

The ballots having been distributed, marked by the voters and collected, the first operation is to sort out the ballots according to the first choice or No. 1 votes, paying no attention to the other choices. On the completion of this count of first choices the tally-clerks add up the total for each candidate, and announce the result, say as follows:

A	32
B	40
C	32
D	20

Total 124

The majority required for election is therefore 63. No candidate having this number of votes, the next step is to exclude the man having the smallest number of first-choice votes. This is D. The whole of D's twenty ballots are distributed amongst the three remaining candidates, according to the second-choice the voters had marked. Four go to A, five to B and six to C, making the totals thus:

A... ..	36
B	45
C	38

The reason why only fifteen of the twenty ballots are transferred is because five of D's supporters marked only first-choices on their ballots, thereby throwing away part of their voting power.

No candidate has yet a majority, and it is therefore necessary to exclude A, who is now at the bottom of the poll. Thirteen of his ballots go to B and eight to C. Wherever D's name occurs as second choice it is passed over, and the third-choice taken instead, because D, being "out," could not use it. The result of these transfers are as follows:

B	59
C	46

This elects B. Fourteen ballots which came from A could not be transferred at all, because the voters had not marked choices on them. They thereby put themselves in the

same position as if they had not voted, and their ballots became null and void. B has a clear majority of the good ballots which remained.

Another Illustration.

The following is an account of the recent election of three delegates by the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto to attend an important congress, which will show the Hare-Spence system in actual operation in the second of the cases above mentioned.

The instructions given to voters were as follows:

"Place against the names of three or more candidates the figures 1, 2, 3, etc., in the order of your choice: figure 1 against the name of the candidate of your first choice, figure 2 against your second choice, and so on.

"Your vote will count for one candidate only, and the several names that you write (or mark) are in the nature of alternates. You will not help any candidate by marking only one or two names, but will simply lose part of your voting power."

In the count, the first operation was to sort and tally the first-choices. The following shows names of candidates and number of first-choice votes received by each:

Bancroft	13
Kennedy	17
Gibbons	20
McCarthy	13
Glockling (Wm.)...	19
McDougall	5
Richards	5
Richardson	29
Sinclair	2

Total 123

There was only one spoiled ballot, and that came apparently from pure inadvertance on the part of the voter. He had marked correctly a good number of choices, but had put the figure "1" twice over.

When all the ballots had been sorted into these nine heaps, the next operation was to find the "quota," or number of votes which would ensure the election of one candidate. This was done by dividing the 123 ballots by three, the number of delegates to be elected; giving 41 as the