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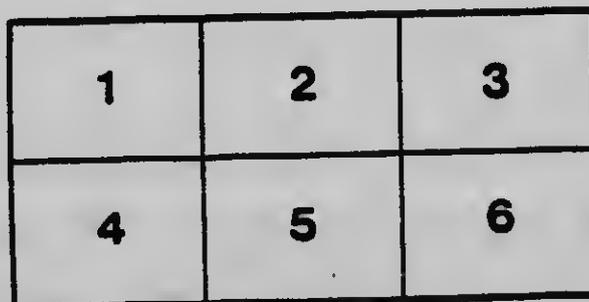
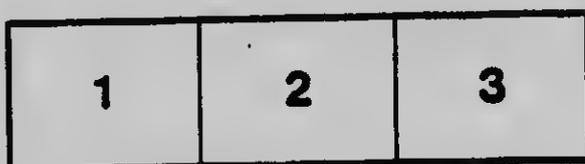
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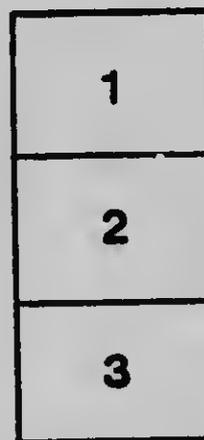
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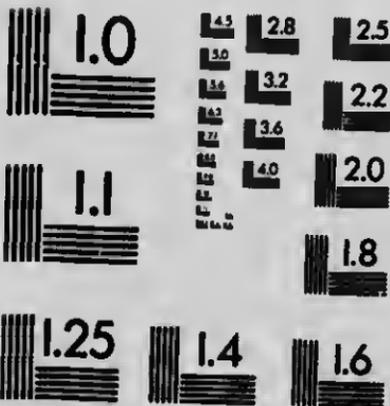
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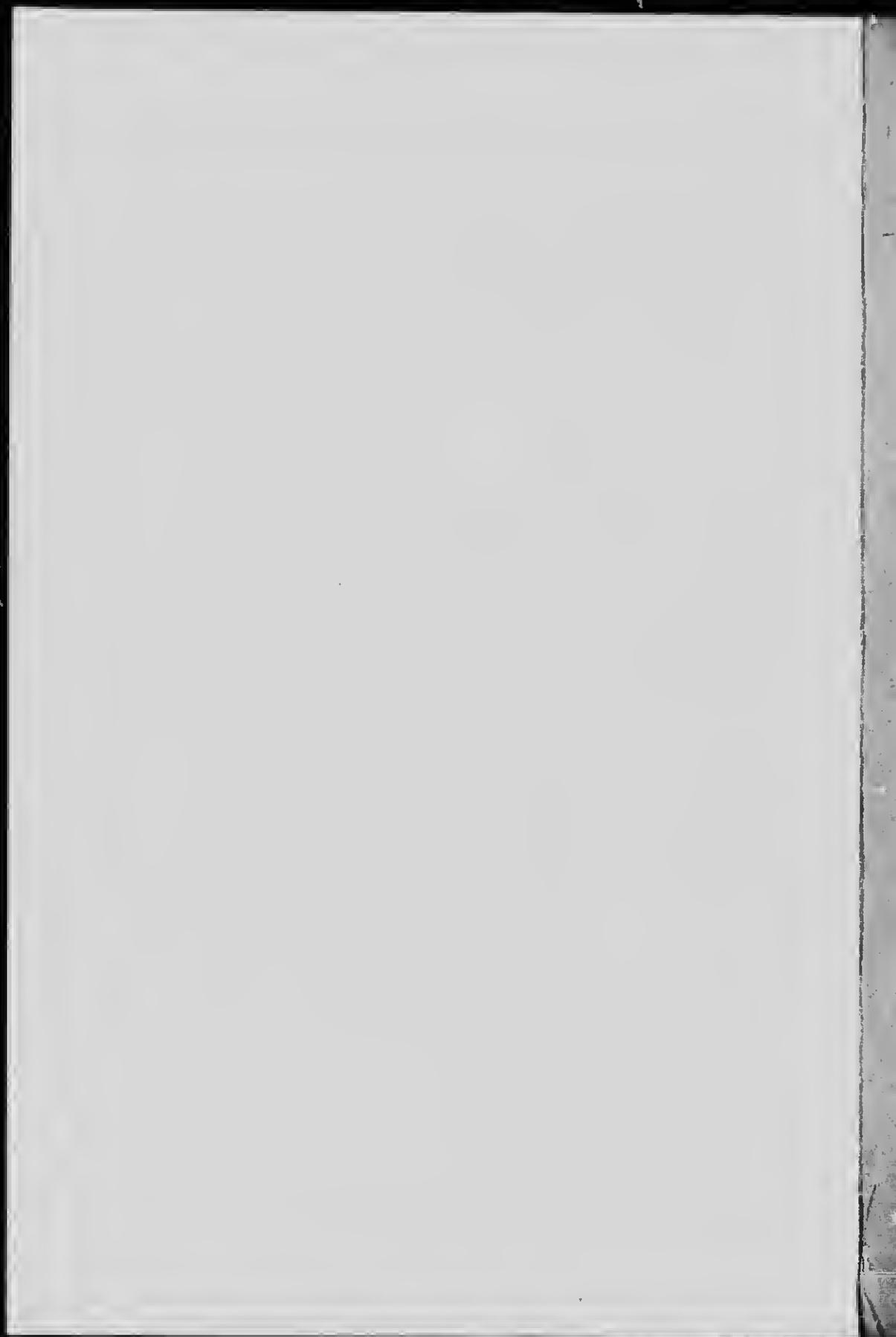
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Proportionate Representation

As the Basis of the Vote for

Grand Lodge Officers

AN ADDRESS

Delivered by M. W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson, P.G.M.,
at the Meeting of the Past Masters' Association
of the Toronto Districts, in the Temple
Building, November 28th, 1908.



TORONTO
1909

X



THE FOREWORD.

To the W.M.'s, Wardens and P.M.'s of the Grand Lodge of Canada:

Dear Sirs and Brethren,—The address within these pages has been prepared so that certain views of proportionate representation as the basis of the vote for Grand Lodge officers should be placed before my brethren of the Toronto Districts.

It has been suggested to me that I should send copies to the W.M.'s and P.M.'s of the jurisdiction, so that they too might be informed on a subject that will eventually come before Grand Lodge.

Every brother is entitled to his opinion. I am entitled to mine. I am assured that a very large number of W.M.'s and P.M.'s feel just as I feel on the subject. They know as well as I do that the system of election must sooner or later be changed—that we must conform to present day methods—that we must do fairly by the brethren entitled to vote at Grand Lodge, three-fourths of whom never cast a ballot under present conditions. We have the opportunity of making a change, of righting what is in my opinion a great wrong, and the sooner we get to work to right that wrong the better for the craft.

There are, no doubt, many who will disagree with me, who may not see as I do, and who may have suggestions of their own to make. I shall be glad to hear of any suggestions from the W.M.'s and P.M.'s who read this pamphlet.

It is only by full, free and frank discussion that we can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and then Grand Lodge will perhaps act.

Yours fraternally,

J. ROSS ROBERTSON.

1st January, 1909.

C 900693

ADDRESS

Delivered by M.W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson, P.G.M., at the Meeting
of the Past Masters' Association of the Toronto Districts,
in the Temple Building, November 28th, 1908.

R.W. Sirs and Brethren:—

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to meet the D.D.G.M.'s of the Toronto Districts and so many Past Masters assembled at the reorganization of the Toronto Past Masters' Association.

I am convinced that our meeting together will create a fresh interest in the work of Freemasonry in these districts.

We can, at these meetings, discuss anything and everything that will serve to better the condition of the lodges and to make our monthly meetings attractive and entertaining.

We can enjoy hearing historical papers, not only concerning Freemasonry in general, but more particularly the history of our institution in British North America, back to the days of nearly two centuries ago, when Annapolis Royal was the only centre of Masonic work in what is now the Dominion of Canada.

We can discuss and propose improvements in connection with the work in our lodges. We can consider, and perhaps formulate, changes in connection with the government of the craft: changes that may commend themselves to Grand Lodge.

Perhaps we may be able to improve its business methods and eliminate imperfections that may now exist in carrying on the work of the governing body of the craft.

We may by meeting together not only strengthen the bonds that unite us, but by kindly and frank discussion be able to do much for the betterment of the institution that we are so deeply interested in.

There are a score of subjects that present themselves for intelligent discussion and suggestion, and our talks will not be in vain if we try to reach conclusions in the spirit of unity that ought to prevail in our brotherhood.

When the D.D.G.M.'s, at whose request we meet here to-night, asked me as a former president of the Past Masters' Association, what questions might be discussed, I replied that there were many, but that no subject could be more important than the question raised by the system of nominating and electing officers in Grand Lodge, for, in my opinion, in our methods there should be a radical change.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

It is not the first time changes have been made in connection with the election of some of our Grand Lodge officers.

In 1884, the late R.W. Bro. James Bain gave a notice of a motion to the effect that the D.D.G.M.'s should be elected by the W.M.'s, Wardens and P.M.'s of each District, instead of by the W.M.'s and Wardens only. This change was adopted in 1885.

Then some years later it was proposed to elect the D.D.G.M.'s in the lodges of the Districts.

If I remember right, the notice never got any further than the agenda paper, but was withdrawn, and therefore not discussed in Grand Lodge.

In discussing the subject at the time with M.W. Bros. J. K. Kerr and Spry, R.W. Bro. Walkem, and other members in the Grand East, these brethren admitted that the proposal had its good points, but that it might be left over to see what the future would bring forth.

I said at the time that it was a move in the right direction, and that if P.M.'s were to have votes in the election of D.D.G.M.'s the elections should be held in the lodges of the District.

