

said act as to cases where the resignation takes place before the organization of the new council for the year.

Sec. 185 of the said act provides that "the returning officers and deputy-returning officers shall hold the new election at furthest within fifteen days after receiving the warrant, and the clerk shall appoint a day and place for holding the nomination of candidates and the election shall in respect to notices and other matters be conducted in the same manner as the annual election." The clerk should give six days' notice of the holding of the nomination meeting by publication in the usual way, as required by sec. 115 of said act, and in the event of more than one person nominated remaining in the field the proceedings should be adjourned for a week for the holding of a poll as at the annual elections.

ENGINEER.—A township treasurer keeps the township's money in the savings department of a chartered bank. Is he or the corporation entitled to the interest that accrues?

Our correspondent gives us no information as to what arrangements were made with the treasurer when he was appointed to office, as to investment of township moneys, amount of salary or remuneration and how paid. Without this information, it is impossible to answer our correspondent's question, as it does not come within the range of the general law.

T. M. E.—I am instructed by the council to ask you whether the municipal council of an incorporated village can grant to themselves pay for their services as councillors for said incorporated village?

No, except the head of the council. Section 231 of the Municipal Act provides for the paying of the members of township and county councils, and section 232 for the payment of such annual sum or remuneration to the head of the council of an incorporated village, as the council of the municipality may determine.

J. H.—Has a municipal council power to pass a by-law causing a candidate for municipal honors to deposit a certain sum of money on the day of nomination with the clerk, said sum to be forfeited and fall into the general fund of the municipality unless said candidate take a certain number of votes? Such a by-law would often save municipalities the expense and worry of an election.

The statutes confer no such power as that suggested by our correspondent on municipal councils, and such a by-law, we think, if legal, would have the effect of preventing many really competent men from even dreaming of aspiring to municipal honors.

W.—Farmer A borrows from the corporation or the council, of the township of B. . . . the sum of \$2,000, from the surplus distribution fund. The said money is secured by a mortgage on farmer A's farm, principal payable in say eight years and interest annually. While said mortgage is in full force and effect, the said municipal council appoints the said farmer A to the office of the assessor for said township of B. . . . Can A legally make declarations of office as such assessor as required by section 271 of the M. Act of 1892, viz 2

And that I have not by myself or partner either directly or indirectly any interest in any contract

with or on behalf of the said corporation, save and except that arising out of my office or position as assessor.

2. If A should wrongfully make such declaration and proceed with the assessment and complete the roll, could any elector taking necessary proceedings have the said roll set aside as illegal by reason of the assessors disqualification as aforesaid?

1. No.
2. No.

G. B.—In the Consolidated Municipal Act, sec. 263, sub-sec. 2, (A) does the words, date of audit mean the 31st, day of December, or the date upon which the audit was really made, say the 30th January?

Reeve.

The words quoted mean both dates. The auditor's first duty after appointment is to count the cash and examine the securities, and before making his report to extend his audit of the cash transactions to the last one which took place before he counted the cash. See article of W. Powis, F. C. A., on page 2, vol. 3, and page 2 of vol. 2 of this paper.

A Michigan Poor House.

(From the *Ludington Appeal*.)

The following is a description of the Mason county poor farm. The farm originally contained eighty acres bought in 1878 for \$4,000, and was later increased by the purchase of forty acres adjoining. The house is a large frame structure, two stories high. A one-story building containing a sitting room, three sleeping apartments and a grated cell, stands a few rods from the main building and is occupied by the male members of the farm. A splendid two-story barn, wagon shed and tool house are among the buildings on the premises. Fine clear water is pumped by a windmill and is conducted to the barn-yard and house. The soil is heavy clay, and much that is cropped has the stumps removed from it, and where necessary is underdrained. About ninety acres are under cultivation, the balance in timber. An orchard of twelve acres, set to apple trees, produced largely this year, it being estimated that the yield will reach 1,200 bushels. Sixty-three barrels of summer apples have been disposed of at 55 cents a bushel, and the fall apples, of which there are thought to be 800 bushels, have been contracted at \$1.80 per barrel.

The stock on the farm comprises ten hogs, eight head of horses and nine head of cattle, valued at \$1,618. The produce of the farm this year was valued at \$1,761.80.

The keeper receives a salary of \$600 per annum, and all in any way familiar with his many trials in the care of some of the inmates do not begrudge him what he gets.

The total cost of maintaining the poor of the county is a trifle over \$5,000. There has been paid for help on the farm \$273. The average cost of the board of the inmates is figured by the superintendent at 72 cents per week.

Municipal Publications Received.

A Review of the Movement for Abolishing the Grand Jury System, by John A. Kains, Barrister, St. Thomas. Price, \$1.

The question of the abolition of the Grand Jury System in Canada being a prominent one, it was thought advisable that the general public who are chiefly concerned in the matter should be informed of the position of affairs in order that they might be able to form an intelligent opinion. With this in view, the writer has very fully set forth the opinions of Canadian judges and others for and against the abolition of the grand jury, and shows the uselessness of juries examining jails, houses of industry, etc. This, together with the annual cost of that body which is upwards of \$50,000 in Ontario, makes the work especially valuable for members of councils who are interested in reducing what may be considered an unnecessary expenditure, by promoting new legislation in reference to this question in a way that will recommend itself, not only to our representatives in parliament, but the public generally.

Proceedings and Auditors' Report of the County Council of Leeds and Grenville, 1892—W. Richardson, Clerk.

Proceedings, Auditors' Reports and By-Laws of the Township of Sullivan—A. Stephen, Clerk.

One by-law we noticed, imposes a penalty on owners of dogs found running at large, in addition to the damages done or caused to be done by such dog, and provides that it is unlawful for any person or persons to keep or harbor a dog that is in the habit of annoying travellers on the highway. The owner is made responsible for any damage caused by such annoyance.

Annual Report County of Lincoln Industrial Home—D. B. Rittenhouse, Inspector.

During the last year the average number of inmates in this institution was 28. The amount expended during the year for the support of the inmates at the home was \$1,998.19. The average expense for each inmate for the year, inclusive of the keeper's family and help, was \$61.91. The produce of the farm was valued at \$1,023.

Minutes of proceedings of the united Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, 1892—A. I. McDonald, Clerk.

Report of the annual meeting of the Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario, held at Niagara Falls, together with the quarterly report of the secretary of the provincial board, which relates more particularly to the cholera outbreak, and sets forth the measures to be taken to protect the province. In a future issue we will report more fully the municipal measures to be taken.