

"TIME TAKEN UNDER PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR THE COUNT"

(Messrs. Hoag & Hallett.)

In Cleveland (1st district) there were 35,564 ballots, making necessary 51 transfer counts, requiring 50 clerks, and taking 33½ hours of working time.

The largest count ever held in the United States was that in Cincinnati in 1925. There were 124,091 ballots, requiring 96 hours, spread over 12 days.

The largest "Hare" count prior to January 1, 1925, was that for Counties Tyrone and Fermanagh in the election of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, May 24, 1921. There were 84,792 ballots, number of transfers comparatively small, requiring 24 persons, who completed count in 35 hours.

The largest "Hare" count ever conducted, Irish Free State, September 17, 1925. There were 315,167 ballots. There were 76 candidates—all but nineteen (19) of whom had to be eliminated one by one.

The central count with an average daily force of 43 occupied fourteen (14) days.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION IN CANADA

Messrs. Hoag & Hallett—"Proportional Representation" (1926)

<i>Alberta:</i> Optional for municipal elections.. . . .	1916
Calgary (Provincial Elections)..	1916
Edmonton (Provincial Elections)..	1922
<i>British Columbia:</i> Optional for municipal elections.. . .	1917
Nelson..	1917
(abolished by act of Council—1919)	
Port Coquitlam..	1917
(abolished by act of Council—1921)	
New Westminster..	1917
(abolished by act of Council—1919)	
Mission..	1917
(abolished by act of Council—1921)	
West Vancouver..	1917
South Vancouver..	1918
Vancouver..	1920
(abolished by popular vote—1923)	
<i>Saskatchewan:</i>	
Regina..	1920
(voted to retain P.R.—1923)	
(abolished by popular vote—1926)	
Saskatoon..	1920
(voted to retain—1923)	
(abolished)	
Moose Jaw..	1920
(abolished by popular vote—1925)	
North Battleford..	1920
(abolished by popular vote—1924)	
<i>Manitoba:</i>	
Provincial Legislature—Winnipeg members.	1920
Winnipeg—Council school trustees.	