

DIARY FOR MARCH.

1. Wed ...	<i>Ash Wednesday. St. David.</i>	
5. SUN ...	<i>1st Sunday in Lent.</i>	[for County Court.
6. Mon ...	Recorder's Court sits.	Last day for notice of trial
12. SUN ...	<i>2nd Sunday in Lent.</i>	[for York & Peel.
14. Tues ...	Qr. S. & Co. Ct. sit. in each Co.	Last day for ser.
16. Thur ...	Sittings Court of Error and Appeal.	
17. Frid ...	<i>St. Patrick.</i>	
19. SUN ...	<i>3rd Sunday in Lent.</i>	
24. Frid ...	Declares for York and Peel.	
25. Sat ...	<i>Lady Day. Annunciation V. M.</i>	
26. SUN ...	<i>4th Sunday in Lent.</i>	

NOTICE.

Owing to the delay that has unavoidably taken place in the issue of the two last numbers and of this number of Law Journal and Local Courts' Gazette, the time within which payments must be made to secure the benefits of cash payments is extended to 1st April next.

Owing to the very large demand for the Law Journal and Local Courts' Gazette, subscribers not desiring to take both publications are particularly requested at once to return the back numbers of that one for which they do not wish to subscribe.

The Local Courts'

AND

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE.

MARCH, 1865.

POUND-KEEPERS.

We return to this subject from our last number.

As we before remarked, the provisions of section 360 of the Municipal Institutions Act may be varied, or other provisions made, by municipal by-laws passed for that purpose. Under that section, however, we find the subject of our enquiries very generally and sufficiently provided for.

(1) As to the receipt of the animal intended to be impounded. Sub-section 2 does not require the pound-keeper himself to be on the look out for and take to the pound any cattle running at large, but it does require him to receive and impound any horse, bull, ox, cow, sheep, goat, pig, or other cattle delivered to him for that purpose by any person resident within his division who brings such animal to him and states that it has been distrained for running at large or for trespassing and doing damage.

(2) If the person who brings the animal to be impounded desires to make a claim for any damage done by such animal, he must, at the time he impounds it, or within twenty-four hours thereafter, deliver to the pound-keeper

duplicate statements in writing of his demands against the owner for any damages, not exceeding twenty dollars, which may have been done by such animal: (sub-sec. 4.) Unless this statement is given to the pound-keeper within the time mentioned, he has no power to allow the impounder any sum for such damages on the sale of the animal. To prevent mistakes, therefore, he should endorse on the demand and the agreement mentioned in the same sub-section, the date he receives them.

(3) The form of this agreement is given in the act, and must be in writing, under seal. The pound-keeper may in his discretion insist upon a surety, and it would be advisable for him as a general rule to avail himself of this right. He must remember that this agreement is for the benefit of the owner of the cattle or animal impounded, and that he stands in the position of a trustee for the owner, and is bound to see that proper security is given.

(4) The pound-keeper must be very careful to see that all matters antecedent to and connected with the sale of impounded cattle are properly attended to. In the first place he must properly feed and shelter them so long as they are in his charge. If at any time before sale a sheriff's officer or a Division Court bailiff demands possession, under a writ of replevin, of any animal that may be impounded, the pound-keeper is bound at once to deliver it to him. Again, if the owner tenders him the proper costs and charges that have been incurred, and the amount claimed for damages (if any) he is also bound to receive it and deliver the animal to its rightful owner. But if the latter disputes the amount so claimed for damages, he must await the award of the fence-viewers, whose duty it is, under sub-secs. 18 and 19, to appraise the damages.

Within forty-eight hours after the animal is impounded, the pound-keeper must prepare three notices of sale, which must specify the time and place at which the animal (describing it) will be publicly sold, if not sooner replevied or redeemed by the owner or some one on his behalf paying the penalty imposed by law (if any), the amount of the injury (if any), together with the expenses of the fence-viewers (if any) and the expenses of keeping the animal. These notices must be affixed and continued for three successive days at least, in three public places in the municipality.