

tained and repaired by the corporation of the county, and that an application should be made to the Judge of the County Court of the county for an order declaring such bridge a county bridge, to be maintained and kept in repair by the county corporation."

The sole question for determination was whether the structure in question was "a bridge over 300 feet in length," within the meaning of sec. 617a.

G. H. Watson, K.C., and F. D. Moore, Lindsay, for appellants.

R. J. McLaughlin, K.C., for respondents.

The judgment of the Court (MEREDITH, C.J., TEETZEL, J., CLUTE, J.), was delivered by

MEREDITH, C.J.:—The structure is the means provided for crossing the waters of Mud Lake, and its total length is 643 feet; it consists of a wooden section spanning what is called the narrows, with an embankment at each end of it. The wooden section is 243 feet long, and the embankments are of the respective lengths of 140 feet and 260 feet. The wooden section spans the waters of the lake at low water, but at high water they spread out for practically the whole width of 643 feet.

The embankments were constructed in 1889. Previous to that there existed a bridge for the whole distance of 643 feet, and in replacing it by the structure in question the embankments were raised upon the timbers of the old bridge, which were sunk to the bottom of the lake.

It is quite clear that both the wooden section and the embankments were designed to furnish a means of passing over the lake, and that the embankments were as necessary to enable that to be done as was the wooden section.

I agree with the Judge of the County Court that the wooden section and the embankments together form "a bridge over 300 feet in length" within the meaning of sec. 617a.

Without the embankments the wooden section would have been useless for the purpose for which it was designed . . .