I was satisfied, in my own mind, that it was a good move, but that it was evidently ahead of the times.

At the same time I felt that the day would come when such a change, and even a greater change, might be made in the conducting of the elections of Grand Lodge.

Well, there is a time for all things, and as time makes us wise—perhaps we are now in sight of the time.

But if there were no change made in the mode of election of D.D.G.M.'s, there was another change in connection with our elections that did a world of good. It was that of changing from the separate ballot to the one ballot system.

For forty-two years Grand Lodge clung to the separate and perforated ballot, with the name of the office printed in front of a blank space on which the delegate wrote the name of the candidate he favored.

There never was a greater factor for evil than the use of that ballot. It was fruitful of such gross irregularities that to-day the older members of Grand Lodge express wonder at its long continuance in our business equipment.

I saw its evil effects the first year I attended Grand Lodge, nearly thirty years ago.

The exchange of ballots, the canvassing for votes and other irregularities that need not now be referred to, certainly prevented an honest expression of opinion in the selection of officers.

You will remember that in 1897, the ballot that I introduced in 1891, commonly known as the "Robertson" ballot, the one ballot paper, the solid ballot by which all officers and elected members of the Board were chosen, was adopted.

That ballot surely improved conditions, for it materially reduced the canvassing for votes and absolutely abolished the exchanging of ballots. Its use assuredly secured an honest election, for under the law each delegate's vote was checked before his ballot was deposited in the box.

Even under this one ballot system, minor irregularities have crept in, but these have been corrected by the vigilance of the Board of Scrutineers.

All this preliminary, however, leads up to the question as to whether the plan of nomination for office, the form of ballot paper, the manner of depositing and counting the ballot, in fact, the way by which we elect our Grand Lodge officers, is a satisfactory system. Does it ensure an election which can be said to be a fair and representative vote of the entire constituency of Grand Lodge?

Is our system of nominating and electing Grand Officers one that commends itself to those who desire to see officers elected by a ballot which represents in proportion to membership the votes of the W.M., the Wardens, and the P.M.'s of every lodge in the jurisdiction?

In my opinion, the vote as now cast, is not a representative vote. Did I say a representative vote? No, far from it, for unless every W.M., Warden and F.M. attended Grand Lodge, there never has been, and never could be, under the present methods, a vote, whether for election of officers or on any other business, that could in any way be claimed as expressing the opinion of the lodges which are on the roll of Grand Lodge.

Brethren may discuss this subject from sunrise to sunset, but until they determine to change the form of ballot, and to change the place of casting the ballot from Grand Lodge to the private lodges, things will remain as they are to-day.

It will be a surprise to you to know that, taking the last twenty years as an example, the proportion of Past Masters present at each meeting of Grand Lodge did not represent over twenty per cent. of the total number of P.M.'s and W.M.'s on the roll.

This fact is ascertained by a careful count of the P.M.'s and W.M.'s present at each annual communication during the past twenty years.

Now the faults of the present system are many. Let me enumerate a few.

You all know that Grand Lodge has no permanent place of meeting. This year it meets in London, next year it may meet in Toronto or Ottawa, or some other large city.

It has been generally claimed, but without any justification for the claim, that the movable Grand Lodge, "the movable feast," awakens a new interest in Masonry in not only the district which is the scene of the meeting, but in the surrounding Districts. Some brethren assert that the lodges of the locality in which Grand Lodge

meets, by reason of this meeting, have large additions to their membership, and as a consequence an improved financial position.

But the facts do not support any such claim, and a look at the records of the lodges will show that the itinerant movement has no bearing on the prosperity of the craft, either as regards membership or wealth.

On the other hand, in my opinion, the locality in which Grand Lodge meets, has a great deal to do with the vote, not only from a numerical, but from a representative standpoint.

There is never a fair representation of the representatives of the lodges—that is the W.M.'s and P.M.'s—at the annual communications, and under the movable system of election there never can be.

If Grand Lodge meets at Windsor, the returns of the scrutineers show that the lodges in the east and west and north of Toronto have a much larger representation than the lodges east of Toronto.

If at London, about the same proportion of representatives are in evidence.

If at Hamilton, the extreme west and north-west of the jurisdiction is not largely represented, while Toronto and a section to the east and north of Toronto is fairly represented, but the extreme east, say from Kingston east and north around Ottawa, has not a large representation.

If Grand Lodge meets at Kingston or Ottawa, the east is well represented. The lodges of Toronto and vicinity are only fairly represented, while the lodges west of Toronto have all a small representation.

Then again, when Grand Lodge meets in any of the centres named many of the lodges in remote parts of the jurisdiction send perhaps the W.M., perhaps one P.M., or are represented by proxy, and in many cases are not represented at all.

For example, in Niagara Falls, in 1908, 320 lodges were reported to be represented. Of these, however, only 215 were represented by their duly qualified representatives, consisting of 200 W.M.'s, 32 S.W.'s and 29 J.W.'s, total 261. The difference between 215 and 261, or 46, represents the number of lodges where W.M.'s and S.W.'s or J.W.'s, as the case may be, were present. Eighty-three lodges were represented by proxy, and 22 by P.M.'s only. The 22 are included in the 518 P.M.'s. Eighty-one lodges were not represented at all, so that only about one-half the number of lodges on the roll were really represented in Grand Lodge.

In Ottawa in 1907, out of 398 lodges on the roll, only 192 were represented by their regular representatives—80 being represented by proxy and 25 by Past Masters, while 101, or over one-third of the lodges of the entire jurisdiction, were not represented at all.

This statement is not made at haphazard, but after a careful examination of the returns, which show the lodges represented during a period covering the past twenty years.

Here is a table which absolutely proves my statements.

(See Table A in appendix.)

This table shows the number of P.M.'s and W.M.'s and Wardens present at each annual communication of Grand Lodge from 1908-1899, and in 1895 and 1893. I have just taken the returns of these twelve years to illustrate my contention.

The table also shows the P.M.'s who held proxies, but who are of course included in the number of P.M.'s counted at the head of each column.

Last year, that is in 1908, there were 779 voters present. Now, Grand Lodge had in that year say 3,200 P.M.'s, or eight to each lodge, which I think is a low average. There are 400 W.M.'s, and yet only 200 were present; 800 Wardens, and only 61 present—or a total of 4,400. This shows that only 17 per cent. of those entitled to vote were present. I am sure that this statement will surprise you, my brethren.

Then in 1907, at Ottawa, there were 632 voters present out of 4,400 or 14 per cent. In 1906, at Toronto, there were 994 out of 4,400, or 20 per cent. Then in 1905, at Hamilton, there were 1,083 out of the total, or 24 per cent. It was election year. In 1904, at Brockville, there were 714 out of the total, or 16 per cent. In 1903, at Toronto, there were 1,072 out of the total, or 26 per cent. It was election year.

Now let us go back to 1895, when the meeting was at Toronto. There were 796 out of 3,500, or 22 per cent., and in 1893, at Ottawa, 462 out of 3,300, or 14 per cent.

The figures point to the fact that at the twelve meetings of Grand Lodge selected the average attendance at Grand Lodge was about 20 per cent. of those entitled to vote.

I have made a close examination of the years from the beginning of Grand Lodge in 1855, and especially from 1870 to the present time, and I am certain that the deduction made from the years quoted will govern in regard to attendance in the other years of Grand Lodge. In fact, if an absolute analysis were made, for say the last forty years, I doubt whether the percentage of attendance would be up to that which I have allowed.

Is it not a grave reflection upon our institution—the most important of fraternal institutions in membership, and without peer in its influence for good in the community—that 80 per cent. of those who are called upon to take part in its government do not put in appearance at its annual communications?

Then we have had for years the curse of canvassing for office. There is but little of it in our private lodges, but in Grand Lodge the evil is appalling. I am told that in the pioneer days of Grand Lodge—the first twenty years—that canvassing or solicitation of votes, was an unknown quantity, but there has certainly been a

change, for Grand Lodge has not been free of this evil for the past thirty years.

The adoption in 1897 of the "solid ballot paper" greatly reduced irregularities; for ballots could not be exchanged or altered, and every delegate on casting his vote was checked off, so that none but the owner of the ballot could cast a ballot.

But even with all the advantages of the one ballot system it takes at least three hours before the result of the election can be determined.

A further point against the present system is that a host of brethren come to Grand Lodge and devote most of their time, not to the business that is being discussed at Grand Lodge, but to the canvassing for friends who are candidates for office.

You know that on the first day of our annual communication, while the representation is large, the rush comes on the morning of the second day, and this rush represents at least 25 per cent. of the gross attendance at Grand Lodge.

The election is held as the first order of business.

The Grand Master is elected by acclamation, for within my recollection there was never but one contest for the office of G.M., and that was for a second term, at London, in 1883.

Let us just see how our present system works out at an election.

Take the vote for G.S.W.—say that there are three candidates, viz., A, B and C.

The ballots are cast and counted. There is a large vote for all, but no candidate has a majority of votes, and it is, therefore, necessary to have a second ballot.

Many of the delegates knowing that it will take a couple of hours or more to count the ballot, leave Grand Lodge. They are not present when the second ballot is ordered. They may have gone home.

The count shows that A, who had the majority on the first ballot, is now second, or perhaps third on the list, and that B or C may be elected.

Indeed, the result sometimes is that a brother who is third on the first ballot may be elected on a second ballot. Cases have occurred when brethren who were third on the first ballot have been elected on a third ballot.

In other words, a candidate who would have had a majority of votes, if the brethren who voted for him on the first or second ballot had remained, is not elected.

This applies partially to candidates nominated by the brethren in large cities where there are many lodges. In cases where the P.M.'s in those cities are united, as they generally are, Grand Lodge being held in their own city, they are at their own hearths and fire-sides, and have no reason for leaving Grand Lodge, and their candidate is elected.

