

years, might distrain, between the 1st August and the 22nd December, 1856, although no resolution extending the time was then in force.—*Newbury v. Stephens, et al*, 16 Q. B. R. 65.

(52) *Moneys collected under a By-law of any Municipality must be paid to the Municipal Treasurer.*

Under a By-law of the District of Huron Municipal Council, a certain School Section was assessed in £25 to build a school-house therein;

Held, that all monies collected for the erection of school-houses under any By-law of the District Municipal Council were payable to the District Treasurer, who alone under the late Act was authorized to take security from collectors for the payment of moneys collected for public purposes.—*Brown v. Styles et al*, 2 C. P. R. 346.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(53) *Decisions on School Questions by the Chief Superintendent.*

The duties imposed upon the Chief Superintendent and the several Local Superintendents by the School Acts, show that the Legislature intended to provide a domestic forum for the settlement of school questions; and the reference of several other matters involving legal considerations to arbitration, answers the objection sometimes urged that the Legislature did not mean legal questions to be determined by an officer who, perhaps, might not be versed in legal technicalities. It appears, therefore, looking at the whole scope of the acts that it was supposed the affairs of the schools could be managed by means of arbitrators, and references to the Local Superintendent, and finally to the Chief Superintendent, without troubling the Courts.—10 Q. B. R. 475.

(54) *Maximum rate of interest to be paid by Municipal Councils.*

Municipal Corporations cannot, by By-law, provide for money at a rate of interest exceeding that authorized by the Statute.—*Wilson v. Municipality of the County of Elgin*, 13 Q. B. R. 129.