

ing, and although the judges have held that this is not sufficient to invalidate the law, yet if it came in conjunction with other irregularities it might be deemed sufficient. It is well, therefore, that the third reading of a by-law carried on January 3rd, 1910, should take place between January 17th and February 12th, 1910.

Other Details

Observance of the foregoing instruc-

tions, and use of the petition and by-law forms which the Alliance supplies to workers without charge, will prevent mistakes that have resulted in the quashing of a number of Local Option by-laws. Committees ought to keep in touch with the Alliance office, and write the Alliance Secretary for information or advice concerning any point or procedure about which they have any uncertainty.

Who May Vote

The Ontario Local Option law which will be found elsewhere set out in full, provides that a Local Option by-law before being finally passed, must be approved "by the electors of the municipality" in which it is to take effect.

The courts have definitely decided that the words "electors of the municipality" are to be construed as meaning such persons in a municipality as would be entitled to vote in an election for members of the municipal council.

A municipal elector must be a British subject not less than twenty-one years of age. His name must be on part one or part two of the voter's list of the municipality as finally revised by the county judge. The last revised list is used in the voting.

An unmarried woman, either a spinster or a widow, may have her name on the list and may vote if she is otherwise possessed of the necessary qualifications.

A voter must be qualified in respect of property, either as an owner, a tenant, or a farmer's son, or must be assessed for and pay taxes on an income of not less than \$400.

The property on which an owner

or an occupant qualifies as a voter, must be rated on the last revised assessment roll as having at least the following valuation:

In cities	\$400 00
In towns over 3,000 population.	300 00
In towns not over 3,000	200 00
In townships or villages.....	100 00

If two persons are on the assessment roll as joint owners, they may both have votes provided the value of the property is twice as much as would entitle one person to vote. Similarly three or more joint owners may vote on the same property if its value is sufficient.

If, however, persons are jointly assessed for property not large enough to give each of them a vote, then none of them can vote.

A person assessed as an owner may vote whether he lives in the municipality or not, but a person assessed as an occupant cannot vote unless he lives in the municipality.

If a married man is not assessed himself as an owner or occupant, he may vote upon property so assessed in his wife's name, if of sufficient value.

A person assessed as a farmer's son