

*Held*, that it was illegal. An assessment for School (as well as Municipal) purposes must be levied equally upon the rate-payers of the Municipality in proportion to their ratable property, and cannot be levied by an unequal rate in the different wards of such Municipality.—*In re Scott v. Municipality of Ottawa*, 13 Q. B. R. 346. (See 32, page 173.)

(49) *Order on Treasurer must precede an application for writ of Mandamus to compel payment.*

The Board of School Trustees of a village applied to the Village Municipality to levy a sum of money required to pay for a School site which they had contracted to purchase. The Municipality refused to do so, and the Board applied for a mandamus. It did not appear that the Trustees had appointed a Secretary-Treasurer.

*Held*, that the Board should first have given an order to the person from whom they had agreed to purchase, upon the Treasurer of the Municipality.—*In re Board of School Trustees v. Municipality of Galt*, 13 Q. B. R. 511. (See 56, page 181.)

(50) *Meaning of "Taxable Inhabitants," in Cities, Towns, and Villages.*

Persons who are rated for statute labor only, and who are not householders, are not "taxable inhabitants" within the meaning of the twenty-second section of the School Act of 1850, and cannot therefore vote at the election of School Trustees.—*The Queen ex rel. McNamara v. Christie et al.*, 9 Q. B. R. 682.

(51) *Extension of time for collection of School rates.—Power of Collector.*

The time for levying a School tax in the City of Kingston, imposed by By-law in December, 1855, was extended by resolutions of the City Council, under 18 Vic., ch. 21, sec. 3, until the 1st August, 1856, and again, on the 22nd December, 1856, to the 1st March, 1857.

*Held*, That the collector, who was the same person for both