

The Municipal World

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF

THE MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS OF ONTARIO



Vol. 5. No. 10.

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO, OCTOBER, 1895.

Whole No. 58

Municipal Debentures Wanted

THE UNDERSIGNED IS DESIROUS OF PURCHASING ALL

DEBENTURES

OF

Towns, Villages, Townships and Counties

As they are issued (no matter for what purpose), and will pay the very highest prices for them. MUNICIPAL OFFICERS will kindly bear this in mind and write, sending particulars and copy of By-laws, &c., at any time they are issuing debentures for sale. Money to loan on first mortgage at very lowest rates of interest. Any assistance required in making the necessary calculations for insertion in by-laws in connection with the sinking fund, etc., will be gladly given.

GEO. A. STIMSON,

9 Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada.

THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG. CO., OF TORONTO, LTD.

"MALTESE CROSS" Carbolized Rubber

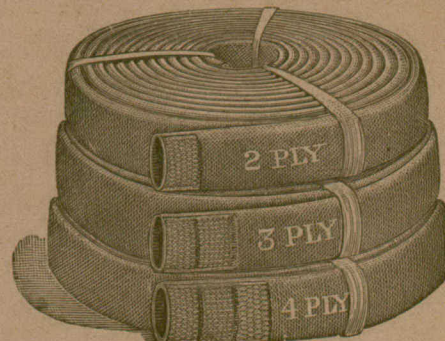


STANDARD EXTINGUISHER



Fire Hose
Suction Hose
Play Pipes
Valves, etc.

"BAKER FABRIC" Cotton, Rubber-Lined



Hook and
Ladder Trucks
Firemen's
Rubber Clothing

Catalogues, Samples, Estimates and Information Cheerfully Given.

Head Offices and Warerooms—61 and 63 Front Street West, Toronto, Ont.

HAMILTON AND TORONTO SEWER - - - PIPE COMPANY - - -

MANUFACTURERS OF



SCRIVEN.

Our St. Thomas .
agents . . .
Ellison & Lewis
keep a . . .
full supply of .
Sewer, Culvert and
Flue Pipes . .
at lowest prices .

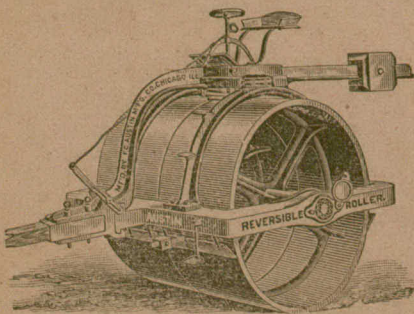
AND

CULVERT PIPES

FOR LIBERAL DISCOUNT APPLY AT HEAD OFFICE.

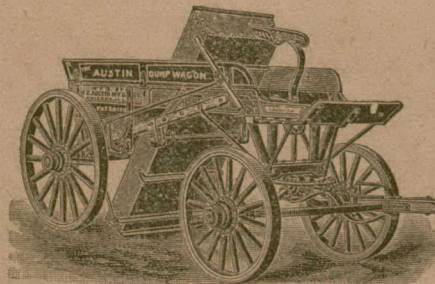
HAMILTON, ONT.

ROAD TOOLS FOR MAKING GOOD ROADS



AUSTIN REVERSIBLE ROLLER

Has anti-friction roller bearings. No weight on horses' necks. Is reversed or brake applied by driver without leaving his seat. Lightest draught and most easily handled. 1 1/2 to 8 tons. Awarded first medal at the World's Fair.



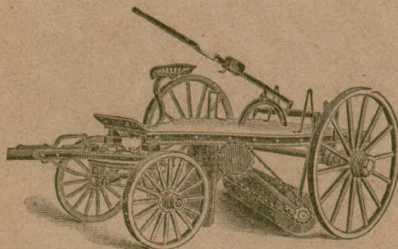
AUSTIN DUMP WAGON

Quickly and easily dumped without stopping the horses. Has steel pan and steel-lined box. Holds 1 1/2 to 2 yards. Awarded first medal at the World's Fair.