I don't say for a moment that the brother or brethren so elected are not eminently qualified for the office, indeed I know of cases where the best men were so elected, but I do say that the vote for such was not representative of those who were registered and were entitled to vote. It was certainly not a vote that represented the voice of the P.M.'s, W.M.'s and Wardens who were entitled to vote in Grand Lodge.

Now I intend to propose that the system of nomination, the form of ballot and the counting of the ballot be entirely changed.

I know that this is a radical change, but "diseases, desperate grown, by desperate appliances are relieved or not at all." So it will be for the sovereign body to decide after I have, to the best of my ability, stated my case.

This is what I recommend in brief form:—

I propose that instead of voting for Grand Lodge officers in Grand Lodge, as at present, that we nominate our officers for the ensuing year at the close of each annual communication, and that we vote for all, D.D.G.M.'s included, in the lodges of the twenty-two districts of Grand Lodge.

I propose that on a fixed date after nomination the list of those nominated shall be sent to the private lodges, with ballots for the W.M. and Wardens and each P.M. whose name is duly returned as a member of the lodge.

I propose that the ballot shall be one ballot as at present, but in different form, following the Hare-Spence system of balloting, which is now used in large associations and societies on this continent.

Each W.M., Warden and P.M. shall have a 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th choice—the number of choices depends on the number of candidates for each office.

The ballots are cast, each ballot when cast being stamped by the Secretary with the lodge seal. These cast ballots, with the unused ballots, are placed by the Secretary of the lodge, in presence of the W.M. and brethren in a sealed envelope, in which is a certificate signed by the W.M. and Secretary, that the ballots were properly cast. The envelope is sent to the Grand Secretary.

The ballots are counted by the Board of Scrutineers on the Monday preceding Grand Lodge, and the results declared at the opening of Grand Lodge.

I propose to give notice of the following amendment to the constitution to bring this new system into operation.

ELECTION OF GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

1. The nominations for the election of officers of this Grand Lodge shall take place on the last day of the annual communication.
2. The Grand Secretary shall transmit to each candidate nominated a notice by registered mail of his nomination, on or before

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

the first day of April following, requesting his acceptance or declination of said nomination on or before the first day of May. The Grand Secretary shall not later than the fifth day of May transmit to the Secretary of each lodge ballots upon which are printed the names of the candidates who have accepted nomination for each contested office, arranged in alphabetical order, sufficient in number to supply each W.M., Warden and Past Master with a ballot.

3. At the regular meeting of the private lodges, held in May, all Past Masters in good standing who are present shall in open lodge proceed to vote for Grand Officers as follows: Each Past Master shall mark his ballot with the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., opposite the names of the candidates in the order of his choice. The Secretary shall then affix the seal of the lodge to each ballot, and shall immediately thereafter transmit the same by mail, with a statement, certified by the W.M. and Secretary, as to the number of ballots used.

4. The Board of Scrutineers shall meet at the hour of two o'clock p.m. on the Monday preceding the communication of the Grand Lodge, and the chairman shall unseal the envelopes in the presence of the Board and the candidates who may choose to attend, and proceed to count the ballots, as follows:—

First, they shall sort out all the ballots according to the first-choice votes for each candidate, no heed being paid at this time to the other figures.

If any candidate has then a clear majority of all the first-choice votes he shall be reported as entitled to be declared elected, and the count goes no further; but if no candidate has a majority, then the candidate who has the smallest number of these first-choice ballots shall be declared out of the count, and his ballots shall be distributed among the other candidates in accordance with the next choice thereon—that is, in this case, each candidate gets the ballots on which his name is marked as second choice.

If still no candidate has the required majority, then the lowest of the remaining candidates is eliminated and his ballots distributed to the others similarly. This process is continued until a majority is got.

5. In the election for such office the candidate having a majority of the votes cast shall be declared elected by the Grand Master.

6. Should all the candidates for any office decline the nomination, or be disqualified by removal from the jurisdiction, loss of membership, or other cause, the nomination and election for such office shall take place at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge following, and the voting thereon shall be confined to the delegates present in Grand Lodge, and shall be on the preferential system above described.

7. Should any officer elected fail to present himself for installation within thirty days of the time duly appointed for the ceremony, his office shall be declared vacant, and the delegates present shall

forthwith proceed to fill the vacancy by nomination and election on the preferential plan; provided, that if satisfactory cause for such absence be shown, the installation of such absent officer may take place at such time and in such manner as the Grand Lodge may direct.

8. At an election for Grand Officers in any private lodge, a Past Master not a member of such lodge, shall be permitted to vote, on presenting a certificate from the Secretary of his own lodge, that he is in good standing and entitled to vote at that election: which certificate shall be attached to the election return of the lodge in which said Past Master votes, and be transmitted therewith to the Grand Lodge.

Let me give you the procedure in counting the ballots:—

The ballots are handed by the Grand Secretary to the Chairman of the Board of Scrutineers of Elections at the meeting of Grand Lodge.

The chairman of the Board proceeds to open the ballots, ballot by ballot. Each voter has a first, second and third choice, according to the number of candidates.

The chairman calls the first choice for the name of the candidate voted, and as that ballot is called, it is recorded on the tally-sheets and placed on a file allotted to the candidate.

Understand all the first choice on the ballot papers are called first. If a candidate has the majority of all votes cast, he is declared elected.

But if none of the candidates have a majority of the votes cast, then the candidate having the fewest number of votes is dropped and the Chairman of the Board takes his ballots off the file and distributes them amongst the candidates, according to the second or subsequent choices thereon.

Then comes the next count. If no candidate receives the majority of votes cast, the same procedure is followed till there is an election, for when the last count is made someone must have a clear majority.

(See further details in appendix.)

Let me give you an example of a contest:—

There are five candidates, A, B, C, D and E, for one office.

The total vote is 1,500. A has on first choice 550, B 375, C 275, D 175, and E 125. There is no election, because no one has a majority.

Candidate E, with 125 votes is, therefore, dropped and his second choice votes are distributed among the remaining candidates. There is still no election, and candidate D, with 195 votes, is dropped and all his votes are distributed among the remaining three candidates. It should be noted that 20 of these 195 votes have come to him from E. If in the distribution of D's votes any are met with

in which E is second choice, they are passed over and the third choice taken instead.

There is still no election, and C's 348 votes are distributed between the two remaining candidates, and the result is that A has 882 votes and B 618, and A is therefore elected. As all the votes have now become concentrated on A and B, one or the other must have a majority.

Here is a tabulated statement, an example of a summary of the votes cast for election of Grand Registrar under the proposed plan:

SUMMARY OF VOTES CAST—ELECTION OF GRAND REGISTRAR.

	Total Vote 1st Count.	Votes Trans- ferred from E.	Total Vote 2nd Count.	Votes Trans- ferred from D.	Total Vote 3rd Count.	Votes Trans- ferred from C.	Total Vote 4th Count.
A.....	550	45	595	87	682	200	882
B.....	375	35	410	60	470	148	618
C.....	275	25	300	48	348	out	
D.....	175	20	195	out			
E.....	125	out					
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	1,500	125	1,500	195	1,500	348	1,500

The arguments in favor of this system of voting are just the converse of the objections raised against our present system.

Here are five tables, compiled from the proceedings of Grand Lodge, from 1889-1908. The figures speak for themselves.

Let us take the matter of representation in Grand Lodge. As I have before stated, I maintain that the lodges are not and never have been fairly represented in the annual communication.

One of the recognized landmarks of the institution is that every member shall have the right to be represented in the General Assembly of Grand Lodge.

While this is nominally the case, as a matter of fact a large proportion of the membership is deprived of their inherent right from the fact that the Grand Lodge meets so long a distance from their place of residence that it is too great a tax upon the lodges to send a representative.

The tables I have prepared show the vote cast in Grand Lodge by the representatives at the meetings held during the last twenty years, the figures covering the two districts in the extreme east and west, and also three districts in the centre of the jurisdiction.

(See Table B—Erie District—in appendix.)

Taking the figures for the Erie District, as all the lodges but two are over 20 years-old, it would be probably within the mark to say that in that district there are at least 240 Past Masters, or an

average of 10 to each lodge. It will be seen that when Grand Lodge met at Windsor in 1902, 77 Past Masters were present, and of these 28 hailed from the two lodges meeting in Windsor, while at the meeting held in 1907 at Ottawa only 8 out of the 240 P.M.'s were present from Erie District.

Again, at Windsor, in 1902, 143 votes were entitled to be cast, and all the lodges were represented, while at Ottawa 8 lodges of the Erie District were not represented at all, and only 52 votes were entitled to be cast.

(See Table C—Hamilton District—in appendix.)

In the Hamilton District, when Grand Lodge met at Ottawa in 1907, only 22 Past Masters were present, while at the meeting held in Hamilton in 1905, 205 Past Masters were present. At Ottawa in 1907 only 64 votes of Hamilton District were entitled to be cast, while 6 lodges were not represented at all, and 6 were represented by proxy; but in Hamilton in 1905 all the lodges were represented, only one being represented by proxy, and 268 votes were entitled to be cast. The 268 included the W.M.'s and Wardens.

(See Table D—Toronto District, II—in appendix.)

In the Toronto Districts it is interesting to note the figures of the attendance at the meeting in Ottawa in 1907 and the one held in Windsor in 1902, the Toronto District being situated about midway between the two places.

(See Table E—Toronto District 11a—in appendix.)

At Ottawa in 1907, 70 P.M.'s were present from the two Toronto Districts, and with the W.M.'s 165 votes were entitled to be cast, while in Windsor in 1902, 69 Past Masters were present, and with the W.M.'s 168 votes were entitled to be cast—about the same at Ottawa and Windsor. But at the meeting held in Toronto in 1906, 256 P.M.'s were present, and with the P.M.'s 387 votes were entitled to be cast. This shows that when Grand Lodge met at Windsor and Ottawa practically the same representation of P.M.'s (69 and 70) were present, while at Toronto in 1906 nearly four times as many P.M.'s were present.

