

and the statute labor shall be rated and charged against any excess of said parts in like manner."

T. H.—There is a county bridge connecting two portions of an incorporated village. The county keeps up the approaches to said bridge for 100 feet. Is the county or village compelled to build and keep up the plank sidewalk on the approaches.

We do not think that the liability imposed on the county by section 530 can be construed to include a liability on their part to build and keep up plank sidewalks on the approaches, but we are of opinion that the village should bear the expense of so doing.

TOWNSHIP CLERK.—Voters' list is posted up in clerk's office on the first day of August. On what day does the time expire for making appeals, and at what hour of the day?

The day of posting up the list is excluded. Therefore, the time for making appeals expires on the 31st day of August at the hour when our correspondent is in the habit of closing his place of business for the day, although we do not think the clerk would be justified in refusing to take and file an appeal if handed to him after that hour and before midnight of the 31st.

ANOTHER TOWN CLERK.—I would like to ask how you reconcile your answer to "A town clerk", in last issue of THE WORLD with section 8 of the Assessment Act, 1892.

In the last issue of THE WORLD (August) there are two sets of questions from "Town Clerk," and our correspondent does not specify to which set he refers. We do not see, however, that section 8, Consolidated Assessment Act, in any way effects either set, as it provides for the case of a person entitled to exemption from assessment for income, waiving his right to such exemption, and requiring his name to be entered on the assessment roll for the purpose of giving him a vote for municipal purposes.

C. F. J.—Under section 489, sub-section 9 and 9 A, a person who is a resident of a municipality, and is assessed on the assessment roll for the then current year in respect of income or personal property would not be liable to take out a transient trader's license should he engage in the sale of goods. Now, the question is, would such a person be liable to take out a license if assessed for real estate? You will notice that only income or personal property is named in those sub-sections; nothing is said about being assessed for real estate.

If assessed for real estate they would be resident, not transient traders, and would not require a license. The sections mentioned are to provide for the collection of taxes from persons doing business in a municipality who would otherwise escape taxation.—See note on page 380, Harrison's Manual.

J. B.—The boundary road between two townships has been used as a public road for the last 40 years, but at one point it was made to deviate on account of some obstruction. The present owner of the lot is demanding payment from both councils for the land taken. There is no record to show that the original owner sold the land in question, and there has never been a demand for compensation made till now.

Can the present owner collect payment?

Our correspondent does not state whether the road at the point of diversion was even assumed by the councils, or

whether it was voluntarily dedicated to the public as a highway by the original owner. It does not seem, however, that the present owner could obtain compensation from the councils, as when he purchased the land, no doubt due allowance was made for any loss or damage the existence of the road might occasion him.

Neglected Children.

An act for the protection of children, passed at last session, provides that for each electoral district within the province, there shall be appointed a committee of six persons, not less than three of whom shall be women, who shall be known as the Children's Visiting Committee, for such electoral district. This committee is to be appointed by the county judge, the sheriff and the warden of the county of which such electoral division forms a part, and in the case of a city forming a separate electoral division; the committee is to be appointed by the county judge, the sheriff and the mayor, and such committee shall hold office for a period of three years. The member of the Legislative Assembly for each electoral division shall be one of the said visiting committee. The members of this committee are required to serve without compensation and the duties are principally to co-operate with the provincial superintendent and the Children's Aid Societies, which have or may be organized and to assist in the careful selection of suitable homes for orphans and neglected children and to visit each child at least once every three months. Every effort is to be made to secure homes where the children will be cared for without remuneration. Where these cannot be found there should be paid by the municipality to which the children belong not less than \$1 weekly per child, and for this purpose any child is said to belong to the municipality in which it has last resided for one year, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary the residence for one year in the municipality shall be presumed. Where the municipality makes payment, under this act, for the maintenance of a child, in respect of which some other municipality is liable to make such payment, they shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid from the other municipality, and any municipality incurring an expenditure in this way may recover the amount from the parent of the child.

The Registry Act, of 1893, contains a new section, 104, which requires persons when depositing plans with the registrar, to deposit a duplicate, and the registrar is required to endorse thereon a certificate showing the number of such plan and the date when the duplicate thereof was filed with him, and the same shall thereupon request, and without any fee being chargeable in respect thereof, be delivered by the registrar to the assessor or assessment commissioner of the local municipality in which the land is situated.

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By ALLAN MALCOLM DYMOND,

Barrister-at-Law,

Law Secretary to the Department of the Attorney-General of Ontario, and Law Clerk to the Legislative Assembly

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This Work, which is a digest of the Municipal Law of Ontario, has been compiled with the view of enabling Municipal Officers, as well as Legal Profession, to find with the greatest of facility, enactments which concern the powers, duties and privileges of Municipal corporations or their Officers, and which are now scattered through nearly 6,000 pages of printed matter. The chapter and section of the Statutes, as well as the page of the volume which contains the section are given.

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