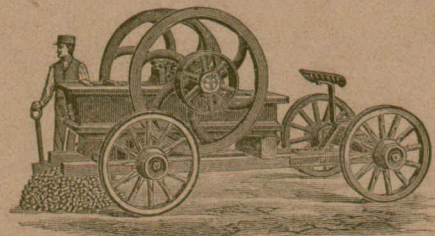
AUSTIN STEEL STREET SPRINKLER

All-steel sprinkler, on four-spring platform truck, with best grade of Sarven wheels. Driver can shut off one side or both, and regulate the discharge of water.



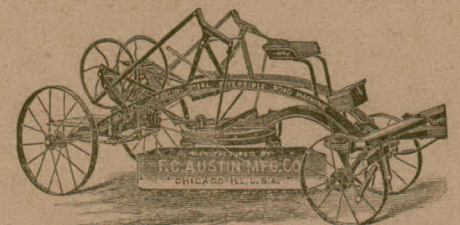
AUSTIN STEEL STREET SWEEPER

Lightest running, strongest and most efficient. Two horses only. Cleans thoroughly any kind of pavement. Awarded first medal at World's Fair.



AUSTIN ROCK CRUSHER

The jaws having compound oscillating movement, the crushing of the rock is continuous. Embodies an entirely new principle whereby weight is reduced, capacity increased, less power required and life of crusher prolonged. Awarded first medal at the World's Fair.



AUSTIN STEEL REVERSIBLE ROAD MACHINE

Strongest, neatest, most complete grader sold. Saves 75 per cent. in cost of work over old methods. Energetic agents wanted in unoccupied territory. Awarded first medal at the World's Fair.

Also New Era Grader and Wagon Loader for building railroads or level embankments, and for cutting canals for irrigation and drainage.

F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Catalogue Free

MUNICIPAL MEN
Look Here!

Do you know the merits of the BAER Patent Bridge? If you do not you are standing in your own light, because you could save money for your municipality. Our Bridges will last forty years if taken care of. Common sense convinces the most sceptical. The sun shines on them the year round, and happy are the rate-payers who have them. Correspondence solicited.

B. BAER & CO.,
Builders
DOON, ONT.

A. W. CAMPBELL
O.L.S., C.E., A.M.C.S., C.E.

Examinations, surveys, designs, specifications, estimates for waterworks, sewerage systems, sewage disposal, municipal drainage, reclamation, expert tests.

Reports made on all classes of municipal work

Electric light, electric street railways.

Improvement of Highways
and Streets

Clarification of turbid water for public supply by chemico-mechanical filtration.

ST. THOMAS - ONTARIO

THE ONTARIO SEWER PIPE CO.

TORONTO, ONT.



Manufacturers
of

Double Strength—Railway or Road Culvert Pipes a Specialty.

A large stock always on hand. Write for price list to

THE ONTARIO SEWER PIPE CO.,

60½ Adelaide Street East,

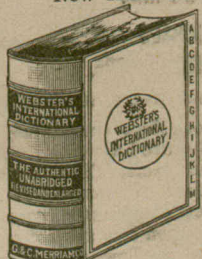
FACTORY AT MIMICO.

Agent at St. Thomas—F. M. Griffin.

Toronto, Ont.

Webster's International Dictionary

Invaluable in Office, School, and Home
New from Cover to Cover



Successor of the "Unabridged."

Standard of the U. S. Gov't Printing Office, the U. S. Supreme Court and of nearly all the Schoolbooks.

Warmly commended by State Superintendents of Schools, and other Educators almost without number.

The One Great Standard Authority,
So writes Hon. D. J. Brewer,
Justice U. S. Supreme Court.

A College President writes: "For ease with which the eye finds the word sought, for accuracy of definition, for effective methods in indicating pronunciation, for terse yet comprehensive statements of facts, and for practical use as a working dictionary, 'Webster's International' excels any other single volume."

