It should be stated that on some papers some or one of the candidates A, G, I, H, and K may have been marked as next in order of preference on the papers examined, but, as all these candidates are already either elected or excluded, any papers so marked pass to those of the other candidates for whom the next available preferences have been recorded.

The operation is completed by the transfer of 119 papers to B, and 107 to D, whilst the 44 non-transferable papers are set aside as finally dealt with (Regulation 10 (1)).

The poll now stands as follows:—

	Votes.
A	1,001 elected.
G	1,016 elected.
B	1,071
D	982
C	943
E	499
F	444
Non-transferable papers	44
Total	6,000

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

B now has 1,071 votes, a number which exceeds the quota. He is accordingly declared elected.

FOURTH TRANSFER.

Transfer of surplus votes arising from a previous transfer. (*Regulation* 10 (2).)

B's surplus (70) exceeds the difference (55) between E and F, the two candidates lowest on the poll, and it is, therefore, necessary to distribute it.

Sub-parcel of votes last transferred examined. (*Regulation* 8 (2) (*b*).)

For this purpose, only the sub-parcel of papers last transferred, containing 119 papers, is taken into account.

These are examined and arranged in sub-parcels (in the same manner as A's papers were examined and arranged) with the following result:—

A next preference is shown for E on 84 papers.
No further preference is shown on 35 papers.

The total number of transferable papers (84) is thus greater than the surplus (70), and the proportion to be transferred is $\frac{70}{84}$. But there is only one candidate, E, entitled to participate in the transfer. E accordingly receives the whole of the surplus, and the 70 papers last filed in E's sub-parcel are therefore transferred to him, after being marked so as to indicate their transfer from B to E (Regulation 8 (4) (*e*)).

The remainder of the papers in E's sub-parcel, together with the non-transferable papers, are placed with B's original parcel. The whole constitutes B's quota, and these papers are set aside as finally dealt with (Regulation 10 (1)).

B's quota is made up as follows:—

Original parcel	952
Remainder of E's sub-parcel	14
Non-transferable papers	35
Total	1,001

State of poll after fourth transfer.

The poll now stands as follows:—

	Votes.
A	1,001 elected.
G	1,016 elected.
B	1,001 elected.
D	982
C	943
E	569
F	444
Non-transferable papers	44
Total	6,000

FIFTH TRANSFER.

No candidate is elected as the result of the transfer, and the next operation has to be determined upon.

G's surplus is still not distributable, being smaller than the difference between the totals of E and F, the two lowest candidates (Regulation 8 (5) (*c*)).

The votes of the lowest candidate distributed. (*Regulation* 9 (1).)

F is lowest and his papers have to be distributed.

On examination it is found that of F's 444 papers, 353 show a next preference for C, and the remainder, 91, contain no further preference.

The operation is completed by the transfer of 353 papers to C, whilst the 91 non-transferable papers are set aside as finally dealt with (Regulation 10 (1)).

State of poll after fifth transfer.

The poll now stands as follows:—

	Votes.
A	1,001 elected.
G	1,016 elected.
B	1,001 elected.
C	1,296
D	982
E	569
Non-transferable papers	135
Total	6,000

Candidate elected as a result of transfer. (*Regulation* 7.)

C has now 1296 votes, a number which exceeds the quota, and he is accordingly declared elected.

Filling the last vacancy. (*Regulation* 11 (2).)

No further transfer is necessary, for, even if all C's surplus (295) and all G's surplus (15) were transferred to E, his total would only amount to 859.

But D's total (982) exceeds this number, and he is therefore declared elected (Regulation 11 (2)).

Final result.

The final result is that A, G, B, C, and D are elected.

Result Sheet.

The details of the various operations in this election are shown in the subjoined form of public notice or "result sheet."