

### III. THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEM OF ONTARIO.

(Chap. VIII., note 2.)

1. **The County Council** (1897) is composed of two **County Councillors** from each of the districts (4-9) into which, according to population, each county is divided. **These councillors** are elected for two years. **Nominations** take place on the **second last Monday** of the year, and the election, which is by ballot, on the **first Monday** of the new year. Each elector has as many votes as there are persons to be elected, and he may give all his votes to one person—a new way of voting.

**The Warden** is the presiding officer. He is elected annually by the **County Councillors** from among themselves. The **County Council** has control of the making of county roads and bridges, and the building of jails, court-houses and poor-houses.

The **chief officers** appointed by the Council are: Clerk, Treasurer, Public School Inspector, and Keeper of the Poor-House. The resolutions of the **County Council** are called **By-laws**.

2. **Other Municipal Councils** are composed as follows:

**Cities**—A Mayor and three Aldermen for each ward.

**Towns**—A Mayor and three Councillors for each ward.

**Villages**—A Reeve and four Councillors.

**Townships**—A Reeve, a Deputy-Reeve and three Councillors.

All of these officers are elected by ballot annually, on the **first Monday** of the year. The **Chief Magistrate** of each municipality is the **Mayor** or the **Reeve**, as the case may be.

Each Council has control of the raising of taxes for local improvements and for educational purposes. The officers of each Council are: The Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, Collector and Health Officer, who are appointed annually. The resolutions of all these Councils are called **By-laws**.

### IV. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF ONTARIO.

(Chap. VIII., note 5.)

For educational purposes each township is divided into **School Sections**, each electing **School Trustees**, who man-