formed into one parcel, representing A's quota of votes (1001), and these papers are set aside as finally dealt with. The parcel is made up as follows:—

The remainder of D's sub-parcel,	257 less 129 =	128
The remainder of E's sub-parcel,	11 less 6 =	5
The remainder of F's sub-parcel,	28 less 14 =	14
The remainder of G's sub-parcel,	1,708 less 859 =	849
Non-transferable papers		5
Total, being A's quota		1,001

The operations involved in this transfer are summarised in the following table:—

TRANSFER OF A'S SURPLUS.

Surplus	1,008
Number of transferable papers	2,004
Proportion to be transferred = Surplus / Number of transferable papers	1,008 / 2,004

Names of Candidates marked as the next available Preferences.	Number of Original Papers.	Number of Papers transferred.	Number of Papers retained for A's Quota.
B	—	—	—
C	—	—	—
D	257	129	128
E	11	6	5
F	28	14	14
G	1,708	859	849
H	—	—	—
I	—	—	—
K	—	—	—
Total number of transferable papers	2,004	1,003	996
Number of non-transferable papers	5	—	5
Totals	2,009	1,008	1,001

State of poll after first transfer.

The state of the poll on the conclusion of the transfer is as follows:—

	Votes.	
A	1,001	elected.
G	1,016	
B	952	
C	939	
D	875	
E	499	
F	355	
H	152	
I	118	
K	93	
Total	6,000	

Election of candidate as a result of transfer. (*Regulation* 7.)

G now has 1016 votes, a number which is more than the quota. He is accordingly declared elected.

SECOND TRANSFER.

Surplus not transferred in special case. (*Regulation* 8 (5) (*c*).)

G's surplus (1016 less 1001, or 15) would have to be transferred were it not for the provision of Regulation 8 (5) (*c*). Under the latter rule the returning officer need not transfer a surplus which is less than the difference between the two lowest candidates on the poll, and where, therefore, the transfer could not alter the relative position of these two candidates, even if the whole surplus were transferred to the lowest candidate. In this case the difference between I and K, the two lowest candidates, is 25 (118 less 93), and therefore G's surplus need not be transferred.

Transfer of votes of candidate lowest on the poll. (*Regulation* 9 (1).)

The returning officer proceeds to distribute the papers of the candidate with the smallest total of votes.

K's parcel of 93 papers is therefore examined. It is found to contain 89 papers on which F is the next preference, and 4 on which C is the next preference.

Therefore 89 papers are transferred to F and 4 to C.

State of poll after second transfer.

The poll now stands as follows:—

	Votes.	
A	1,001	elected.
G	1,016	elected.
B	952	
C	943	
D	875	
E	499	
F	444	
H	152	
I	118	
Total	6,000	

THIRD TRANSFER.

Transfer in special case of the votes of the two lowest candidates in one operation. (*Regulation* 9 (2).)

The poll shows that as a result of the second transfer no further candidate obtained the quota which would entitle him to election, and the next operation has to be determined upon.

The difference between I and H (152 less 118, *i.e.*, 34) exceeds G's surplus (15), which, therefore, is still allowed to remain untransferred (Regulation 8 (5) (*c*)).

Candidate I is lowest on the poll, and his papers have to be distributed in the same manner as K's (Rule 9 (1)). But as the combined totals of H and I together with G's surplus (152 + 118 + 15 = 285) are less than 444, the total of F, the next highest candidate, the returning officer avails himself of Regulation 9 (2), and distributes the papers of both H and I in one operation.

The papers (152 + 118, or 270 in all) in the parcels of H and I are examined in one operation, and it is found that—

B is marked next preference on	119 papers.
D is marked next preference on	107 papers.
Non-transferable papers	44 papers.
Total	270 papers.