

highest and latest type in England, should have developed there more rapidly than rural self-government. For good or for ill, the self-governing Dominions are remarkable for the number of their great cities and towns. Thus, in Canada, there are fourteen at least with over 20,000 inhabitants each; and three sevenths of the entire population are classed as 'urban.' In Australia, the two great cities of Sydney and Melbourne have each upwards of half a million inhabitants; the former containing three eighths, and the latter more than one half, of the entire population of its State. In South Africa, there were, in 1911, twelve cities with over 12,000 inhabitants each; and the City of Johannesburg holds nearly one-seventh of the entire population (European and native) of the Transvaal. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that 'incorporation' (p. 365), which is one of the most decided marks of advanced self-government, has made great strides in the self-governing Dominions. In the province of Nova Scotia alone, though it has but half a million inhabitants, there are thirty-eight incorporated towns; while there are one hundred and eighty-six in New South Wales, and in Manitoba every city, town, village, and rural municipality is incorporated.

UNIFORM COUNCILS

The type of government in the urban municipalities as a rule follows pretty closely the English reformed model previously described (pp. 366-368); but, apparently there is in the Dominion municipal councils no process of double election such as that which produces the English 'aldermen.'¹ On the other hand, the process of retiring the councillors by rotation, so as to avoid a completely 'general' election, is, apparently, gaining ground; notably in South Africa, where it prevails in all the four provinces of the Cape Colony, the Transvaal,

¹ The 'aldermen' of Ontario and New South Wales are, apparently, equivalent to the ordinary councillors in England.