

8.10, No general ticket, the limited vote, the cumulative vote C 34710

Reminds me of single-member districts
of France. General ticket (abandoned after 1875)
several members elected of each constituency
but of U.S. etc common
minority not represented
but better men
elected in early history of states
Preceded the election then closed

Limited vote.

3 or more - 97% in U.S. & elsewhere
only 2 votes allowed
permits artificial representation of dominant parties but none of minority

Cumulative vote

each voter has no of votes = no. of representatives
they may concentrate on one & so act minority
adopted in Minnesota 1870
ministers don't elect many
the man who runs ahead of vote does so at expense of
his admissions & of his colleagues
party machine more conscious to make matter
of district large a decided advantage to small parties

Proportional Representation

Single transferable vote
with order of choices
the classical form of proportional representation

a difficulty - all votes to be brought to
the district to be
counted

White supported the proportional representation it and not cease being party

June 15/92 Hon. J. Munton, Glen
introduced bill - elect. of 1895 & 1896
p. 115

Report of the Committee 1895
p. 115