(See Table F—Ottawa District—in appendix.)

In Ottawa District, when the meeting was held in Windsor in 1902, only 8 Past Masters were present, and 50 votes were entitled to be cast, while at Ottawa in 1907, 99 Past Masters were present and 144 votes were entitled to be cast.

The summary of the five tables confirms what I claim in commenting on the vote shown in each of the tables.

(See Table G—Summary of the Five Tables, B, C, D, E, F—in appendix.)

The summary shows that it is absolutely true that wherever Grand Lodge meets, the P.M.'s resident there have an undue ad-

vantage in the vote on any question—not only election of officers, but on any resolution that may be proposed in Grand Lodge.

Just examine the returns for the five districts I have selected and note the large vote polled in the various districts when Grand Lodge met in these districts, and at the same time the small vote polled in districts remote from the place of meeting of Grand Lodge.

Now, by the adoption of the system I propose, the lodges are all fairly represented in the vote, for in every lodge the P.M.'s, the W.M. and Wardens have the opportunity of voting in their own lodge, which as a general rule these brethren always attend on election nights.

Further, no combination could be made by any syndicate in Grand Lodge by which the country lodges would be placed in the position that they are in to-day. They have not now, for reasons already given, the representation in Grand Lodge that they should have. But they would have a fair representation if the vote were taken in the private lodges.

Then again, let me point out the time it takes to cast and count the ballots.

Even with the greatest expedition by the scrutineers it takes at least three hours, or practically half a day of time of Grand Lodge. This time, if my system were adopted, could be occupied by the delegates in attending to the discussion in Grand Lodge, for the vote would be counted by the Board of Scrutineers on the Monday preceding Grand Lodge. Another advantage would be that a Board of four would be sufficient to do the counting and the checking.

This proposed system would beyond doubt absolutely eliminate the canvassing at Grand Lodge. Any brother who has attended Grand Lodge during the past twenty years, knows that scores and scores of brethren start in as soon as they arrive, to canvass for their favorites, and when the election is over, yes, as soon as the ballots are cast, they leave Grand Lodge.

Some may claim that canvassing would still prevail. But if it did to any extent it would be not in one centre, where the entire vote of Grand Lodge could be canvassed. It would be distributed over 400 centres, that is in the lodges, and any canvassing there would be reduced to a minimum, and would be confined to the narrow limit of the lodge. Lodges would not be likely to canvass lodges.

There are not less than 4,000 P.M.'s affiliated with the lodges of this jurisdiction. An average of about 500 P. M.'s. have attended Grand Lodge for the past four years.

It was suggested by the committee in charge of the last revision of the Constitution that the P. M. vote should be eliminated from Grand Lodge the same as was done sixty years ago in some of the American jurisdictions.

But the Committee on Revision thought that this change would be defeated and the proposal was withdrawn.

It was claimed by those who favored this change that Grand Lodge was becoming too unwieldy and that business would be better conducted if there were fewer delegates.

Then if this proposed system is adopted the proxy vote should disappear, for the only reason a brother can have for appointment as proxy for his lodge is to vote in Grand Lodge at the election of officers.

The vote in Grand Lodge is by show of hands. A P. M. who holds a proxy has therefore only one vote on a show of hands.

If there was a provision for a vote by lodges then it would be a different matter.

REPRESENTATION ON THE BOARD.

Now let us consider the representation of Districts on the Board of General Purposes.

You are aware, no doubt, that for thirty years past there has been an overflow of criticism on this subject. The claim is made, and justly, that one district has more representation on the Board than another, that while some districts have occasional representation, others have never been represented. In the early period of Grand Lodge it was comparatively an easy matter to give, either by election or appointment, every district a representation, for the districts were few in number. The Province of Canada East, now Quebec, was in our Grand Lodge at that time.

In 1856, we started out with seven Districts, three of which were in Canada East, but there was no Board, for all reports were considered by a special committee appointed for that purpose.

Then a General Committee or Board was proposed in 1861, and in 1862 the first Board was formed, although in 1863 an effort was made to go back to the committee system. In 1862 there were eleven Districts with five elected and five appointed members, and from 1867 up to 1870 the Districts increased to sixteen, which included three in Canada East, under one D.D.G.M.

Then came the erection of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and this was followed by an increase in the number of Districts now on the roll.

It seems to me that in regard to representation on the Board the Craft in the various Districts should have at least the opportunity of having a representative from each District, if they so desire.

Let us examine the records of the last twenty years and I think it will confirm my opinion that these Districts have not had a fair share of representation.

(See Table H in appendix.)

Take the Erie District. The representation of this District has been held by the same two brethren for eleven years. For nine years the District was not represented on the Board.

St. Clair District until this year has been represented by one brother only. He has held office for eight years. For eleven years the District was not represented.

London has the largest representation of any District on the Board—forty-seven (47) in nineteen (19) years.

South Huron has been represented for ten years by one member, and for ten years was not represented, as the brother who was elected in 1905 was a resident of Toronto.

Wilson District, which from the figures, seems to have had a large share of the representation on the Board, has been represented by the same two members only, one of whom was a member continuously for nineteen of the twenty years.

Wellington, while a large and important District, has very little representation on the Board. It has only been represented five years out of the twenty, and has not been represented for the past four years.

Hamilton and Ottawa Districts seem to have been specially favored and have managed to secure a large representation on the Board. Hamilton had forty (40) and Ottawa fifty-one (51) in twenty years, and these held by less than five members.

The two Toronto Districts, while appearing to have a large representation, have just had the proportion which their membership entitles them to. There is more than one-sixth of the entire membership of the jurisdiction in the two Toronto Districts. Toronto, No. 11 District, had forty-four (44), and Toronto No. 11A thirty-four (34).

In 1898 the Toronto District was divided, so from that year the representation on the Board comes from the divided Districts.

The Georgian Bay District has had twenty-nine (29) in twenty years. For the last two years it has been unrepresented.

The Frontenac District has had twenty-eight (28) in twenty years.

The Ontario District has had seven (7) prior to the formation of the Otonabee District in 1894. Since that time Ontario has had no representatives and Otonabee four (4).

The St. Lawrence District has had only two (2) in twenty years, and has not been represented for the last nine years.

The Nipissing District has had ten (10) in seven years held by the same two brethren for that period.

The Muskoka District with its group of lodges has never been represented.

The Eastern District and its group of fifteen (15) lodges has never been represented.

Now, it seems to me that it is time for a change, and this can only be attained by adopting the system of election that I propose submitting for the consideration of Grand Lodge.

The ballot I suggest would contain a list of nominated candidates arranged in alphabetical order.

The voter would simply put a cross (X) after the name of the one man he desired to have as his representative on the Board.

Under this plan each district would be proportionately represented. It would be impossible to elect three or four men from one centre unless that centre had about three-fifths or four-fifths of the membership. Then in counting the votes it takes only one-fifth of the time now required, because you tally one name instead of five for each ballot.

Then the vote for the five members of the Board can be greatly simplified and improved by giving each voter one vote only instead of five. With five votes, a bare majority of the voters can put in all the members, which is not fair representation. With one vote only, any one-fifth of the voters can elect one member, and the remaining four-fifths cannot interfere with their choice.

Therefore, if the brethren in one district were anxious to have their own representative on the Board, they could not be prevented from electing him if they numbered one-fifth of the votes—in fact, usually less, but I have taken the maximum figures.

CONCLUSION.

Now, my brethren, I have given you all I have to say at the present time on this subject.

Some of you may disagree with the form of my proposals, others may suggest amendments; but all will, I think, admit that the time has come when a change must be made.

The interests of the Grand Lodge are my interests.

In my forty years connection with the Craft believe me, I have never advocated any measure that I did not sincerely believe was for the betterment of our institution.

Even those brethren with whom I am not in favor will, I think, admit that I have earnestly endeavored to improve not only our fraternal but our business methods.

Personally you know I have nothing to gain by the suggestions I have made in advocating this radical change in our business methods.

Every P. M. in this room must admit that our business method in the matter of elections is one that should be improved.

We cannot go on as we have been going for the past fifty years.

To do so would be unfair to ourselves, to our sense of duty, to the sense of fairness that should prevail in selecting our Grand Lodge officers.

I do not say for a moment that when we look on our present and past rulers we have not had men of high repute and honor administering our affairs, but even these men were not selected by the representative vote of those entitled to vote in Grand Lodge.

The vote should be representative. Every W.M., each Warden and every P.M. in every lodge should have the opportunity of casting his vote in the selection of our rulers.

Every P. M. or W. M. cannot attend Grand Lodge.

Every W. M. or P. M. cannot afford the expense of attending Grand Lodge.

Why not therefore give all qualified brethren the opportunity, in their own Masonic home, their lodge rooms, of casting their votes for those who are to govern them?

The tables compiled show the absolute necessity for change. The evidence in favor of a change is overwhelming.

Any departure from strict justice in our plans and methods is foreign to the principles on which our institution is built.

The general welfare of the Craft should be our first aim—our only regard.

We are here to-day—others will succeed us in due course.

Let us act while we are here.

Let us show the Craft at large that when their time comes to rule we have framed a plan that will not only secure a representative vote in the selection of our rulers, but will show the younger generation of Craftsmen that when their time comes to add "P. M." to their names, they will know that the vote they cast is one of at least 4,000 who fairly represent the entire constituency of Grand Lodge.

J. Ross Robertson

P.G.M.

THE HARE-SPENCE SYSTEM

EXPLANATION OF ITS WORKING

Rules of the System Which it is Proposed to Adopt for Voting in the Grand Lodge of Canada.

