Q. Then, having ascertained the quota, the number of votes necessary to secure election. We find that Bonar Law has fifty ballots. He only needed twenty; so he has thirty more than he needed. If the election stopped there these ballots would be wasted to the Conservative party, and thrown away, so we transfer the surplus in a mathematical manner in order to do strict justice to all the candidates marked second choice. We do it in this way. First of all we will note the number of surplus votes of Bonar Law. He has thirty more than he needed, and the number of transferable votes he has is fifty——

By Mr. Calder:

Q. Each one that he has first choice on—has he the right to second choice too, when he is over the quota?—A. The fraction to be transferred is three-fifths, that is you have to transfer thirty out of fifty.

Q. Just one moment. Take Bonar Law. He got fifty first choice; he only required twenty first choice to be elected, consequently thirty of his first choices are taken away from him and distributed amongst the candidates of his party?—A. As indicated on the ballots themselves.

Q. As indicated on the ballots?—A. Yes, and the way in which you select which thirty are to be transferred is shown on this sheet.

Q. Is it not thirty of his first choice?—A. Oh, yes.

Mr. THOMPSON: They are all first choice.

By Mr. Calder:

Q. Let us understand this thing. Bonar Law has fifty first choice. He only requires twenty first choices to be elected. Do you take his thirty first choice and distribute those amongst the candidates of his party?—A. Yes, you take thirty of the fifty.

By Mr. Sinclair (Guysborough):

Q. As indicated on the ballot?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Calder:

Q. If there are thirty of his first choice and you distribute them as indicated on the ballot—how can they be indicated on the ballot?—A. By second choice.

By the Chairman:

Q. You give them to the voters second choice of the same party.

By Mr. Thompson:

Q. Are you not assuming there are fifty second choices also?—A. Yes, I am assuming that each of these ballots were first choice for Bonar Law, and second choice for somebody else.

By Mr. Calder:

Q. It is not thirty of his first choices?—A. No.

Q. But if on thirty of these ballots the second choice is for a candidate of the same Party, then you distribute the second choice as indicated?—A. Exactly. Supposing you had a bundle of fifty ballots in front of you from which to take thirty to distribute. It is conceivable that the second choices or the thirty you take would be different from the twenty that you retained. In order to overcome that and do justice to all we adopt this manner of transferring. The fraction to be transferred is three-fifths. We find that Branbury was marked second choice on ten, Cecil on fifteen, and Chamberlain on twenty-five. To Branbury, we transferred of those ballots

[Mr. Ronald H. Hooper.]