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers,
Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

Send to the publishers for free pamphlet.
Do not buy cheap reprints of ancient editions.

Robinson, Lennox & McLeod

BARRISTERS, ETC

Solicitors for the County of York
and other Municipalities.

Mr. C. C. Robinson gives special attention to litigation and legislation affecting municipalities and electric railway corporations.

OFFICE—

Room 77 : Canada Life Building

(Telephone 2284) TORONTO,
—and at Aurora.

THE "KLIP" BINDER



with opening keys, 25c. Klips per pair, 15c.; 4 sizes.

The "Klip" will enable you to bind all the papers you take. It can be put on in ten seconds. No directions needed. Price, per pair,

Address—THE MUNICIPAL WORLD,

St. Thomas, Ont.

William Newman, C. E. . .

Asso. Mem. Can. Soc. C. E.
Mem. Am. Water Works Ass'n.
Ontario Land Surveyor.
Civil and Municipal Engineer.

Special attention given to preparing plans and estimates for, and superintending the construction of Water-works, Sewers, Paving, Drainage and reclamation of marsh lands.

OFFICES: WINDSOR, ONTARIO



CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Stationery.

Writing paper—	
Foolscap, per ream	\$2 00, \$3 00
Foolscap, per quire	15 and 20
Foolscap, per pad, 100 sheets, ruled both sides	25
Legal cap, ruled on one side, with marginal line, per pad of 100, with blotter	25
Letter paper, 8 x 10, ruled or unruled, per pad of 100, with blotter .. 20, 25 and 30	
Note paper, 5½ x 8½, ruled or unruled, per pad of 100, with blotter .. 10, 15 and 20	
Account paper—	
Double S, c. column, ruled on both sides, per ream	3 50
Per quire	25
Ruled on one side only, per pad of 100.	35
Envelopes—	
No. 7 white, 3½ x 6, per 1,000 .. 90, 1.25, 1.50	
No. 7 white, per package	5, 8, 10
No. 7 manilla, per 1,000	75, 90
No. 7 manilla, per package	5
Official—	
No. 9 white, 4 x 9, open at side, per 1,000	2 50
Per package	10
No. 9 white, 4 x 9, open at end, per 1,000	2 75
Per package	10
No. 9 manilla, 4 x 9, open at side, per 1,000	1 75
Per package	8
No. 14 white, 11½ x 5, open at side, per 1,000	3 50
Per package	15
No. 14 white, 11½ x 5, open at end, per 1,000	3 75
Per package	15
No. 14 manilla, 11½ x 5, open at side, per 1,000	3 00
Per package	12
No. 14 cartridge, 11½ x 5, open at end, per 1,000	6 00
Per package	20
Other sizes of envelopes as ordered.	
Legal cases, for filing papers, made from strong manilla, 5 x 12 inches flat, per dozen	25
Wrappers, 6 x 12 inches, per 100	30
Pencil pads, according to size	2 to 10
Blotting paper, 18 x 23 inches, assorted colors—	
Per quire	75
Per dozen	40
Blank Books—MinuteBooks—Strongly bound, flat opening style, size of page 9¼ x 14½ inches—	
300 pages	\$1.25 per quire... 3 75
425 pages	" " " 5 35
475 pages	" " " 5 90
500 pages	" " " 6 75
Special Treasurers' Cash Books—Required by Mun. Amendment act, 1893; printed headings, strongly bound, flat opening style; size of page 9¼ x 14½ inches—	
300 pages	\$1.50 per quire... 4 50
400 pages	" " " 6 00
Name of municipality lettered in gold on back of each book ordered.	
Any size blank book or ruling to order.	
Minute books, ledgers and journals, foolscap size, bound leather back and corners, per 100 pages	25
Letter books, 1,000 pages	1 60
Councillor's memorandum books, 6 x 4 inches, American leather	30
Pass books	5 and 10

