot-paper is entrusted by a voter for the purpose of posting or delivery to a Returning Officer, and who fails to forthwith post or deliver the envelope, shall be guilty of an offence. Penalty for failure to post or deliver postal ballot-papers.

Penalty : Fifty Pounds, or imprisonment for One month.

"(3) Any person present when an elector is before an authorised witness for the purpose of voting by post shall— Duty of persons present when an elector votes by post.

I. Obey all directions of the authorised witness :

II. Refrain from making any communication whatever to the elector in relation to his vote :

III. Refrain from assisting the elector or in any manner interfering with him in relation to his vote ; and

IV. Except as provided in Paragraph VIII. of Section Eighty-seven, refrain from looking at the elector's vote or from doing anything whereby he might become acquainted with the elector's vote.

Penalty : One hundred Pounds, or imprisonment for Three months.

"89 At the scrutiny the Returning Officer shall produce all applications for postal vote certificates and postal ballot-papers, and shall produce unopened all envelopes containing postal votes received up to the close of the poll, and shall— Scrutiny of postal ballot-papers.

I. Compare the signature of the elector on each postal vote certificate with the signature of the same elector on the application for the certificate, and allow the scrutineers to inspect both signatures :

II. If satisfied that the signature on the certificate is that of the elector who signed the application for the certificate and that the signature purports to be witnessed by an authorised witness, and that the elector is enrolled for the division, accept the ballot-paper for further scrutiny, but, if not so satisfied, disallow the ballot-paper without opening the envelope in which it is contained :

III. Withdraw from the envelopes bearing the postal vote certificates all postal ballot-papers accepted for further scrutiny, and without inspecting or unfolding the ballot-papers, or allowing any other person to do so, place them in a locked and sealed ballot-box by themselves for further scrutiny :

IV. Seal up in separate parcels, and preserve—

(a) All envelopes bearing postal vote certificates relating to postal ballot-papers accepted for further scrutiny : and

(b) All unopened envelopes containing postal ballot-papers disallowed : and

Electoral Amendment.

A.D. 1821.

v. Proceed with the scrutiny of the postal ballot-papers which have been accepted for further scrutiny.

Repeal and re-enactment of Section 100 of the said Act.

Lists of voters.

22 Section One hundred of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor :—

“**100**—(1) Lists of electors certified to by the Returning Officer shall, before the hour for commencing the poll, be delivered to the presiding officer at each polling-place for his guidance during the polling.

“(2) Such lists shall, except in the case of the polling-places mentioned in Subsection (3), be lists of the electors on the roll, enrolled for the subdivision for which the polling-place is declared to be a polling-place.

“(3) In the case of polling-places for a Council election appointed outside the division for which the election is to be held, such lists shall be lists of the electors on the roll for the division.”

Repeal and re-enactment of Section 106 of the said Act.

The polling.

Hours of polling

23 Section One hundred and six of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor :—

“**106** The polling shall be conducted as follows :—

I. Before any vote is taken the presiding officer shall exhibit the ballot-box empty, and shall then securely fasten its cover :

II. The poll shall open at half-past Eight o'clock in the morning, and shall not close until all the electors present in the polling-booth at Seven o'clock in the evening, and desiring to vote, have voted.

III. The doors of the polling-booth shall be closed at Seven o'clock in the evening, and no person shall be admitted after that hour to the polling-booth for the purpose of voting.”

Repeal and re-enactment of Section 108 of the said Act.

Where electors may vote.

24 Section One hundred and eight of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor :—

“**108** In an election, an elector may vote only at any polling-place declared by the Governor to be a polling-place for the subdivision for which the elector is enrolled.

“Provided always, that the regulations under this Act may provide facilities for enabling electors to vote at elections for the Council or for the Assembly at any other polling-place within the State, at which a polling-booth is open, and may provide for all matters (not inconsistent with this Act) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for the purpose of carrying this part of this section into effect, and in particular for the following matters :—

I. The form of ballot-paper to be used :

II. The method of dealing with the ballot-papers : and

III. The allowance or disallowance and counting of the ballot-papers.”

Electoral Amendment.