In the election of a single officer, such as president or secretary, we find that the ordinary system has two disadvantages, namely: (1) It has the tendency to discourage the making of more than two nominations; (2) when more than two nominations are made the election may so result that the highest candidate has only a minority of the votes cast, thus making it necessary to hold a second or third election if the votes require a clear majority.

The preferential method of election is free from these defects. In Canada it is called the Hare-Spence system. It encourages freedom of nomination and gives always a clear majority at one balloting. It has been much used in actual elections, and has proved thoroughly workable and efficient. Following is a brief outline of the mode of operation:

Supposing that Smith, Brown, Jones and Robinson are candidates for the presidency of your organization. Then let each voter mark his ballot for all the candidates in order in which he prefers them. For instance, take a voter who wants Smith to be elected and who thinks Robinson the most objectionable of the candidates, and who prefers Brown to Jones. If the voting is done by writing the names on the ballots this voter will write his ballot thus:

Smith.
Brown.
Jones.
Robinson.

If printed or written ballots have been distributed, with the names in alphabetical order, this voter will mark his ballot as follows:

Brown	2
Jones	3
Robinson	4
Smith	1

At the close of the poll the votes are sorted out according to the "number one" votes for each candidate. Then the candidate who has the smallest number of these first choice votes is declared "out of the count," and his ballots are distributed among the other three candidates in accordance with the further choices of the voters as shown by the marking of the ballots. The lowest of these three remaining candidates is eliminated, as was the fourth, and his ballots are similarly transferred. Then whichever of the remaining two is found to have the greatest number of votes, transferred or original, is declared elected.

PRELIMINARIES.

The election is best conducted by a committee of four persons, one of whom acts as returning officer, one as assistant to him, and two as tally clerks.

When the ballots are not printed with the names of the candidates a blackboard and chalk should be provided, on which the names of the candidates are to be written as they are nominated.

Besides the usual ballot papers and pencils the other requisites are tally sheets and a sorting arrangement.

For the sorting a nest or row of boxes may be used, open in front and at the top; or a wide strip of stout paper, laid on the table and marked off into spaces or compartments each a little wider than a ballot paper. The name of the candidate should always be written in front of the box or compartment where his ballots go. If boxes are used a strip of paper or cardboard in front of them is suitable for this purpose. The names should be in alphabetical sequence.

Usually the returning officer calls the name and hands the ballot to his assistant, who sees that the right name has been called, and then puts the ballot in its compartment.

Tally sheets should be on horizontally ruled paper, which should also be ruled vertically into columns, two wide ones at the left for the names and first-choice tallies, and several narrower ones for totals and for tallies of transfers.

The names of the candidates are to be written in alphabetical order in the first column of the tally sheets. Tally clerks may be reminded of the proper mode of tallying. The first four tallies are down strokes slanting backward, and the fifth tally is a forward down stroke extending across the other four. Then leave a space and begin afresh when the sixth tally comes. This divides the tally into groups of five, so that they can be quickly and accurately summed up. At every fifth stroke the chief tally clerk calls out "Tally," which enables the clerks to check the accuracy of their work as it proceeds.

Among the preliminaries may be included checking-off or counting the persons entitled to vote, which is sometimes required.

RULES (SINGLE OFFICERS).

1. If the nominations are held at a meeting previous to the election meeting, and the ballots contain the names of the candidates, these should be in alphabetical order.

2. Before the ballots are distributed to the voters, the returning officer gives instructions to the voters substantially as follows:

(a) When the ballot contains no names:

"Write on your ballot the names of all the candidates in the order of your choice. Put first the candidate of your first choice, second the one of your second choice, and so on. You may omit one name. If, after writing the names you desire to change the order of your choice you may do so by the use of the figures 1, 2, 3, etc., and the figures will govern."

(b) When the ballot contains the names of the candidates:

"Place against the names of all the 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. You may omit one name."

And in each case:

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

These instructions will of course be omitted when the voters are fully familiar with them, as in the case of several elections during the same meeting.

3. The ballots having been distributed, marked and collected, the returning officer sorts all of them, according to the first choice votes, into as many compartments as there are candidates, paying no heed to other choices. As he does this he calls out each first-choice name, and the tally clerks keep tally accordingly. At the conclusion of this sorting they add up the tallies, put the totals in the proper column, and announce the number of first-choice votes received by each candidate.

4. No ballot shall be spoiled if the intention of the voter be clearly evident from his marking; and if part of his choices are vitiated by defective marking, the remainder of his choices shall be given effect to if possible.

5. If at any stage of the counting any candidate gets a clear majority of all the votes, the returning officer reports that such candidate is duly elected, and the counting thereupon proceeds no further, unless it

is desirable that the counting be continued so as to show the final standing of each candidate.

6. If by the operation of the foregoing rules no candidate has yet a majority, the tally clerks proceed to name the candidate who has the smallest number of first-choice votes. The returning officer then declares that candidate "out of the count," and the tally clerks write the word "out" opposite the name. The returning officer then transfers all the ballots of the excluded candidate to such other candidates as are marked second choice thereon, subject, of course, to being stopped by the operation of rule 5. As he does this he calls out the name to which each ballot is transferred, and the clerks keep tally in the column next beyond that containing the first-choice totals. With only three candidates, there will now be either a clear majority or a tie.

7. If there are more than three candidates, and none has yet a majority, the tally clerks add the transferred votes to the original totals, and announce what candidate is then at the bottom of the poll. This lowest candidate is declared "out" by the returning officer, marked with the word "out" on the tally sheets, and his ballots are transferred and tallied in the manner already described. If in the course of the transfers the name of a candidate already "out of the count" should appear, that name is passed over, and the name of the next choice is taken instead.

8. This process is repeated, if necessary, until only two candidates remain, and the one having a majority is the elected one.

9. A tie between two or more candidates is to be decided in favor of the one having the greatest number of original first-choice votes. If all are equal in that respect, then the greatest number of original second-choice votes decides; and so on with further choices, if necessary. If this will not decide the tie, then all the tied candidates are to be declared "out," unless the election of one of them is necessary to fill a seat, in which case it is a tie at the top of the poll, and rule 10 applies.

10. In the event of a tie at the top of the poll, and which cannot be decided by the operation of rule 9, the tie is to be decided according to the rule adopted by the organization using this method. Some organizations cast lots in such a case; others give the election to the order of the two candidates; others allow the chairman to give a casting vote, and others hold a new election to decide between the tied candidates only, no other candidate being voted on.

ELECTING COMMITTEES, ETC.

When two or more officials of equal powers are to be elected, such as trustees, auditors, members of a committee, etc., the old plan is for each elector to have as many equal votes as there are seats to be filled. This plan may be called the block vote, because each elector votes for a block of candidates. Its main disadvantage is that it gives partial and unfair representation. A mere section of the voters, who may be either a majority or a minority, can elect all the committee, or other representatives, thus disfranchising the rest of the voters.

This injustice is prevented if each elector has only one single vote; or, in other words, if he has to concentrate his vote on one candidate instead of splitting it up into fractions.

By the use of the single vote, if five committeemen are being elected, one-fifth or less of the voters can elect one man, and the other four-fifths cannot interfere with their choice. If six are being elected, one-sixth or less can elect one. And so on. In this way each successful candidate is elected by a separate and distinct group of electors. The voters who help to elect one man do not help to elect any other. This is proportional representation, and is much better than the way things are mixed up by the old method of the block vote. There is also the substantial advantage of a great saving of time, because only one vote has to be tallied for each ballot instead of five votes.

The single vote principle may be applied in several ways; either with or without additions and modifications.

Taking first the simple single vote, without addition or modification, we find that it has the merits of great speed and simplicity; that it usually gives a true proportional result; and that for the election of the Board of General Purposes of Grand Lodge the circumstances are such that there is no object in using a more elaborate system. We, therefore, give the rules for

THE SINGLE VOTE.

1. When two or more members are to be elected, each elector has one vote only.
2. If an elector marks too many candidates, the first one he marks is tallied, and the others disregarded. This prevents spoiling ballots.
3. In other respects the counting is conducted in the ordinary way, and the successful candidates are those who get the largest number of votes.

VOTES REQUIRED.

It is useful and interesting to know the least number of votes that will elect a candidate under various circumstances. No matter what system of voting is used, there is always a percentage of voters whose votes do not and cannot help to elect anyone. The better the system the less this percentage is.

Let us consider first the election of two trustees or auditors by 100 men.

If each elector has two votes, then 51 electors who vote alike can elect both trustees, and the other forty-nine voters cannot elect any one. If there are many candidates and a scattering vote, a mere minority can elect both trustees. This is not right.

But if each elector has one vote only, then any 34 votes can elect one trustee; and any other group of 34 can elect the second trustee, because there cannot be enough votes remaining to put a third candidate above the other two, or on a par with them.

Twice 34 is 68 and only 32 votes remain.

Here you have 32 votes which do not and cannot help to elect any one. But the point is that even if all these 32 votes have been cast for defeated candidates, these 32 electors are much more likely to be suited with one of the successful candidates when each trustee has been elected by a separate set of electors than if the same electors had elected both trustees. This applies with much greater force when a larger number of members are elected.

Of course, in the above case, if the votes are scattered amongst several candidates, less than 34 votes will be enough to elect. But one object of these calculations is to show what number of votes will ensure election under any circumstances.

The rule for finding the least number of votes that will make the election of a candidate absolutely sure, when each elector has one vote only, is as follows:

Divide the number of votes cast by one more than the number of seats to be filled, then add one to the result. Here are two examples:

A hundred men are to elect three delegates. One more than 3 is 4. Dividing 100 by 4 gives 25 exactly. Add one, and you get 26 as the least number that will ensure the election of one delegate. Even if three candidates got 26 votes each there would be only 22 votes left; not enough to put a fourth candidate on a par with the others.

