

village is a part of a union school section, being united with some farm lots outside of the village. What I want to know is: Should the farm lots outside of the village, in the union section, be taxed to make up the \$150 and \$100 for the township schools?

2. If yes, should the village union school get any of the money?

1. The farm lots should not be taxed. See latter part of sub-section 2, of section 66, Public School's Act.

Schools—Accommodations—Sections—Taxes.

67.—T. U.—1. Is a Township Council, without a petition from the ratepayers, obliged to provide school accommodation for all within the township?

2. A township council, assuming the school formations as they existed at organization with a few lots in different parts of the township out of the school sections limit? Are they obliged by law (without a petition from the ratepayers) to undertake the reconstruction of the school sections?

3. Or must they wait until the ratepayers move in the matter?

4. Are those lots that are outside of the limit of any school section liable to pay the tax provided for by section 109 of the Public School Act, and what is the amount required by this section, and amendments to be paid to each school section teaching a full year?

1. This duty devolves upon the trustees. See section 62, sub section 3.

2 and 3. No. See section 38, Public School Act, 1896.

4. No. See section 66, Public School Act, 1896.

Payment of Taxes in Township.

68.—E. T. W.—Can a Township Council pass a by-law to have taxes payable at a certain fixed place in the township, to the treasurer or some other appointed person by the council to receive the same, on the second week in December? All parties liable for taxes to have notice by card three weeks before the time mentioned. If not paid when due, four per cent interest charged.

No.

Local Clerk's Rights as to Voting.

69.—G. E.—1. Has a local clerk who is not in the Voters' List, a right to vote for county councillors?

2. Can a resident voter vote anywhere else except the polling division he resides, if his name appears on the Voters' List for that polling division?

3. Has any clerk or other official, authority to give certificates to voters (who are agents for candidates for the County Council) giving them a right to vote, elsewhere than at the polling division in which they reside and appear on the Voters' List?

4. Has a Deputy-Returning Officer a right to accept any votes for county councillor, if the name of the voter does not appear on the Voters' List for his polling division?

1. No. But a clerk on the Voters' List may vote for county councillor, notwithstanding section 157, of the Consolidated Municipal Act.

2. No.

3. The clerk of the municipality has authority to do so, under section 141, Consolidated Municipal Act, 1892.

4. No.

County Councillor May be Commissioner or Member Board of Health.

70.—J. S.—A member of council in 1896, who was also a commissioner on certain drainage works, having been so appointed by By-Law was elected a county councillor for 1897.

1. Does his election bar him from continuing to act as such commissioner until the completion of the work?

2. Does his election disqualify him from completing his term as a member of the Board of Health?

3. Is he eligible for any appointment at the disposal of the Municipal Council?

1. No. See section 749, Consolidated Municipal Act, 1892.

2. No.

3. No.

Cost of County Council and School Trustees Election—Who to Pay.

71.—J. McC.—Woodbridge Council were all elected by acclamation. There was an election for Public School Trustees, also for County councillors. Who pays the expenses of election, the Municipality or the County? If the county has any, or all, how much? I sent the account of the whole election to the county clerk, school ballots and all, amounting to \$13.25.

Section 22, of the County Council's Act, provides in the first place, that the expense in and about the election of county councillors, shall be borne by the county, except where a poll is held for the election of a member or members of the council of a local municipality at the same time as the election for the county council. In this case no poll was held for the election of members of the local municipality. There may be just as good reason for relieving the county—an election of school trustees having been required—as their would be if an election of members of the council of the local municipality had been required, but the County Council's Act does not exempt the county to any extent on this account. The latter part of the section, if it stood alone would perhaps relieve the county council in this case, but we think it must be read along with the earlier part, and that it is limited to elections of members of the local municipality.

The county council is not liable for trustee ballots, or anything not required for the election of county councillors.

Newspaper Owned by City.

Dresden, one of the German capitals, owns a singular piece of property. It is a morning newspaper, the *Dresdener Anzeiger*. This daily, upon the death of its last proprietor, was willed to the city upon the condition that all profits arising therefrom should be spent upon the public parks. This year a large playground of nearly eight acres was purchased from Prince George, the king's brother and heir apparent, and it will be ready for use next spring. The paper continues to hold the respect of all citizens, for the trust has been carried out in its broadest spirit, and the power has never been employed to foster any school of opinions.—*Fourth Estate*.

"Jones and his landlady had another heated argument this morning."

"Over the fare she serves up?"

"No; over her failure to keep the fire going in his room."—*Philadelphia North American*.

Gravel.

There appears to be a desire on the part of the people of numerous townships to put in their time by drawing gravel; and gravel is therefore hauled and dumped on the roads before a foundation has been prepared to receive it. Frequently much of the stuff placed on the roads is almost worthless, although first-class gravel may be abundant. Judging from the immense excavations to be found in many localities thousands of loads have been drawn, and farms have been paid for with the amount received for the gravel taken from one small corner. Contrasting the amount of material placed on the roads with their condition as a whole, it is evident that there has been great waste.

Buying gravel by the load is like buying water by the bucket. Borings and test-pits should be sunk where gravel is known to exist, and the amount estimated from these borings. The material should be purchased in a business-like way for a fair amount; and in case of opposition from the owner, the land may be expropriated if necessary.

One source of the use of poor and dirty gravel arises from insufficient care in taking it from the pit. The social feature of statute labor is carried to the extent that those drawing gravel want to load up together, drive together to the place of dumping, and return in company to the pit. There may be a dozen teams, and only room for one or two where good material is to be had in the pit. The remaining ten, however, drive in and fill up the wagon boxes with anything in sight, whether sand, clay or boulders, and this is the kind of gravel with which a good many roads are surfaced.

Not only should gravel be chosen from the best part of the pit, but care should be taken to sort out any bad stuff, sand, boulders, etc., that may be mixed with this. Gravel pits are covered usually with a deep layer of clay, loam or earthy material, useless on a road. While this is not shovelled directly into the wagons, it is undermined, falls down on the good gravel and then goes along with it to the road.

What is needed is a higher idea of what roads and streets should be, a better knowledge of how the work should be done, and more systematic and business-like management. Large sums of money are being spent with absolutely nothing to show for it a year afterwards. The people do not yet know the economy of durable and permanent construction, and consider only the first expenditure, not the ultimate cost, say ten years distant. The Romans, in the days of the Empire, built roads that still exist in good condition, but there are scarcely a dozen towns in Ontario with the streets paved so as to give good service for ten years.—*Ingersoll Chronicle*.