

GENERAL ELECTION, 1900.

Parties	Votes Obtained	Seats Obtained	Seats in proportion to votes
Unionists	2,548,736	402	343
Home Rulers	2,391,319	268	327
Majorities	157,417	134	16

Other examples of a similar kind might be given from election returns in the British Isles.

How It Works Out in Ontario.

But coming nearer home we publish the following tables showing the results in two general elections:

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL GENERAL ELECTION, 1911.

Parties	No. of Votes	Seats Obtained	Seats in proportion to votes.
Conservatives	201,135	82	59
Liberals	141,140	22	44
Independents	19,691	2	3
	361,966	106	106

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL GENERAL ELECTION, 1914.

Parties	No. of Votes	Seats Obtained	Seats in proportion to votes.
Conservatives	269,918	85	60
Liberals	203,279	25	46
Independents	23,007	1	5
	496,204	111	111

To adjust these grave inequalities, to give each vote its proper value and to secure minorities in their citizen rights Proportional Representative is imperative. The influence of electoral boundaries in determining the results of an election has been proved to be harmful by the introduction of gerrymander, from which Ontario is not free.

The Conservative Gerrymander.

In 1908 Bruce sent two Conservative members and one Liberal to the Legislature. Subsequent to that election and prior to 1914