A hundred men elect a committee of five. Adding one to five gives your divisor 6. Dividing 6 into 100 gives 16, with a "remainder" of 4. Disregard the remainder. Add one to the 16, which makes 17. Any man getting 17 is sure of election, because there are not enough votes to give 17 votes each to more than five men.

APPENDIX—TABLE A.

Showing number of Past Masters, W. M.'s, Wardens and Proxies at meeting of Grand Lodge, 1908-1899 and 1895-1893.

	Niagara Falls	Ottawa	Toronto	Hamilton	Brockville	Toronto	Wind. sor.	Hamilton	London	Ottawa.	Toronto	Ottawa.
	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1895	1893
Past Masters	518	406	702	763	487	769	411	573	633	341	513	140
W. M.'s	200	185	211	220	175	208	177	187	185	147	176	268
S. W.'s	32	22	46	53	34	54	41	39	44	35	48	29
J. W.'s	29	19	35	47	18	41	19	26	29	27	49	25
Totals	779	632	994	1,083	714	1,072	648	825	891	550	796	452
P. M.'s Proxy	83	80	65	70	*131	68	89	87	60	56	58	54
Proxy				30		17	32	18	27	53	30	69

*The report of the Credential Committee gives the number of Lodges represented by proxy as 131, but no proxies are noted in the register of names. The actual proxy vote is shown from 1893 to 1905—but after that date the rule was changed so that no one could represent a lodge by proxy, unless he was a member of the lodge he represented.

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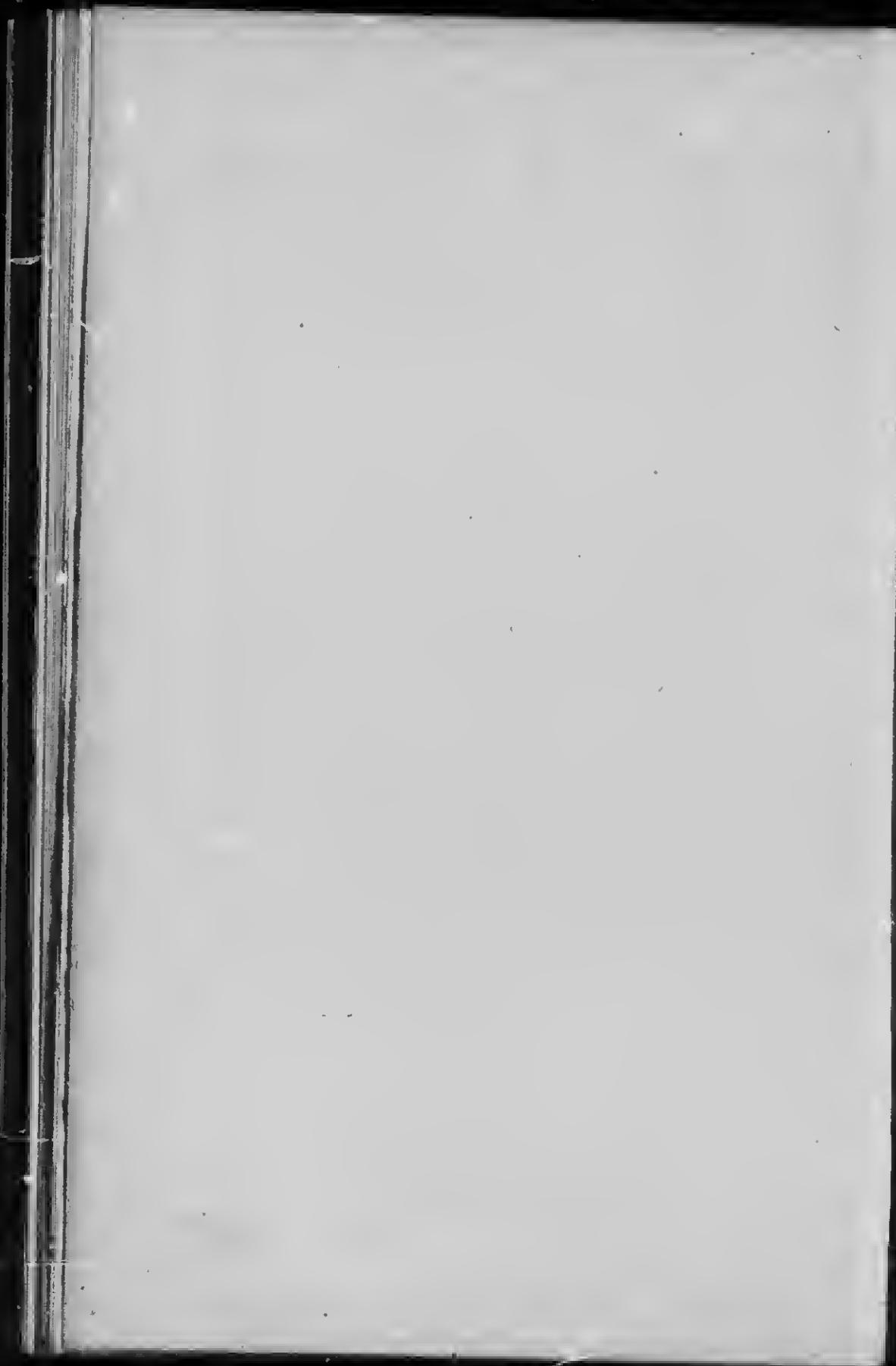
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34	Am
41	Kin
46	Cha
47	Win
245	Tha
255	Dre
267	Cha
274	Bler
282	Glen
290	Lear
312	Wal
327	War
336	Higl
336	Wes
390	Flor
391	Ridg
395	Com
402	Esse
403	Win
411	Rodr
413	Tilb
422	Both
448	Whe
457	Merl

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APPENDIX—TABLE C.

This Table shows the vote of P. M.'s, W. M.'s and Wardens at Grand Lodge, 1908-1889.

HAMILTON DISTRICT, No.3.		Niagara Falls	Ottawa	Toronto	Hamil- ton	Brock- ville	Toronto	Wind- sor.	Hamil- ton	London	Ottawa	Toronto	Brant- ford.	Belle- ville.	Toronto	Hamil- ton	Ottawa	London	Toronto	King- ston	Owen Sound	
		1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	
No	Name or Place.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.
6	Barton	11	7 3	4	20 3	11 3	18 3	6 3	13 3	11 3	2 3	11 3	10 3	5 9	10 3	19 3	2 3	7 3	3 3	5 3	5 3	
27	Striot Ohservance	12 3	1 3	2 3	14 3	5 3	13 3	3 3	13 3	3 3	3 3	4 3	3 3	3 3	6 3	12 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
40	St. John's	10 3	2 3	7 3	20 3	10 3	12 3	2 3	13 3	10 3	6 3	10 9	4 3	1 3	4 3	13 3	5 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	
45	Brantford	1 3	3 3	9 3	1 3	1 3	9 3	3 3	7 3	3 3	1 3	2 3	6 3	1 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
57	Binhrook	3 3	1 3	1 3	5 9	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	1 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
61	Acscia	9 3	3 3	5 3	13 3	9 3	15 3	3 3	15 3	4 3	5 3	7 3	5 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
62	Caledonia	1 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	4 3	2 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	
70	Dundas	3 3	3 3	2 3	4 3	1 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	2 3	1 3	4 3	2 3	1 3	1 3	4 3	
21	Brantford	1 3	1 9	2 3	7 3	2 3	3 3	2 3	7 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	2 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	
35	Milton	4 3	1 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	
65	Burlington	3 3	3 3	1 3	9 3	3 3	4 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 3	2 3	1 3	1 3	
46	Stoney Creek	12 3	1 3	1 3	15 3	3 3	7 3	1 3	3 3	11 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	4 3	3 3	1 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	
19	Georgetown	2 3	1 3	3 3	13 3	1 3	3 3	1 3	2 3	3 3	1 3	2 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
43	St. George	2 3	3 3	4 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	1 3	2 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	4 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
72	Ancaster	2 3	3 3	1 3	9 3	3 3	5 3	3 3	5 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	
91	West Flamboro	3 3	3 3	1 3	7 3	3 3	9 3	3 3	7 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
21	Acton	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
24	Tsmple	9 3	2 3	1 3	19 3	3 3	11 3	3 3	15 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
57	Millgrove	1 3	1 3	1 3	9 9	1 3	2 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	2 3	7 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	3 3	
52	Dorio	6 3	1 9	3 3	16 3	3 3	10 3	1 3	10 3	7 3	1 3	4 3	6 3	2 3	4 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	3 3	
00	Oskville	1 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	1 3	6 3	4 3	10 3	3 3	3 3	4 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
75	Dundurn	2 3	3 3	3 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Totals		90 150	22 64	49 91	205 263	33 123	131 191	39 99	164 215	122	23 77	74 134	57 114	21 72	43 103	93 153	19 64	43 91	33 90	19 76	27 31	
		1 4	6 6	1 4	1	1 9	4	7 1	2 2	1 5	3 5	1	2 4	4 7	5	6 7	4 5	2 1	2 6	3 8		

Explanation of totals. Take the year 1903. The first total in the column (90) is of P.M.'s at Grand Lodge. The blank in the P.M. column shows that the Lodge was not represented at Grand Lodge. The second number (150) is total number of votes cast by W. M.'s, P. M.'s, Wardens and proxies. In the second line of totals the figure (1) shows number of Lodges not represented, and the second figure (4) shows the number of Lodges represented by proxy, shown by the black figures. The X shows the years before the Lodge was established. Each column with its totals is to be read the same as the example given of 1903.

APPENDIX—TABLE D.

This Table shows the vote of P. M.'s, W. M.'s and Wardens at Grand Lodge, 1908-1889.

