

## SITTING MEMBER—(continued.)

3. May not go into proof (upon no poll having been held in certain townships) that he still represents the majority of the electors; Election declared void (Lanark case, 1844-5), 84.
4. Confined to his declaration of qualification at the poll (York case, 1844-5), 64. Thereon declared disqualified; Petitioner (opposing candidate) declared duly elected, 66.
5. Does not appear to defend the seat (Waterloo case, 1849), 113.

SPECIAL RETURNS:—See *Return*.

## TIMBER :

Annual receipts from sale of timber on wild land, not to be estimated in valuing a freehold for giving a right to vote (Oxford case, 1844-5), 75.

## TREATING :

By Sitting Member, does not avoid the election (Lennox and Addington case, 1841), 44.

## VOTES :

1. On Location Tickets, declared to be bad,—See *Location Tickets*.
2. Of Aliens,—See Oxford case, 1844-5, p. 76.
3. Proved to have been given on property to which the parties had no title, by comparing the Poll Books with a list of all the patents issued in the locality in question (Waterloo case, 1849), 113.
4. On property not described in the Poll Book, admitted (Prescott case 1849), 119.
5. On property situate in another Township, admitted (*ib.*), 119  
See *Equality of Votes. Freeholders. Objected Votes. Returning Officer*.

## VOTERS :

An admission by a voter, subsequent to the election, that the vote given by him was illegal, cannot disqualify such vote (Northumberland case, 1825), 12.

An admission of a voter, so far as it may go to disqualify his vote, may be received in evidence (Durham case, 1825), 14.

## WITNESS :

1. Rejected as incompetent, on account of his having signed the petition (Lennox and Addington case, 1841), 43.—(Stormont case, 1848), 108.
2. Admitted to give evidence upon one of the charges, though present when evidence was received upon another charge (Lennox and Addington case, 1841), 44.