

placed on Part I. of voters' list, there is no doubt whatever on the point. Our statement in June number is correct. Part I. is to contain the names of those entitled to vote in the municipality both at municipal elections and elections to the Legislative Assembly. By a reference to Section 3 of the Manhood Franchise Act 1889, it will be seen that voters for members of the Legislative Assembly must be residents of the municipality. Therefore a non-resident, no matter how much property he may own in the municipality, cannot vote in that municipality for an M. P. P. and cannot therefore be placed in Part I. of this list. If he owns sufficient real estate, he, as a non resident, would be properly placed in Part II. of the voters' list, as a municipal voter. This is the only place any non-resident can appear on the list.

I would like you to give in the next issue of THE MISCELLANY, if space will permit you, your opinion as to the meaning of sub-sec. 2, sec. 93, chap. 193, R. S. O. 1887. It states that when farm lots have been subdivided into park or village lots and the owners are not resident, etc., that the clerk in making out the list required under section 121 of this Act, that is, the non-resident collector's roll, shall commute the statute labor at a rate not exceeding 1/2 per cent. on the assessed value when the property is under the value of \$200. What I wish to know is, what is the meaning of park or village lots? Does it mean simply lots in an unincorporated village? Does it mean those immediately adjoining an incorporated town or village? Has it a more extended meaning and including all lots under the value of \$200 in a township. A question of this kind has arisen in this township, a party having purposely had his property assessed as non-resident to evade the statute labor. It has been sold three times for taxes and now he claims a refund. I hold that although the lot adjoins a town it was never described as a park lot in the assessment roll and that it should come under the same law as other property in sections 95 and 96 of the same Act. He contends that all property under the value of \$200 should be assessed for the reduced amount.—W. D. McL., Harriston.

PARK lots as understood by us must not only be a subdivision of a farm lot but it must have been thus subdivided and laid out on a plan of the property by a qualified Provincial Land Surveyor, and the lots described in the plan as park lots, and duly registered as such, otherwise the assessor could not describe them as park lots, and the clerk would have no knowledge or authority for treating them differently from other property assessed in the matter of statute labor. Park lots if so laid out and named on a plan of the property could be described by its name and number in a deed of conveyance, but unless a plan to correspond was registered the deed could not be registered. A person may sub-divide his farm without a survey or plan and deed a portion by other descriptions as to quantity of land and bounds, but in that case it could not properly be described as a park lot within the meaning of the Act as we understand the term. Park lots may be situated in any municipality if so laid down on a plan of the property. If such is done the plan must be registered, otherwise a penalty is provided, as may be seen by reference to the Registry Act and Land Surveyors' Act. If a farm has been subdivided up into park or village lots, the local council may

cause a plan to be made and registered and add the cost to the taxes against the owner.

I give you an excellent rule for clerks who have anything to do with debentures, for which I expect you to give me one in return in next issue of MISCELLANY. To discharge a debt of principal and interest in a given number of years:—Take the interest of the principal for one year x by the amount of \$1 for the given number of years at the given rate and ÷ this sum by the compound interest of \$1 for the given time. For example: The equal annual instalment of \$1,000 for 5 years at 5%. The interest of \$1,000 for 1 year at 5%—\$50.

The amount of \$1 for 5 years = 1.2762815.
Comp. int. " " = .2762815.
1.2762815 + 50 = 6.38140750.
6.38140750 ÷ .2752815 = 230.90, annual interest.
I have a table made out thus:—

Amount of \$1 for 1 year—1.05
" " " " 2 years—1.1025
" " " " 3 years—1.1576

And so on, so that I have very few calculations to make when figuring on debt. The rule I wish to get is, to find the annual interest for a given number of years and months, say for instance 5 years and 4 months. For making out collectors' rolls Lytle's Rate Tables are excellent. I can, however, come much closer by making tables of my own and which make calculations easy. I make them thus:—

Suppose the rate is .00455 or 455/100 mills.

1	.00455	1,000	4.66	2,000	9.10	3,000	4,000	etc.
25	.11	.25	etc.	.25				
50	.23	.50		.50				
75	.34	.75		.75				
100	.46	1,000		21.00				
25	etc.	.25						
50		.50						
75		.75						
200		1,200		2,200				

G. S., Bosanquet.

G. S. has certainly put us under an obligation for his interesting figures. Any who have had occasion know how puzzling it is to prepare debentures so as to have everything come out right. Many councillors as well as clerks wisely refuse to tackle such problems and they obtain the assistance of others who make a study of such things. The rule given above for calculating principal and interest is indeed very simple and from examples we have tried and proven, appears to be quite correct, but the whys and wherefores we have not attempted to fathom, as life is too short for us to undertake to unravel its mysteries. We notice that by the use of G. S.'s information we are his debtor in this much, that he requires at our hands an exchange of certain other mathematical short method rules. We fear our ability to discharge this obligation, unless among our readers some one will kindly come to our assistance. Of course if G. S. has asked an impossible thing we are not bound to him either legally or otherwise, as there is no law compelling the performance of an impossibility.

We observe that some of the voters' lists prepared by village clerks contain a column of figures denoting the post offices of the persons named in the list. This is unnecessary work so far as city, town or village municipalities are concerned. The Act only requires this to be done in the case of township municipalities.