

(2) An elector in giving his vote—

(a) must place on his voting paper the figure 1 opposite the name of the candidate for whom he votes;

(b) may in addition place on his voting paper the figure 2 or the figures 2 and 3, or 2, 3, and 4, and so on opposite the names of other candidates in the order of his preference.

3. The forms contained in Part III of this Schedule, or forms to the like effect, shall be used for the purposes to which they are expressed to be applicable.

4. A voting paper shall be invalid and not counted—

(a) on which the figure 1 standing alone indicating a first preference for some one candidate is not placed; or

(b) on which the figure 1 standing alone indicating a first preference is set opposite the name of more than one candidate; or

(c) on which the figure 1 standing alone indicating a first preference and some other number is set opposite the name of the same candidate; or

(d) which is unmarked, unsigned, or void for uncertainty.

5.—(1) The returning officer shall, after rejecting any voting papers that are invalid, cause the valid voting papers to be arranged in parcels according to the first preferences recorded for each candidate.

(2) For the purpose of facilitating the processes prescribed by these Rules, each valid voting paper shall be deemed to be of the value of one hundred.

(3) The returning officer shall count the number of papers in each parcel, and in accordance with sub-section (2) of this Rule credit each candidate with the value of the valid papers on which a first preference has been recorded for such candidate.

6. The returning officer shall then add together the values in all the parcels and divide the full total value by a number exceeding by one the number of vacancies to be filled. The result increased by one, any fractional remainder being disregarded, shall be the number sufficient to secure the return of a candidate. This number is herein called the "quota."

7. If at the end of any count or at the end of the transfer of any parcel or sub-parcel of an excluded candidate the value credited to a candidate is equal to or greater than the quota, that candidate shall be deemed to be elected.

8.—(1) If at the end of any count the value credited to a candidate is greater than the quota, the surplus shall be transferred in accordance with the provisions of this Rule to the continuing candidate or candidates indicated on the voting papers in the parcel or sub-parcel of the elected candidate, according to the next available preferences recorded thereon.

(2)—(a) If the value credited to an elected candidate arises out of original votes only, the returning officer shall examine all the papers in the parcel of the elected candidate whose

surplus is to be transferred, and shall arrange the transferable papers in sub-parcels according to the next available preferences recorded thereon, and shall make a separate sub-parcel of the non-transferable papers.

(b) If the value credited to an elected candidate arises out of original and transferred votes, or of transferred votes only, the returning officer shall examine the papers contained in the sub-parcel last received by the elected candidate, and shall arrange the transferable papers therein in further sub-parcels according to the next available preferences recorded thereon, and shall make a separate sub-parcel of the non-transferable papers.

(c) In either of the cases referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) in this sub-section, the returning officer shall ascertain the number of papers and their total value in each sub-parcel of transferable papers and in the sub-parcel of non-transferable papers:

(3) If the surplus is equal to or greater than the total value of the papers in the sub-parcels of transferable papers, the returning officer shall transfer each sub-parcel of transferable papers to the continuing candidate indicated thereon as the voter's next available preference, each paper being transferred at the value at which it was received by the candidate whose surplus is being transferred.

When the surplus is greater than the total value of the sub-parcels of transferable papers, the non-transferable papers shall be set aside as not effective, at a value which is equal to the difference between the surplus and the total value of the sub-parcels of transferable papers.

(4) If the surplus is less than the total value of the transferable papers, the returning officer shall transfer each paper in each sub-parcel of transferable papers to the continuing candidate indicated thereon as the voters' next available preference, and the value at which each paper shall be transferred shall be ascertained by dividing the surplus by the total number of transferable papers, fractional remainders being disregarded, except that the consequential loss of value shall be noted on the Result Sheet.

(5) A surplus which arises on the completion of any count shall be dealt with before a surplus which may arise at a subsequent count.

When two or more surpluses arise out of the same count, the largest shall be first dealt with and the others shall be dealt with in the order of their magnitude.

If two or more candidates have each an equal surplus arising out of the same count, the surplus of the candidate credited with the greatest value at the earliest count at which the values credited to these candidates were unequal shall be first dealt with. Where the values credited to such candidates were equal at all counts, the returning officer shall determine by lot which surplus he will first deal with.

9.—(1) If at the end of any count no candidate has a surplus and one or more vacancies remain unfilled, the returning officer shall exclude the candidate credited with the lowest value and shall transfer his papers to the continuing candidate or candidates indicated on the voting papers in the parcel or sub-parcels of the excluded candidate as the voters' next available preference, and shall credit the con-