

Q. And if Lloyd George has twenty, there are twenty in that lot, and so on, and there are twenty ballots in the whole fifty without any second choice in your various piles. Where do you put these twenty ballots?—A. They will be retained as the quota of Bonar Law.

Q. You don't retain these in the quota? What you retain are twenty out of fifty, but in the distribution of those votes into piles where do you place the twenty?—A. You would sort them into a bundle for non-transferable ballots. As you were sorting the ballots you would find one was a bundle of plumper ballots, which you would catch in the sorting.

By Mr. Calder:

Q. If there were twenty-four in that first bundle, four of them would be non-transferable?—A. Yes, and you transfer the other ballots to the other second choice.

By Mr. Tweedie:

Q. On that basis you would have an extra pile, the name of each candidate for second choice plus a pile without any second choice at all?

Mr. CALDER: What is that question?

By Mr. Tweedie:

Q. Supposing there were six candidates, and each of the six candidates had a second choice, then you have one without any second choice. That would make seven bundles?—A. Yes.

Q. When you arrive at that stage how do you distribute them?—A. The non-transferable are retained to help make up the quota and then transferred from each of the other bundles a proportion to the second choice, and you arrive at that by dividing the surplus by the number of transferable ballots.

May I suggest that perhaps a study of that pamphlet will make it clear. It is much easier to read it and to get it by studying the pamphlet.

Mr. MANION: I think I understand Mr Tweedie absolutely. In the first place he tells us there were fifty second choice—the man had fifty first choice and fifty second choice, but he only needs twenty first choice, so that out of the fifty second choice he can transfer only thirty. He has thirty second choice transferred, because there were fifty votes and there are only twenty needed, so that he can transfer only thirty of those so he has available for transfer in proportion as thirty is to fifty, but in the case you mention where there are only thirty he has thirty to transfer anyhow, therefore he transfers them all.

By Mr. Calder:

Q. Is it possible for an overwhelming majority of one party to elect their five members?—A. Yes. But it could only be in this case, if the party controlled at least ninety-one per cent of the votes. In fact to elect all five members the party would have to practically control the votes of the constituency.

By Mr. Calder:

Q. Let me ask one further question. Just what is meant by that next line?—
A. Transferable votes? ?

Q. As a matter of fact you do not transfer fifty votes?—A. No, but they are capable of transfer. In this case, you see the whole fifty were marked with a second choice, therefore they are all capable of transfer.

By the Chairman:

Q. What in other words, if twenty of these were marked second choice, they would be retained and the others transferred?—A. Yes.

[Mr. Ronald H. Hooper.]