

(37) *Townships have no power to levy a School-rate for County purposes.*

A Township by-law was quashed in so much of it as related to the raising of a sum of money, to defray the demands of the County Council on the township, and as an equivalent to the Legislative School grant; it not appearing in the face of the by-law that it was directed to the purpose of meeting a deficiency.

It follows therefore that a Township Council has not power to pass a rate in aid of any county rate, as the thirty-first section of the Act 16 Vic., cap. 182, authorizes the County Councils to pass by-laws to raise money for County purposes, and the Township Council for Township purposes; and the 27th section of the School Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 48, expressly makes it the duty of the County Council (and not the Township Council) to cause to be levied each year upon the several townships of the County, such sums of money as shall at least be equal, clear of all charges of collection, to the amount of school money apportioned to the several townships out of the government grant.—*Fletcher v. Municipality of Euphrasia et al.*, 13 Q. B. R. 129.

(38) *Trustees' Warrant to Collect School Rates, only legal within their own Section. They must sue non-residents.*

School Trustees can only give a warrant to collect School rates within the limits of the Section for which they are appointed. They can only sue non-residents.—*Gillies v. Wood*, 13 Q. B. R. 357. (See 20, page 168.)

(39) *Form of Warrant.*

The warrant may be signed by two Trustees (but see 29, page 172).

In making cognizance under such warrant, it is sufficient to state that the plaintiff was duly assessed, and that the collector was duly appointed. It is not necessary to state therein that the rate was decided upon at a meeting, as required by statute, or how the appointment was made.—(*Idem.*)