Receipt books of 100 pages	25
Pens—	
Bank of England, per box	35
Per dozen	5
Bank of England £5, per box	75
Per dozen	10
Gillott's 292, per box	65
Per dozen	10
Esterbrook's Franklin 267 stub, per box.	75
Per dozen	10
Esterbrook's double spring No. 126, per box	1 00
Per dozen	12
Esterbrook's falcon 048, per box	75
Per dozen	10
Waverly, per box	20
Per dozen	15
Pickwick, per box	20
Per dozen	15
Penholders—	
Medium swell natural wood, per dozen.	30
Medium swell black wood, per dozen ..	40
Straight, per dozen	30 and 40
The bank wood and cork penholder, each	10
Per dozen	1 00
Pencils—	
Merchants' No. 2 rubber tip, per dozen.	40
Leader No. 2 rubber tip, per dozen ..	25
Faber's H.B., H.H., H.H.H., B.B., B.B.B., per dozen	50
Common pencils, rubber tip, per dozen.	10
Rubber bands—	
Faber's assorted No. 400, per box	50
Faber's assorted No. 300, per box	75
Faber's thread band No. 12, per gross ..	25
Paper fasteners, ½ to 1 inch, as ordered, per gross	20
Seals, per box, large or small, as ordered.	10
Sealing wax, per stick	5
Office pins, per pyramid	10
Faber's ink and pencil erasers, each	10
Mucilage—	
Quarts	60
Pints	40
Two-oz. bottle and brush	10
Ink (black writing)—Stephens' or Stafford's—	
Quart	75
Pint	50
Half pint	25
Copying—Stephens'—same price.	
Red ink—	
Stafford's 4 oz. (the best)	35
Small bottles	5

Books.

Consolidated Municipal and Assessment Acts 1892	\$1 50
CLARK'S MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL, 3RD EDITION. REVISED, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.	
In the preparation of this edition of the Manual, the English and Canadian cases decided since the publication of the last edition are all noted, together with the numerous changes of the statute law and criminal code of 1892.	
To justices of the peace, mayors and Reeves, who find it necessary to act as a magistrate in their municipalities, this book will be found very useful and save them the trouble of looking up and interpreting the statutes in complicated cases. Price, \$5.00, leather.	

THE CANADIAN LAWYER, 2ND EDITION.

It contains just what you want to know. It is reliable, being compiled by a lawyer in active practice. It is practical, and contains those points arising most frequently in everyday life. It contains over 225 forms, which alone are worth more than the price of the book. Price, in cloth, \$1.50.

THE NEW CONVEYANCER.

BY H. A. O'BRIEN, BARRISTER.

Has been prepared with great care and research, and embodies important changes not made in any other Conveyancer published. The forms are concise, but complete, useless verbiage being omitted. Full explanations are given, so as to make each form adaptable to varying circumstances. It can safely be used by students and others unfamiliar with legal terms. Bound in half calf, price \$3.75.

FOR COLLECTORS' ROLLS—LYTLE'S RATE TABLES.

This valuable little work is intended to assist clerks in entering taxes in the collector's roll. It gives rates by tenths of a mill from one to nine and nine-tenths mills. The author, a clerk of considerable experience, knowing what was wanted, issued the work, which should be in the office of every clerk. Price \$2.00.

DRAINAGE LAWS.

Consolidated in one book, with amendments of 1895, neatly bound in cloth, complete index. The Drainage Act, 18c4
The Ditches and Watercourses Act
The Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act
Price, 30 cents.

ASSESSORS' GUIDES.

(By J. M. Glenn, LL. B., of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law.)

Ready for delivery January 1, 1896.

For the information of Assessors and municipal officers. A complete guide for the assessment of property in Ontario. All difficult sections of the Act are explained, with notes and decisions of the courts affecting the same. The office of Assessor is a most important one, but heretofore no comprehensive guide to the duties of the office has been available. A most important feature of the guide is a complete index. Price 50 cents. The Municipal World, publishers, St. Thomas.

DITCHES AND WATERCOURSES ACT, 1894, WITH AMENDMENTS OF 1895.

(Geo. F. Henderson, Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law.)