25 The following section is inserted immediately after Section One hundred and sixteen of the said Act :—

A.D. 1921.

“116a—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, when any person who is entitled to be enrolled on the roll for a subdivision claims to vote at an election for the Council or the Assembly at a declared polling-place for that subdivision, and his name has been omitted from or struck out of the certified list of voters for that subdivision owing to an error of an officer or a mistake of fact, he may, subject to the Act and the regulations, be permitted to vote if—

Vote of person whose name is not on certified list, or has been struck out of certified list.

I. In the case of a person whose name has been omitted from the certified list—

(a) He sent or delivered to the Registrar for the subdivision a duly completed claim for enrolment or transfer of enrolment, as the case requires, in respect of the subdivision, and the claim was received by the Registrar before the issue of the writ for the election, and he did not after sending or delivering the claim, and before the issue of the writ, become qualified for transfer of enrolment to another subdivision: or

(b) He was at the time of the issue of the writ, in the case of a Council election, entitled under the provisions of Section Thirty-five to have his name placed on the roll for the Council subdivision, and no other person has been enrolled in his stead in respect of the same qualification; or

II. In the case of a person whose name has been struck out of the certified list—

(a) His name was not, to the best of his knowledge, removed from the roll for the subdivision owing to objection, or transfer or duplication of enrolment, or disqualification; and

(b) He had, from the time of his enrolment for the subdivision to the date of the issue of the writ for the election, continuously retained his right to enrolment for that subdivision—

and makes a declaration in the prescribed form before the presiding officer at the polling-place.

“(2) Where a voter claims to vote under the provisions of this section, he shall mark and fold his ballot-paper in the manner prescribed in this Act, and return it so folded to the presiding officer.

“(3) The presiding officer shall thereupon, in the presence of the voter and of such scrutineers as are present, and without unfolding the ballot-paper, enclose it in an envelope bearing the declaration of the voter and addressed to the Returning Officer for the

Electoral Amendment.

A.D. 1921.

division for which the voter claims to be entitled to vote, and shall forthwith securely fasten the envelope and deposit it in the ballot-box.

“(4) The officer who is authorised under the provisions of this Act to open the ballot-box shall, without opening the envelope, forthwith transmit it to the Returning Officer for the division for which the voter claims that he is entitled to vote.

“(5) The returning officer, on receipt of the envelope containing the ballot-paper as aforesaid, shall, before opening the envelope or allowing any other person to do so, examine the declaration of the voter, and, if it is in order and he is satisfied, after making such inquiry as may be necessary, that the voter is a person to whom Paragraph I. or II. of Subsection (1) of this section applies, shall deal with the ballot-paper in the manner prescribed by regulation, and forthwith direct that the necessary correction be made in the roll by the Electoral Registrar, and the correction shall be made accordingly.”

Repeal and re-enactment of Section 122 of the said Act.

Polling-booths where elections held in some divisions only.

Voting at adjourned polling.

26 Section One hundred and twenty-two of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor:—

“**122**—(1) Where an election is being held in any division it shall not be necessary to open polling-booths at the polling-places for any other division for which no election is being held.

“(2) Where for any reason the polling is adjourned at any polling-place for a subdivision those electors only who are enrolled for that subdivision, and who have not already voted, shall be entitled to vote at the adjourned polling at that polling-place.”

Repeal and re-enactment of Section 145 of the said Act.

Breach or neglect by officers.

27 Section One hundred and forty-five of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor:—

“**145** ‘Breach or neglect of official duty’ includes—

- I. Any attempt by any officer to influence the vote of any elector, or, except by recording his vote, the result of any election:
- II. The disclosure of any knowledge officially acquired by any officer or scrutineer touching the vote of any elector:
- III. Any neglect or refusal by any officer to discharge any official duty, and any violation by any officer of any provision of this Act:
- IV. Any attempt by a person authorised or required by this Act to witness the signature of an elector on a postal vote certificate to influence the vote of the elector whose signature he witnesses.

Breach or neglect of official duty is punishable by a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Pounds, or by imprisonment not exceeding One year.”

