

the Ballot Act (p. 147), substantially in the same manner as, and subject to similar restrictions to, parliamentary elections.

THE BURGESSES

The burgesses are, substantially, the rate-payers of the borough, male or female, of full legal age, without disqualification for marriage or for any other cause, except alienage or conviction for felony or corrupt practices. In order to exercise their rights, they must be enrolled upon the 'local government register,' which is annually made up by the Town Clerk; and their most important duty is to vote for the election of councillors in the ward for which they are registered. They are, however, as has been said, part of the corporation, and, as such, entitled to take part in town's meetings, and to make representations, and otherwise protest, against any injury to the borough property or privileges. Occasionally also, they must be consulted before the Council commits itself to special expenditure (p. 369).

THE AUDITORS

In addition to its mayor, aldermen, and council, a borough has three auditors, for whom no parallel is found in other local government bodies. One is appointed annually by the mayor, from among the members of the council; the other two are elected by the burgesses as a whole, from persons who are qualified to be, but are not, members of the council, nor acting as Town Clerk or Borough Treasurer. Their duty is to audit half-yearly the accounts of the borough, before they are submitted to the Local Government Board (p. 254).

BOROUGH OFFICIALS

Besides the Auditors, every borough has, as such, a Town Clerk and a Treasurer; and, as an urban