A Handbook of Procedure containing the recent changes in the Statute Law with judicial interpretations of the same. The copious annotations, explanatory references and a carefully prepared digest of reported cases in Ontario Courts bearing upon the subject make the work of especial use to Township Clerks, Township Engineers and Surveyors, as well as members of the legal profession. Price, \$1.00.

COLLECTORS' DUTIES.

(By J. M. Glenn, LL. B., of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law.)

For the information of Collectors of Taxes in Ontario. This valuable pamphlet contains the provisions of the law relating to the collection of taxes, with explanatory notes and decisions of the courts affecting the same. Forms, etc., price 50 cts. The Municipal World, publishers, St. Thomas.

THE MUNICIPAL WORLD

Published Monthly in the Interests of Every Department of the Municipal Institutions of Ontario

Vol. 5. No. 10.

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO, OCTOBER, 1895.

Whole No. 58

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Editorial notes.....	186
Municipal Statistics.....	186
The Jury System (California).....	186
House of Industry, County of Lincoln.....	187
Selection of Jurors.....	188
Collectors Duties.....	188
Bridges.....	189
Drainage.....	189
Pavements.....	190
The Distance from Market.....	190
Water Supply.....	191
Good Roads.....	191
“ “ Parliament.....	191
Garbage Destructors.....	192
Legal Decisions.....	193
Newsome v. Oxford.....	193
McDermott v. Trachsel.....	193
Consumers Gas Co. v. Toronto.....	193
S.-Sec. 5, Tp. Hullet v. Lockhart.....	193
Question Drawer.....	194
A Clerk's Office.....	195
The Public Schools and Good Citizenship.....	196

ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. A. Stimson, Toronto, Municipal Debentures wanted.....	181
Gutta Percha & Rubber M'fg Co., Toronto, Hose and Fire Department Supplies.....	181
Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe Co., Hamilton, Sewer, Culvert, and Water Pipe.....	182
F. C. Austin M'fg Co., Chicago, Ill.—Road making Machinery.....	182
Munn & Co., New York—Patents.....	183
W. Newman, C. E., Windsor.....	183
Robinson, Lennox & McLeod, Barristers, Toronto.....	183
Ontario Sewer Pipe Co., Toronto—Sewer and Culvert Pipe.....	183
B. Baer & Co., Doon, Ont., Highway Bridges—Iron and Wood.....	183
A. W. Campbell, C. E., St. Thomas.....	183
Books and Stationery.....	184
Blank Forms.....	197
Ebenezer North London and St. Thomas, Concrete Culvert, Tile and Drainage Pipe.....	199
Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal, Highway Bridges—Iron and Steel.....	200
Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe Co.....	200

SPECIAL FOR OCTOBER.

Ontario Statutes, 1895, price \$1.65, delivered free.
 Collectors' Rolls. Collectors' Receipt Books.
 Jurors' Act forms. Lytle's Rate Tables.

Collectors' Guide.

(By J. M. Glenn, LL.B., of Osgoode Hall, Barrister.)

We have in press a complete guide to the duties of Collectors of Taxes in Ontario, containing, in addition to the statutory enactments, full explanations and legal decisions affecting the same.

Price, paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

Calendar for October and November, 1895 Legal, Educational, Municipal and Other Appointments.

OCTOBER.

1. Last day for returning Assessment Roll to Clerk, in Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages, where Assessment is taken between 1st July and 30th September.—Assessment Act, section 52.
 Last day for delivery by Clerks of Municipality to Collectors of Collectors' Rolls, unless some other day be prescribed by by-law of the local municipality.—Assessment Act, section 120.
 Notice by Trustees of Cities, Towns, Incorporated Villages and Township Boards to Municipal Clerk to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due.—P. S. Act, section 103 (1).
 Night Schools open (Session 1895-96).
10. Selectors of Jurors meet in every Municipality.—Jurors' Act, section 18.
30. Last day for passing by-laws for holding first election in Junior Township after separation.—Municipal Act, section 91.

NOVEMBER.