Electoral Amendment.

A.D. 1921.

28 Section One hundred and fifty-one of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor:—

“**151** In addition to bribery and undue influence, the following shall be illegal practices:—

- i. Any publication of any electoral advertisement, handbill, or pamphlet, or any issue of any electoral notice (other than the announcement by advertisement in a newspaper of the holding of a meeting), without at the end thereof the name and address of the person authorising the same:
- ii. Printing or publishing any printed electoral advertisement, handbill, or pamphlet (other than an advertisement in a newspaper) without the name and place of business of the printer being printed at the foot of it.
- iii. Publishing in any newspaper any report of any speech of a candidate at any election, for the publication of which any sum of money or other consideration has been paid by, charged to, or promised by any person, unless the word ‘advertisement’ shall be legibly printed at the head of each column of each report.
- iv. Printing, publishing, or distributing any electoral advertisement, notice, handbill, pamphlet, or card containing any representation of a ballot-paper or any representation apparently intended to represent a ballot-paper, and having thereon any directions intended or likely to mislead or improperly interfere with any elector in or in relation to the casting of his vote:
- v. Printing, publishing, or distributing any electoral advertisement, notice, handbill, pamphlet, or card containing any untrue or incorrect statement intended or likely to mislead or improperly interfere with any elector in or in relation to the casting of his vote:
- vi. Printing, publishing, or distributing any electoral advertisement, notice, handbill, pamphlet, or card containing the name of any candidate for election without the written consent of such candidate.

“Provided that nothing in Paragraphs iv. and v. of this section shall prevent the printing, publishing, or distributing of any card, not otherwise illegal, which contains instructions how to vote for any particular candidate, so long as those instructions are not intended or likely to mislead any elector in or in relation to the casting of his vote.”

29 The following section is inserted immediately after Section One hundred and fifty-five of the said Act:—

“**155a**—(1) A person shall not exhibit or leave in any polling-booth any card or paper having thereon any direction or instruction as to how an elector should vote or as to the method of voting.

Penalty: Twenty Pounds.

“(2) This section shall not apply to any official instructions exhibited by proper authority at any polling-booth.”

Repeal and re-enactment of Section 151 of the said Act.
Illegal practices.

Cards in polling-booth.

Electoral Amendment.

A person unable to write may make his mark.

30 Section One hundred and ninety-two of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor:—

“**192** Except in the case of the signature by an elector to his application for a postal vote certificate, or on a postal vote certificate, any person required by this Act to sign an electoral paper in his own handwriting may, if he is unable to write, make his distinguishing mark thereon as his signature thereto in the presence of a witness, who shall sign the electoral paper as such witness.”

Repeal and re-enactment of Form F in Schedule (3) of the said Act.
Section 66.

31 Form F in Schedule (3) of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following Form F substituted therefor:—

FORM F.

“THE ELECTORAL ACT, 1907.”

Electoral Division of [*here insert name of Division*].

NOMINATION OF A MEMBER OF THE [*here state whether Legislative Council or House of Assembly*].

To the Returning Officer for the Electoral Division of [*here insert name of Division*].

We, the undersigned Electors on the Electoral Roll for the Electoral Division of [*here insert name of Division*], do hereby nominate [*Christian name, surname, residence, and occupation of person nominated*] as a Member of the [*here state whether Legislative Council or House of Assembly*] of the Parliament of Tasmania for the said Division.

Dated the _____ day of _____ 192 .

Signatures of Nominators.	Place of Residence.	Subdivision for which Enrolled.	Number on Roll

I, _____ of _____ consent to the above nomination, and to act if elected, and declare that I am qualified, under “The Constitution Act,” to be elected as a member of the [*Legislative Council or House of Assembly*].

[*Signature of Candidate.*]

N.B.—The Candidate’s consent to the nomination may be on a separate paper and in any form, but if given on the Nomination-paper in the above form its sufficiency is not to be questioned.

Repeal of Forms G, H, and I in Schedule (3) of the said Act.

32 Forms G, H, and I in Schedule (3) of the said Act are hereby repealed.