whole question of the amount of secrecy required and the effect of its partial absence needs thorough consideration.

In Re Armour and Onondaga (1907) 14 O.L.R. 606, Riddell, J., says the proper method of deducting votes improperly east was that of deducting those votes from the total and then taking three-fifths of the remainder.

The question of how far the court will go into the right of the individual voters to vote has been much debated. In Re Coe and Pickering (1865) 24 U.C.R. 439, the court seem to have thought a single judge might do it, but not the court in banc. In Re Leahy and Lakefield (1906) not reported, and in Re Young and Binbrook (1899) 31 O.R. 108, the court went behind the voters' list and held the voting to be illegal because of improper votes or of improper omission from the list.

In Re Salter and Beckwith (1902) 4 O.L.R. 51, Bricton, J., decided that the voters objected to were qualified. In Ke Dillon and Cardinal, ante, Magee, J., thought illegal votes were a ground for quashing; and Mabee, J., in Re Sinclair v. Owen Sound (1906) 12 O.L.R. 400, had no doubt that it was an element for the consideration of the court on a motion to quash. The Divisional Court discussed the question and decided that even if proved and the votes deducted, it did not affect the result. Mabee, J., in Re Cleary and Nepean (1907) 14 O.L.R. 392. decided that the foregoing cases bound him to consider the illegality of votes. Riddell, J., in Re Armour and Onondaga (1907) 14 O.L.R. 606, went into the question of qualification at ler, ih and deducted those improperly voting, but he limited his enquiry to those bad or good by reason of circumstances arising after the final revision of the roll, holding himself bound by Reg. ex rel. McKenzie and Martin (1897) 28 O.R. 523. In Re Saltfleet (1906) 16 O.L.R. 293, the Divisional Court laid down the rule that the voters' list is final and that all that can be considered by a judge upon these approcations are the cases excepted by the Voters' List Act itself, that is, those smilty of corrupt practices, those who have become non-resident after the list was revised, and persons not qualified or competent to vote