

petitioners as security for costs under section 14 of the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, although they have made the returning officer a party to the petition and claimed relief against him as well as against the respondent.

2. Unless the petitioner is shewn to have been completely ignorant of the contents of the petition which he has verified by his affidavit, the latter should be held to be sufficient: *Re Lunenburg Election*, 27 S.C.R. 226, and, in any event, where there are two petitioners and, as to one of them, no such objection is raised, the affidavit of that one is sufficient.

3. It is not incumbent on a petitioner to furnish the returning officer with money in advance to pay the expense of publishing the notice of the petition in a newspaper as required by section 16 of the Act, although the petitioner is liable for such expense.

4. As the Dominion Elections Act makes the Provincial lists the foundation of the Dominion lists, if the former are produced from the custody of the proper officer and proved to have been the official lists in force, no objections as to the regularity of these lists, by reason of alleged non-compliance with requirements of the Provincial statute, should be entertained or inquired into on the trial of a preliminary objection as to the status of a petitioner under the Dominion Controverted Elections Act.

The petitioners' names were on the certified lists of voters for the electoral district which were compiled and arranged by the committee of judges in Winnipeg to be transmitted by them to the clerk of the Crown in Chancery under sub-s. 10 of s. 9a of the Act. The clerk of the Crown in Chancery, however, in order to save time, requested the committee to hand the certified lists in Winnipeg to a Mr. McGrath who had been sent from Ottawa by the King's Printer to take charge of the printing of the lists in Winnipeg. The lists were then printed in Winnipeg under Mr. McGrath's supervision, and it was not until after the election was over that the certified lists reached the office of the clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

*Held*, notwithstanding this irregularity, that the certified list prepared by the County Court judges for transmission as above, and now produced from the custody of the clerk of the Crown in Chancery, was the original and legal list of voters for the electoral district, and that, as the names of the petitioners appeared upon it, they had established the fact of their right to vote at the election.