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the Orange Free State, and Natal. It is to be noticed, however, that, in the two latter cases, the full term of office is only two years; the councillors retiring by halves. To the self-governing Dominions also belongs the merit of giving a legal significance to the distinction between 'cities' and ordinary corporate towns, which, in England, is merely ceremonial. In Victoria, the distinction is based on revenue; in Ontario and Saskatchewan, on population. But in all these cases it involves a difference of powers.

THE CUMULATIVE VOTE

One feature of peculiar interest in connection with the urban organization of South Africa, is, that it recognizes the cumulative vote (*i.e.* the right of a single voter to give more than one vote for a candidate), based on the ownership of land. In the Cape Colony this apparently reactionary rule prevails. On the other hand, the Orange Free State allows the municipal franchise to all resident householders. Another point of considerable interest is the fact, that the American system of having paid Commissioners, or experts, for urban administration, has gained a footing in Saskatchewan and Alberta; while the 'cities' of Ontario may have special Boards of Control for finance.

INDIA AND EGYPT

In the countries which, before passing under British control, had old-established civilizations of their own, the problem of local self-government has, naturally, worn a different aspect. There the problem has not been to build up a local system out of the wilderness, but to adapt to modern uses the ancient institutions of the country. In a way, this problem may be said to resemble the English problem; for, even in England, effective local government is very modern, though it is based on ancient institutions which had almost become