1. Last day for transmission by local clerks to County Treasurer of taxes on lands of non-residents.—Assessment Act, section 121.
 Last day for transmission of Tree Inspector's Report to Provincial Treasurer.—Tree Planting Act, section 6.
10. Last day for Collector to demand taxes on lands omitted from the roll.—Assessment Act, section 154.

POUNDRAGE ACTS.

The Acts respecting Pounds, for information of Pound Keepers. Price 10 cents, \$1.00 per dozen.



Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen.

A reliable fountain pen is now regarded everywhere by progressive people as the most practical and convenient writing instrument—a grateful relief from the drudgery of “dip” pens and untidy inkstands. The very best fountain pen is “Waterman's Ideal.”

It consists of:

A gold pen, the best that can be made.
 A hard rubber holder of the best shape and the finest finish; containing an ink reservoir; and
 A feed that conducts the ink from the reservoir to the pen point with absolute uniformity and certainty.

Its simple construction, the excellent materials used and the superior workmanship, make it, of all the fountain pens in the market, the one least likely to get out of order.

Price List.—Gold Pen and Plain Holder—No. 2, holds ink for 75 pages, \$2.50; No. 3, holds ink for 90 pages, \$3.50; No. 4, holds ink for 100 pages, \$4.00.

State whether you want a long or short nib pen. Address all orders, with price enclosed, to

The Municipal World, St. Thomas.

FORMS REQUIRED BY JURORS' ACT.

R. S. O., CHAP. 52.

Oath to be taken by Selectors, Section 21.....	20 Cents per Dozen
Report of Selectors, section 28, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Division, Schedule A, each per quire.....	75 “ “

For Making Report, 1895.

Half dozen Forms of Oath and three sheets each 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Division, Schedule A.....	50 Cents.
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------

Address, with price enclosed, THE MUNICIPAL WORLD, St. Thomas, Ont

The Municipal World

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

In the interests of every department of the Municipal Institutions of Ontario.

K. W. MCKAY, EDITOR,

A. W. CAMPBELL, C. E.	} Associate Editors
H. F. JELL, Solicitor.	

TERMS. \$1.00 per annum. Single copy, 10c.; Six copies, \$5.00, payable in advance.

EXPIRATION OF SUBSCRIPTION. This paper will be discontinued at expiration of term paid for, of which subscribers will receive notice.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Subscribers, who may change their address, should give prompt notice of same, and in doing so, give both old and new address.

COMMUNICATIONS. Contributions of interest to municipal officers are cordially invited.

HOW TO REMIT. Cash should be sent by registered letter. Draft, express or money orders may be sent at our risk.

OFFICES—28 Elgin Street, St. Thomas. Telephone 101.

Address all communications to

THE MUNICIPAL WORLD,

Box 1252, St. Thomas, Ont.

ST. THOMAS, OCTOBER 1, 1895.

The Essex county council, after the considering several offers for the removal of the county buildings from the Town of Sandwich has decided to improve the present buildings.

* * *

The authorities in Gananoque had decided on the site for the erection of a new high school building. The secretary of the Provincial Board of Health made a lengthy report against it, which was published in the local papers. The council and school board condemned the report and deputations were appointed to interview the proper authorities in Toronto.

* * *

Several municipalities have recently had to settle defalcations, which occurred with their treasury, owing in part to their own negligence in not securing proper audit, and also a lack of knowledge on the part of the treasurer not being able to keep books. One instance, where the deficit was \$1,500 the council divided the amount with the treasurer; they considered they were as much to blame as he was, for allowing such a state of affairs to exist.

* * *

Municipalities are not required or compelled by law to construct approaches over highway ditches to enable ratepayers to get from the streets into their own premises, but it is doubtful if councils have a right to allow the construction of approaches of a dangerous character. A case was recently tried in Owen Sound to recover damages for injuries sustained while passing over an approach of this description leading from the street to the defendant's residence, on the ground that the same was out of repair and was a nuisance

to the public. The town of Owen Sound was a party to the suit, but owing to a certain notice required by the Municipal Act not having been done the town was released. A question of law came up in the case to as whether the defendant owed any duty to the public to keep this approach in repair. This question was reserved by the judge for further consideration, but in case it should be held that in law he owed a duty to the plaintiff, the question of repair or non-repair was left to the jury, and they brought in a verdict of \$200.

