

LOCATION TICKETS :

1. Election of a candidate upon a majority obtained by votes upon location tickets, declared void, and the opposing candidate declared duly elected (Carleton case, 1832), 21.
2. Election of a candidate upon a qualification based, in part, on property held under a location ticket, declared void, and a new writ ordered (Lanark case, 1832), 22.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES :—See *Committee*.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE :

May not appear as Counsel before a Committee (Lennox and Addington case, 1841), 42.

NOMINEE :—See *Committee*.

NOTICE OF DAY OF ELECTION :

Being less than the time required by law, not sufficient to avoid the election unless the result thereof has been affected thereby (Cornwall case, 1848), 105.—(Stormont case, 1848), 110. (A delay was allowed in the latter case, to afford the Petitioners an opportunity of proving that the result of the election was affected, each petitioner being notified of the same.)

OATH :

Of Members declining to serve on Committees,—See *Committee* (4.)

Of Commissioners,—See *Commission* (2.)

Of Electors,—See *Evidence* (4.)

OBJECTED VOTES :

1. Committee not bound by a Resolution of the House, to refuse evidence as to votes not named in the lists interchanged between the parties (Durham case, 1825), 13.—The parties confined to the said lists, 14.
2. Committee decline to strike off votes which appear to have been given by women, and other votes claimed to be illegal, on the mere *prima facie* evidence of the poll book (Halton case, 1844-5), 59.
3. Evidence received by Committee in proof of delivery of lists of objected votes by agent of petitioner (Oxford case, 1844-5), 73.—Delivery thereof to the Clerk of the Agent for Sitting Member, at the said Agent's Office, decided to be sufficient service, and confined petitioner to such list, 75.