

The clerk rejected these two ballots on the ground that the parties had marked the ballots so that they could be identified.

1. Was the clerk justified in rejecting the ballots on these grounds?
2. Should he have allowed the other candidate the votes given, seeing that all the rest were marked properly?

1. Yes.
2. No.

Taxes—Who to Pay.

89.—E. E.—A has a lease of a garden lot from B, in an incorporated village. A to pay all taxes which were due on October 24. C sells A a house and lot in the township for part cash, and takes a mortgage against the property and the chattels of A. A moves on the property, C closes the mortgage against A in December, and takes the property and chattels. C is the tax collector for the incorporated village, and has neglected to collect the taxes from A. Can he return the taxes against the property of B?

He should endeavor if possible to make the taxes out of B's chattels, and if he cannot make them he may then return them against the land.

Commutation of Statute Labor—Farmer's Son or Manhood Franchise.

90. ASSESSOR.—I. Has a township municipality a right to commute all statute labor at \$1 a day or less, and do all the road work with a road machine or otherwise, or, in other words, can they dispense with statute labor and have the work done by contract and collect the commutation money with the taxes?

2. A farmer's son was away from home all through 1895, but says he expects to stay at home this year. Should he go on the voters' list as a farmer's son or manhood franchise voter?

1. Yes.
2. As a Manhood Franchise Voter.

Early Closing By-Law.

91.—A. H. M.—Is it within the power of a township council to pass the early closing by-law for a village in the municipality when a petition was presented to the council signed by three-fourths of the traders and merchants of said village requesting that the by-law be passed?

Sub-sections 2 and 3 of section 2, chapter 33 of Act, 1888, empowers a local council to pass by-laws on application of not less than three-fourths, if occupiers of shops, and by section 2 of chapter 44 of Act of 1889, "Local Council" includes the council of any township within which situate an unincorporated village. A township council may, under section 5 of the last-mentioned Act, set apart a portion of the township as an unincorporated village, and such council shall then have all the rights, etc., which the council of any city, etc., possesses under the act.

Collector—Exemption—Assessor—Court of Revision.

92.—W. H.—1. Would you kindly let me know all the laws concerning collecting taxes, what is exempt, and if a collector can sue to Division Court now for last year's taxes, as I am a collector, and a person last year kept on promising to pay and left the municipality, and did not pay, and he left a pair of year old steers, and I seized them, and he came back and promised if I would give him a little longer time he would pay them but did not. How long could I hold them in security, or if I could sell them yet, would a bill of sale or chattel mortgage save them?

2. Please let me know has a council to pay assessor for attending court of revision?

1. Unless you have returned the roll you may distrain. There is no exemption in favor of the person. The owner of the property actually assessed for the premises and whose name also appears on the collector's roll for the year is liable therefor. See Glenn's Guide for the law relating to collectors and their duties.

2. If the council require the attendance of the assessor they must subpoena him in the same manner as other witnesses. He is not bound to attend without being paid.

Interest in Co. Rate—Occupied Return—Appeal.

93.—CLERK.—1. Have the county council a right to charge interest against municipalities that have not paid their county taxes for 1895, and if so give chapter and section of Municipal Act and year?

2. In the list of lands in arrears for taxes as sent down by the treasurer to be delivered to assessor, are non-resident lands as assessed on the resident roll to be returned by the assessor as occupied or not occupied?

3. A person who lived in adjoining municipality, who had land in the township assessed on the resident roll as non-resident for 1895, gave notice to the reeve that he would appeal against his assessment for 1895 he give notice in September, and the council meet in October. He was present and based his claim of appeal under section 77 of the Con. Ass. Act, 1892. The reeve objected to appeal under sec. 3, of the same act as he claimed the appeal should have been made by the 14th May, 1895, which is right?

1. No.
2. It is his duty to return them "occupied" or "not occupied," according to facts.

3. The owner of non-resident lands, who has not requested to have his name entered on the roll, has a right to complain by petition at any time before May 1 of the year following that in which the assessment is made under section 77. Special provision is made for him because he is not entitled to notice. See sections 32 and 47.

No Claim for Sheep Killed.

94.—BONES.—A farmer in this township did on or about the 25th September, 1895, lose six of his sheep which were in pasture on his property; said sheep were supposed to have been killed by dogs, although the farmer did not see the dogs nor yet find the sheep, but is prepared to swear that he could track the dogs and sheep where they were chased into the woods, he (the farmer) says, when he went to see if the sheep were all right found the tracks of sheep and dogs in the woods, and could smell them, but could not find them, and has put a bill into the council for \$26, but council refuses to pay. Can he compel the council to pay under these circumstances, as dogs are exempt from taxation in this township, and seeing that he did not see the sheep chased by dogs?

No.

Lanark voted on a by-law to grant a bonus of \$10,000 in aid of an electric railway from Perth to Lanark. The by-law was carried by fifty-four majority.

Hamilton Spectator:—A bill reducing the membership of county councils is a good move.

For Health.

AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT TO THE ONTARIO PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

Dr. Harbottle, medical health officer for the township of Burford, in a recent letter to the press, draws attention to an important amendment to the Public Health Act.

The Ontario statutes for 1895, page 326, read: Whenever any medical health officer, sanitary inspector, or other health officer of the board of health, knows or has reason to believe that blood offal or the meat of any dead animal which has not been previously boiled or steamed when fresh, or before becoming putrid or decomposed, or which, although steamed or boiled, is putrid or decomposed, has been or is being fed to hogs, he may summon the owner, the person in charge, or any person found feeding the same, before a justice of the peace for violation of the provisions of this section, and whenever such blood, offal or decomposed flesh is found on any premises, the burden of proof that it was not intended to be so fed shall rest with the person charged. Should the charge be proven, the health officer making the charge may seize and carry away, or cause to be seized and carried away the animals whether dead or alive, to which the aforesaid blood, offal or unboiled or putrid meat has been fed, in order that the said animals may be destroyed or disposed of as to prevent them from being exposed for sale or used for food for man.

In reference to this the Burford doctor writes:

"Having about ten years ago notified the provincial board of health that raw blood and offal mixed with chop stuff was being fed to pigs, I consider the above a step in advance for public health, though not as perfect as it might be. Butchers ask me why should not the blood or offal of an animal that is considered fit food for man, not be fed raw to hogs? The answer is because that in the blood and offal of animals sold for food for man, considered as perfectly healthy by butchers, may exist the causes of disease to man, often fatal, always prejudicial, and pigs communicate those diseases to man, and it is important that they should not get such diseases from eating blood, when with care it can be prevented."

His Regret

"The general was a great talker before he was elected," said one constituent in a tone of melancholy reminiscence.

"He was that," replied the other.

"But he don't seem ter have done much in the lines that he orated about."

"Mighty little. He says his hands were tied."

"I s'pose he tells the truth. But it does seem too bad that so many more of 'em gits their hands tied than ever gits tongue-tied."