* * *

This month the selectors of jurors will once more decide who are entitled to be jurors. The number of grand jurors is now greatly reduced and every effort should be made to raise the standard of petit juries. We know there are many who consider it beneath their dignity to serve on the petit jury after being on the grand jury, and these often take the selectors to task if they are so selected. They do not think that petit juries have to decide the most complicated civil suits, and that the judgment of the most intelligent men in the community is a desideratum. Who is there who would not rather have their legal disputes settled by the best informed men of the community rather than by those who are often placed on the petit jury, simply to make up the number required, to be returned to the clerk of the peace. An intelligent decision on the part of the petit jury will often save appeals and other needless expense, and selectors who do not consider this are at fault. In returning a man suitable for a juror, they recommend him as capable of giving an intelligent decision on any question that may be brought before him in the court.

* * *

The importance of the office of collector should not be underestimated. He should be encouraged and assisted in every way to secure the prompt payment of all taxes. We believe that in many instances the collector does not enforce the payment of the taxes, because they are not acquainted with the proper procedure for doing so. In order to do this intelligently, it is necessary to be thoroughly acquainted with the duties of bailiffs in seizures and sales. The first notice or demand in townships is something that is not properly understood, unless a by-law is passed; leaving a notice is not sufficient. To warrant a collector in distraining for non-payment of taxes, a verbal demand is required. These and many other points connected with a collector's duties are referred to in full, in a guide recently prepared by J. M. Glenn, LL.B., Barrister of Osgoode Hall, and published by the Municipal World. All statutory enactments are given together with explanations and full notes of legal decisions affecting the same. It has been carefully prepared and will be a valuable addition to the municipal publications of the province.

Municipal Statistics.

The report of the Bureau of Industries has recently been distributed and contains tabulated statements of statistics of the Municipalities of Ontario up to December 31st, 1893, these show that from 1886 to 1893 the total assessed value of the province was increased by \$131,000,000, during the same period the taxes imposed for all purposes increased from \$4.93 per head to \$6.56 and the bonded debt decreased 18,000,000 and the floating debt \$1,900,000, the interest paid on loans and debentures in 1893 was \$2,508,691.

Although the system adopted by the department for the collection of statistics has been in operation for thirteen years the secretary reports that returns were not received in time from the treasurers of six townships and two towns or from the clerks of two townships and one village.

Every member of the Municipal Councils should receive a copy of this report and examine it carefully, a great deal of information may be gained by comparing local municipalities with those at a distance, it is also valuable as a book of reference when expenditures of various kinds are being considered, and is without doubt the most complete book of statistics yet issued by the Bureau.

The Jury System.

The California jury system, whereby 14 jurors are drawn in order that there may be "spares" in case of sickness or other incapacity on the part of anybody in the regular panel, is an improvement on our system, which necessitates the loss of all the time spent in a trial if at any stage of it a juror becomes disabled. It would seem, however, as if an equally good result might be reached with less circumlocution. Why should we cling to the number 12 as if it had some especial sanctity in the jury box? Why is 12 any better than 10 or 9? Why would it not improve the system to provide, for instance, that while 12 men shall be sworn, a verdict by 9 of the 12 shall be conclusive whether the shortage is occasioned by disagreement on the part of three or the disability of any one or more of them?—Detroit Free Press.

"I once ran for Highway Commissioner," observed Deacon Ironside, "and the other man and I got exactly the same vote."

"How did you settle it?" asked Elder Keepalong.

"He offered to decide the matter by tossing up a copper cent, but I said that was gambling, and I wouldn't gamble if I never got an office in the world. So we pulled straws for it and I got the right one. There's a little trick at pulling straws," added the good deacon, with a twinkle in his eye, "that everybody doesn't know. I'm generally pretty lucky at pulling straws."—Chicago Tribune.