TORONTO DISTRICT, No. 11.		Niagara Falls.	Ottawa.	Toronto	Hamil- ton	Brock- ville	Toronto	Wind- sor.	Hamil- ton	London	Ottawa.	Toronto	Brant- ford.	Bella- ville.	Toronto	Hamil- ton	Ottawa.	London	Toronto	King- stoo.	Owen Sound	
		1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	
No.	Name or Place.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.
22	King Solomon's	2 3	3 3	15 3	7 3	1 3	10 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	13 3	2 3	6 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
54	Maple	3 3	1 3	4 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
65	Rehoboam	3 3	3 3	11 3	9 3	3 3	11 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
98	Wilson	1 3	3 3	11 3	6 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
98	Bolton	3 3	3 3	11 3	6 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
118	Schomberg	3 3	3 3	1 3	4 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
158	York	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
229	Brampton	3 3	6 3	3 3	9 3	3 3	10 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
247	Ashlar	3 3	3 3	2 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
265	Thornhill	1 3	2 3	11 3	6 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	7 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
292	King	3 3	1 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	4 3	3 3	11 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
305	Weston	3 3	3 3	1 3	1 3	3 3	4 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
311	Woodridge	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
316	Zetland	10 3	4 3	13 3	13 3	6 3	15 3	3 3	7 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
346	Occident	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
356	Streetsville	1 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
359	Mimico	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
384	Alpha	1 3	3 3	7 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
426	Stanley	2 3	3 3	5 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
438	Harmony	4 3	3 3	12 3	9 3	3 3	12 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
468	Caledon East	1 3	2 3	5 3	4 3	3 3	7 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	
474	Victoria	1 3	2 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
481	Corinthian	1 3	2 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Totals		32 77	33 77	127 190	31 135	30 34	123 135	32 74	47 95	43 103	21 72	93 144	17 62	35 33	100 145	69 133	19 76	24 75	67 121	25 70	19 70	
		6 7	6 6	1 2	1 4	1 12	1 3	4 3	2 3	3 3	3 7	1 1	5 3	3 6	1 1	1 5	9 2	6 6	1 1	2 5	1 6	

Explanation of totals. Take the year 1903. The first total in the column (32) is of P.M.'s at Grand Lodge. The blank in the P.M. column shows that the Lodge was not represented at Grand Lodge. The second number (77) is total number of votes cast by W. M.'s, P. M.'s, Wardens and proxies. In the second line of totals the figure (6) shows number of Lodges not represented, and the second figure (7) shows the number of Lodges represented by proxy, shown by the black figures. The X shows the years before the Lodge was established. Each column with its totals is to be read the same as the example given of 1903.

APPENDIX—TABLE E.

This Table shows the vote of P. M.'s, W. M.'s and Wardens at Grand Lodge, 1800-1888.

No	Name or Place.	TORONTO DISTRICT, No. 11A.																			
		Niagara Falls	Ottawa	Toronto	Hamilton	Brookville	Toronto	Windsor	Hamilton	London	Ottawa	Toronto	Brantford	Bellville	Toronto	Hamilton	Ottawa	London	Toronto	Kingston	Owen Sound
		1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889
		P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.
16	St. Andrew's	3 3	3 3	15 3	3 3	2 3	23 3	2 3	15 3	1 3	2 3	17 3	3 3	12 3	9 3	5 3	1 3	9 3	3 3	3 3	4 7
23	Richmond Hill	5 3	2 3	5 3	5 3	1 3	10 3	2 3	1 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	5 3	1 3	1 3	3 3	1 3	14 3	3 3	3 3	1 3
25	Ionio	5 3	3 3	12 3	10 3	13 3	21 3	7 3	7 3	6 3	10 3	14 3	5 3	7 3	14 3	10 3	3 3	3 3	14 3	3 3	1 3
76	St. John's	3 3	4 3	10 3	7 3	4 3	12 3	5 3	5 3	2 3	3 3	11 3	3 3	5 3	11 3	10 3	3 3	3 3	11 3	1 3	2 3
87	Markham	3 3	4 3	5 3	2 3	1 3	2 3	3 3	2 3	2 3	3 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	2 3	1 3	3 3	1 3	11 3	1 3	3 3
97	Sharon	1 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	2 3	2 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	2 3	1 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	11 3	1 3	1 3
98	Newmarket	1 3	1 3	5 3	1 3	2 3	4 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
129	Aurora	1 3	1 3	7 3	4 3	2 3	7 3	2 3	1 3	4 3	1 3	4 3	2 3	4 3	2 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
133	Stouffville	2 3	3 3	2 3	2 3	1 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	2 3	1 3	3 3
213	Stevenson	2 3	3 3	7 3	3 3	3 3	10 3	4 3	4 3	6 3	1 3	9 3	4 3	2 3	10 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 3
220	Uxbridge	1 3	2 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	5 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	1 3	5 3	2 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 3
269	Brougham	1 3	1 3	12 3	3 3	1 3	1 3	2 3	2 3	1 3	1 3	4 3	2 3	5 3	4 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	3 3
313	Doric	1 3	3 3	3 3	4 3	1 3	3 3	1 3	7 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	11 3	7 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
339	Orient	5 3	2 3	12 3	5 3	3 3	9 3	2 3	3 3	4 3	6 3	8 3	3 3	4 3	11 3	7 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
343	Georgine	4 3	3 3	2 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 3	6 3	10 3	1 3	1 3	7 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
354	Cannington	3 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	2 3	1 3	2 3	1 3	1 3	2 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
367	St. George	2 3	3 3	7 3	4 3	1 3	4 3	2 3	2 3	1 3	1 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
410	Zeta	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	2 3	11 3	4 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	9 3	2 3	5 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
424	Pickering	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	6 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	4 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
430	East Toronto	2 3	1 3	5 3	2 3	1 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	1 3	4 3	1 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
473	Benches	1 3	1 3	3 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Totals		50 102	37 38	129 197	37 124	43 100	142 200	37 94	75 129	52 103	33 87	111 167	30 87	43 90	93 152	73 130	20 68	19 70	75 126	23 74	37 72
		1 4	2 10	2	5	1 3	1 4	6	1 5	6	1	1	1 4	3 1	1	1	3 4	1 3	1 1	2 3	2 1

Explanation of totals. Take the year 1903. The first total in the column (50) is of P.M.'s at Grand Lodge. The blank in the P.M. column shows that the Lodge was not represented at Grand Lodge. The second number (102) is total number of votes cast by W. M.'s, P. M.'s, Wardens and proxies. In the second line of totals the figure (1) shows number of Lodges not represented, and the second figure (4) shows the number of Lodges represented by proxy, shown by the black figures. The X shows the years before the Lodge was established. Each column with its totals is to be read the same as the example given of 1903.

APPENDIX—TABLE F.

This Table shows the vote of P. M.'s, W. M.'s and Wardens at Grand Lodge, 1903-1889.

OTTAWA DISTRICT, No. 16.		Niagara Falls	Ottawa.	Toronto	Hamil- ton	Brock- ville	Toronto	Wind- sor.	Hamil- ton	London	Ottawa.	Toronto	Brant- ford.	Belle- ville.	Toronto	Hamil- ton	Ottawa.	London	Toronto	King- ston.	Owen Sound
No	Name or Place.	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889
		P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.	P.M. M.
52	Dalhousie	3 3	8 3	2 3	1 3	2 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	2 3	7 3	2 3	1 3	2 3	1 3	3 3	9 3	1 3	1 3	3 3	3 3
58	Doric	4 3	13 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	10 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	2 3	7 3	1 3	2 3	3 3	3 3
63	Carleton Place	1 3	3 3	2 3	2 3	4 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
122	Renfrew		3 3	1 3	3 3	5 3	4 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	8 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
128	Pembroke	5 3	6 3	6 3	3 3	7 3	2 3	2 3	1 3	2 3	8 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3
147	Almonte	1 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	1 3	2 3	8 3	5 3	4 3	3 3	2 3	2 3	4 3	2 3	2 3	3 3	3 3
148	Civil Service	2 3	9 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	11 3	1 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	4 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
159	Richmond		4 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
177	The Builders	2 3	18 3	1 3	3 3	1 3	2 3	2 3	4 3	2 3	1 3	3 3	1 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
196	Arnprior		2 3	1 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	11 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	9 3	1 3	3 3	2 3	3 3
209	Lanark		1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
231	Lodge of Fidelity	2 3	10 3	3 3	2 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	6 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	1 3
264	Chaudiere		7 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	1 3	7 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	2 3	2 3	4 3	3 3
371	Prince of Wales	3 3	9 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	1 3	3 3	1 3	5 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
433	Eganville					2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	1 3	3 3
459	Cohden	3 3	1 3	1 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
465	Carp			1 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
476	North Gower	1 3	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
479	Russell				3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
	Totals	21 63	99 144	23 65	14 59	32 74	13 61	8 50	8 41	11 55	79 121	16 58	7 43	12 51	8 50	12 48	47 83	9 51	11 44	15 45	9 51
		5 4	3 2	2 1	2 4	3 3	3 3	4 4	4 2	1 5	1 5	3 5	1 4	1 4	2 3	1 1	6 3	3 5	3 2	3 2	4 4

Explanation of totals. Take the year 1908. The first total in the column (21) is of P.M.'s at Grand Lodge. The blank in the P.M. column shows that the Lodge was not represented at Grand Lodge. The second number (63) is total number of votes cast by W. M.'s, P. M.'s, Wardens and proxies. In the second line of totals the figure (5) shows number of Lodges not represented, and the second figure (4) shows the number of Lodges represented by proxy, shown by the black figures. The X shows the years before the Lodge was established. Each column with its totals is to be read the same as the example given of 1908.

APPENDIX—TABLE G.

This table contains a summary of Tables B, C, D, E, F, and shows the totals of P.M.'s, the votes cast, the Lodges not represented, and the Lodges represented by proxy at all meetings of Grand Lodge from 1889-1908. Returns selected from Erie, Hamilton, Toronto and Ottawa Districts.

