

when the Court is satisfied that the agent was accustomed to keep at all times considerable quantities of liquors on hand and to supply them freely to others in the way of hospitality or as a matter of business, and there is no evidence to shew that the treating was done in order to influence a voter or voters: *Glengarry case*, Hodg. 1; *Brecon case*, 2 O.M. & H. 44; *East Elgin*, Hodg. 769; *Welland*, Id. 50.

The same rule applies to treating when done in compliance with a custom prevalent in the country without express evidence of some corrupt intent in so treating; also to the supplying of meals at a private house to electors who have come from a distance, in the absence of evidence that this was done for the purpose of influencing the election: *Rochester case*, 4 O.M. & H. 157; *Dundas case*, Hodg. 205; *London case*, Id. 214.

9. The taking unconditionally and gratuitously of a voter to the poll by a railway company or an individual, or the giving to a voter of a free pass or ticket by railway, boat or other conveyance, if unaccompanied by any condition or stipulation affecting the voter's action in reference to his vote is not a corrupt practice, and the onus is on the petitioner to prove that any railway tickets supplied and used had been paid for: *Berthier case*, 9 S.C.R. 102; *North Perth*, 20 S.C.R. 33; *Lisgar case*, 13 M.R. 478.

10. Where a charge is made of an offer, not accepted, of money to influence a voter, the evidence is required to be particularly clear and conclusive: *South Grey*, Hodg. 52; *Prescott*, 1 Ont. E.C. 88; *Northallerton*, 1 O.M. & H. 167.

The witness in this case, whom the judges considered to be honest and reliable, said first that the agent, Fisit, told him that the other side was poor "but if you come with us we have lots of money," and afterwards testified: "He said our side was poor and that I wanted money and if I wanted to go on their side they would give me some money."

*Held*, too indefinite and vague on which to base a finding of a corrupt offer.

The respondent was nominated at a meeting of delegates from different portions of the constituency and, at a public meeting, after the close of the convention, he stated that he expected all the delegates to help at the election, and that he looked for assistance not only from them, but from all supporters of the government.

*Held*, that these and other general remarks made by the respondent were not sufficient to constitute all his supporters his agents, but that the persons promoting his election from a central agency or committee room in Winnipeg recognized and visited by him and persons sent out from that agency should be deemed to be his agents for the purposes of the election.

In the following cases agency was held to have been sufficiently proved:—

Alex. Smith, who went to a polling place on election day to look after it, armed with authority to vote there as the respondent's agent.