candidates who are marked on the ballot papers as the voter's next choice. Again the votes transferred to candidates are added to the votes already obtained by them, and whenever a candidate's total is equal to the quota he is declared elected. In this way each quota of electors obtains one representative, and in building up these quotas the Returning Officer is guided always by the wishes expressed by the electors on their ballot papers.

### How the "Quota" is Ascertained.

The "quota" is the minimum number of votes which necessarily secures the election of a candidate. At first glance it would appear that the quota would be obtained by dividing the number of votes polled by the number of seats to be filled. But a smaller quota would suffice. If only one candidate is to be elected, it is quite clear that the quota is one more than half of the votes, for no other candidate can obtain this number. For instance, the candidate who obtains 51 out of 100 votes in a single-member constituency is sure of election. Similarly, in a two-member constituency any candidate who obtains more than one-third of the votes must be elected. The quota in this case would be one more than a third. If there are 100 votes, only two candidates can poll as many as 34 each. Similarly, in a three-member constituency, the candidate who obtains more than one-fourth (26 out of 100) is sure of election; and so on. In general terms, the quota is found by dividing the total number of votes polled by one more than the number of seats, and by adding one to the result so obtained.

### How Surplus Votes are Transferred.

Every transfer of surplus votes is carried out in such a way as to do even justice to all candidates who are marked as the next preference on the ballots of the successful candidate.

Suppose in an election a popular candidate "A" obtains 3,000 ballots when he only requires 2,000 ballots. He will be able to spare 1,000 or one-third of the whole of the ballots on which he has been marked with the figure "1".

The Returning Officer re-sorts all the 3,000 ballots according to the names marked "2".

Suppose the result is that

Candidate B is marked "2" on 2,400 ballots and
Candidate C is marked "2" on 600 ballots.

Candidate A can spare one-third of all his 3,000 votes. He can, therefore, spare to B one-third of the 2,400 in which B is second preference, i. e., 800. He can similarly spare to C one-third of the 600 on which C is second preference, i. e., 200.

Accordingly, 800 votes are transferred to B, 200 to C.

## The Scheme Works Easily and Fairly in Practice

There have been no practical difficulties in applying proportional representation in any of the many parts of the world in which it is in operation. The elector's task is quite simple. The details are for the returning officer only, and for those electors who care to study them. According to official reports returning officers have always made a point of executing their duties with accuracy and dispatch. The results are always fair. Every quota of votes elects a representative.

**Proportional Representation gives freedom of choice to electors, it gives justice to all parties, and will yield a House of Commons which will be a true expression of public opinion on the main issues of a General Election.**

---

## STAFF OF CENTRAL APPEAL JUDGE.

We hear a great deal these days about the work of the Central Appeal Judge of the Military Service Act and the Government is being criticized for the slow manner in which the appeals are being dealt with.

From a Return brought down and laid on the table of the House on April 4th, 1918, giving the number of persons employed and salary paid to each, in the office of the Central Appeal Judge we feel sure the public cannot say that the staff looking after this work is not large enough to do the work promptly, or the salary so small that those engaged are not encouraged to rush the work.

The following is a copy of the Return:—

J. Lorne McDougall, Clerk to the Central Appeal Judge, $250 per month.

P. M. Roy, Secretary to Central Appeal Judge, transferred from Supreme Court—No special remuneration.

Five barristers, engaged as counsel, $70.00 per week, salary and expenses.

Eight barristers, engaged as counsel, $84.00 per week, salary and expenses.

One agricultural examiner, $105.00 per week, salary and expenses.

One barrister, office of Central Public Representative, $85.00 per week salary and expenses.

One comptroller, $180.00 per month.

One stenographer, $150.00 per month.
Five stenographers, $110.00 per month.
Eleven stenographers, $100.00 per month.
One stenographer, $95.00 per month.
One stenographer, $90.00 per month.
Six stenographers, $85.00 per month.
Eight stenographers, $80.00 per month.
Three stenographers, $75.00 per month.
One stenographer, $70.00 per month.
One stenographer, $65.00 per month.
Two clerks, Filing Department, $125.00 per month.
One clerk, Filing Department, $70.00 per month.
Three clerks, Filing Department, $65.00 per month.
Ten clerks, Filing Department, $60.00 per month.
One clerk, Filing Department, $50.00 per month.
One index clerk, $90.00 per month.
Two index clerks, $60.00 per month.
One clerk, Record Branch, $90.00 per month.
One clerk, Record Branch, $85.00 per month.
One clerk, Record Branch, $50.00 per month.
Three copyists, $65.00 per month.
Six copyists, $60.00 per month.
Two copyists, $55.00 per month.
One messenger, $75.00 per month.
One messenger, $70.00 per month.
Two messengers, $60.00 per month.
Three messengers, $40.00 per month.

This amounts in salaries alone to over $11,500 a month in this one branch of the work connected with the Military Service Act.