		Niagara Falls	Ottawa	Toronto	Hamil- ton	Brock- ville	Toronto	Wind- sor.	Hamil- ton	London	Ottawa.	Toronto	Brant- ford.	Beile- ville	Toronto	Hamil- ton	Ottawa.	London	Toronto	King- ston	Owen Sound
		1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889
Erie District No. 1. 24 Lodges	Past Masters	18	8	21	27	10	18	77	20	34	10	19	7	14	14	13	7	24	12	8	6
	Votes	69	52	75	81	55	69	143	77	88	64	73	48	77	71	70	55	81	67	82	54
	Lodges not represented...	7	8	5	4	9	7		3	1	4	2	8	1	3	3	6	1	5	4	6
	Lodges rep'd. by proxy....	2	2	5	6	6	4	2	11	4	7	6	3	11	12	9	7	5	6	9	8
Hamilton District No. 8. 21 Lodges	Past Masters	90	22	49	205	68	131	39	164	68	23	74	57	21	43	93	19	43	33	19	27
	Votes	150	64	91	268	128	191	99	215	122	77	134	114	72	103	153	64	91	90	76	81
	Lodges not represented...	1	6	1	1	1			1	1	3		2	4			6	4	2	2	3
	Lodges rep'd. by proxy....	4	6	4	1	9	4	7	2	6	5	1	4	7	5		7	5	1	6	8
Toronto District No. 11. 20 Lodges	Past Masters	32	33	127	81	80	128	32		48	21	98	17	36	100	69	19	24	67	25	19
	Votes	77	77	190	135	84	135	74		98	72	144	62	83	145	133	78	75	121	70	70
	Lodges not represented...	6	6	1	1	1	1	4			3	1	5	3	1	1	9	6	1	5	1
	Lodges rep'd. by proxy....	7	8	2	4	12	2	3		3	7	1	8	6		5		6			8
Toronto District No. 11A. 20 Lodges	Past Masters	51	37	134	87	43	142	37	75	52	33	111	30	48	98	73	20	19	75	28	27
	Votes	102	88	197	124	100	202	94	129	106	87	167	87	90	162	130	68	70	128	74	72
	Lodges not represented...	1	2		1	1		1		1		1	1	3		1	3	1	1	2	2
	Lodges rep'd. by proxy....	4	10	2	5	8		4	8	5	5		4	1	1		4	3	1	8	1
Ottawa District No. 16. 15 Lodges	Past Masters	21	99	23	14	32	13	8	8	11	79	16	7	12	8	12	47	9	11	15	9
	Votes	63	144	65	59	74	61	50	41	55	121	58	43	51	50	48	83	51	44	45	51
	Lodges not represented...	5	8	2	2				4	1		1	3	1	1	2	1		3	3	
	Lodges rep'd. by proxy....	4	2	1	4	3	3	4	2	5	5	5	3	4	4	3	1	6	5	2	7

APPENDIX—TABLE H.

This table shows the proportion of representation from the various Districts on the Board of General Purposes for the past twenty years, 1889-1908:

Districts.	1908		1907		1906		1905		1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		Totals									
	E.	A.	E.	A.																																														
Erie, No. 1																																											2	10						
St. Clair, No. 2.....		2		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	8	7						
London, No. 3.....	2	1	2				8		2		2		8		2		1	1	1	1			3		3		1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	19						
South Huron, No. 4.....							1																																				8	3						
North Huron, No. 5.....																																													6	13				
Wilson, No. 6.....					1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2		2		2		1	1	24	5								
Wellington, No. 7.....																																											1	4						
Hamilton, No. 8	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	8	1	1	1	1	2		2		2		18	22								
Georgian, No. 9					1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	1	1	1	3		2		2				1	1	1	1			2		1	1	21	8								
Niagara, No. 10			1																																								3	2						
Toronto West, No. 11.....	1	1		2		2	1	1	2		2		2	1	2	2	1	2	1		1	1	1	2	1	1		8		2	1	1	2		2		2		2		24	20								
Toronto East, No. 11A.....	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2		1		1		1		1		1		1		1						1		1						1		21	13								
Ontario, No. 12																																													2	5				
Prince Edward, No. 13																																											1	1	5	8				
Froontenac, No. 14	1		2		2	1	1	2	1	2		2		2	1	1		1																									2		8	80				
St. Lawrence, No. 15																																													2					
Ottawa, No. 16	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1		2		3	1	2	1	2	2	1	8	1					2		1	1	2		1	1	3		2		3		2		19	32								
Algoma, No. 17																																																		
Nipissing, No. 18	2		2		1	1		1		1		1		1																															7	3				
Muskoka, No. 19																																																		
Otonabee, No. 20	1		1																																															
Eastern, No. 21																																																		

Note—The first figure in each column shows the number of elected (E) members on the Board and the second figure shows the appointed (A) members. The total of each class are shown to the last column under the letters E. and A. The blanks in both columns E. and A. show that the District was not represented on the Board that year.

DEPUTY

N

JOH
Richmond
RICHM

ROB
Highgate
HIG

JAME
Cassia I
THI

PROPOSED BALLOT PAPER, GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M.

The names of men are fictitious names, used for the purpose of illustrating the plan of the ballot paper.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER		DIST. DEP. GRAND MASTER		GRAND SENIOR WARDEN		GRAND JUNIOR WARDEN		GRAND CHAPLAIN		GRAND REGISTRAR		PLACE OF MEETING	MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES
NAME.	No. of choice	NAME.	No. of choice	NAME.	No. of choice	NAME.	No. of choice	NAME.	No. of choice	NAME.	No. of choice		NAME. <small>Mark see name on the list with an X. You are entitled to vote for only one candidate.</small>
JOHN SMITH Richmond Lodge No. 23 RICHMOND HILL		C. KNOWLES Alma Lodge No. 72 GALT		JAMES JONES Belmont Lodge No. 11 BELMONT		PETER LOVE Kerr Lodge No. 230 BARRIE		R. H. WRIGHT Doric Lodge No. 53 OTTAWA		H. H. WHITE Fidelity Lodge No. 428 PORT PERRY		HAMILTON	W. JONES Maitland Lodge No. 33, Goderich
ROBERT ROE Highgate Lodge No. 336 HIGHGATE		R. SNIDER Union Lodge No. 7 GRIMSBY		ROBT. ROBINSON Tudor Lodge No. 1 MITCHELL		J. B. WATSON Trent Lodge No. 28 TRENTON		JOHN DEAN Nickel Lodge No. 427 SUDBURY		ROBT. MOORE Tweed Lodge No. 239 TWEED		KINGSTON	J. SMITH Erie Lodge No. 149, Port Dover W. ROBINSON The Tuscan Lodge No. 195, London
JAMES BROWN Cassia Lodge No. 116 THEDFORD		E. HARDY Barton Lodge No. 6 HAMILTON		JOHN LEACH St. John's Lodge No. 1 BRUSSELS		B. E. HART Lorne Lodge No. 404 TAMWORTH		T. R. ROSS Unity Lodge No. 376 HUNTSVILLE		W. A. CLARK St. Clair Lodge No. 135. MILTON		OTTAWA	J. THOMPSON Bernard Lodge No. 225, Listowel W. GILES Sydenham Lodge No. 255, Dresden
								JAS. WILLIAMS Hope Lodge No. 114 PORT HOPE		JOHN WALKER Amity Lodge No. 33 DUNNVILLE		LONDON	T. JOHNSTON Kent Lodge No. 274, Blenheim R. SINCLAIR Seven Star Lodge No. 285, Alliston
								JOHN DRAKE Wales Lodge No. 458 WALES		A. G. WATT Blyth Lodge No. 303 BLYTH			W. TOLMIE Durham Lodge No. 306, Durham J. MOORE Orono Lodge No. 325, Orono J. TAYLOR Doric Lodge No. 53, Ottawa W. HART Wilson Lodge No. 36, Toronto

PER, GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M.

es, used for the purpose of illustrating the plan of the ballot paper.

GRAND WARDEN		GRAND CHAPLAIN		GRAND REGISTRAR		PLACE OF MEETING		MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES	
	No. of choice	NAME.	No. of choice	NAME.	No. of choice		No. of choice	NAME.	
VE No. 230		R. H. WRIGHT Doric Lodge No. 58 OTTAWA		H. H. WHITE Fidelity Lodge No. 428 PORT PERRY		HAMILTON		Mark one name on the list with an X. You are entitled to vote for only one candidate.	
ON No. 28		JOHN DEAN Nickel Lodge No. 427 SUDBURY		ROBT. MOORE Tweed Lodge No. 239 TWEED		KINGSTON		W. JONES Maitland Lodge No. 33, Goderich	
T No. 404		T. R. ROSS Unity Lodge No. 376 HUNTSVILLE		W. A. CLARK St. Clair Lodge No. 135. MILTON		OTTAWA		S. BROWN Stirling Lodge No. 69, Stirling	
TH		JAS. WILLIAMS Hope Lodge No. 114 PORT HOPE		JOHN WALKER Amity Lodge No. 32 DUNNVILLE		LONDON		J. SMITH Erle Lodge No. 149, Port Dover	
		JOHN DRAKE Wales Lodge No. 458 WALES		A. C. WATT Blyth Lodge No. 208 BLYTH				W. ROBINSON The Tuscan Lodge No. 195, London	
								J. THOMPSON Bernard Lodge No. 225, Listowel	
								W. GILES Sydenham Lodge No. 255, Dresden	
								T. JOHNSTON Kent Lodge No. 274, Benholm	
								R. SINCLAIR Seven Star Lodge No. 285, Alliston	
								W. TOLMIE Durham Lodge No. 306, Durham	
								J. MOORE Orono Lodge No. 825, Orono	
								J. TAYLOR Doric Lodge No. 58, Ottawa	
								W. HART Wilson Lodge No. 86, Toronto	