House of Industry, County of Lincoln.

This institution is pleasantly situated on the bank of the old canal, in the township of Grantham, about one mile from the city of St. Catharines. It was opened in 1886, and provides accommodation for fifty inmates. At present the number of inmates is twenty-seven.

The main building is built of brick, with shingle roof, and consists of two flats above the basement, and an attic which is not used.

On entering the institution, we were informed by the matron in charge, that visitors were only received on Wednesday of each week, but that exceptions were sometimes made when the visitors were from a distance. Having explained the object of our visit, we were shown into the reception room, which is also the business office of the institution. It is here, that the meetings of the committees are held. This room is furnished with an office table, chairs, lounge and fire-place. The keepers apartment are conveniently situated in the centre of the building, and consist of a sitting-room on the first floor, and three bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms occupied by the male and female inmates being on either side. The part occupied by the women, is known as the James Oille ward, that occupied by the men, is named after our old friend the late Frank Wyatt. Both of these gentlemen were actively interested, as members of the county council in promoting the establishment of the institution. The wards are divided about the same. The first floor, occupied by the women, provides a bath room, water-closet, day-room and a room for church services. The second floor provides three bedrooms, two of them containing from six to nine beds each.

The building is divided by a hall running lengthways, the rooms being on either side. On the second floor the window sills being low, iron bars were put on the windows to prevent the inmates from falling out. Iron beds are used in the sleeping rooms, they are of poor design and not so well adapted for an Institution of this kind as those manufactured at the Central Prison.

An effort has recently been made to improve the ventilation in the sleeping rooms by the construction of large tin ventilators extending from the centre of the room to a ventilating flue in the wall.

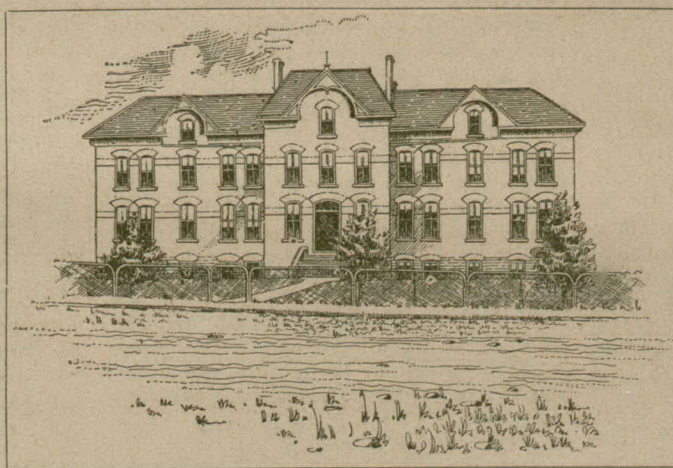
The basement, a most important part of the Institution, provides dining-rooms for the men and women, two wash-rooms adjoining, and a kitchen and pantry. The dining-rooms are furnished with tables, covered with oil cloth and seated with chairs. In the kitchen we noticed one of Copp's Home Ranges which the Matron

said worked well. On the other side of the hall is a cellar containing a large refrigerator, a laundry room, which also contains a hot air furnace, a coal-room and a hot water boiler, a vegetable cellar and two lock-ups. The laundry contains no special apparatus. The building is heated by hot air and hot water, the hot air having been added when it was found that the hot water boiler had not sufficient capacity. The water supply is derived from the City Water Works, which have been extended to the Institution. This, with the supply of hose on the premises, provides all the fire protection necessary. All sewerage runs into the old canal situated in the rear of the buildings.

Two wooden stairs to be used as fire escapes have been constructed in the rear of the building from the second flat.

Church services are held in the Institution every Sunday morning by the Y. M. C. A., and others from the City of St. Catharines.

No special hospital wards are necessary in this Institution as all curable patients



are sent to the City Hospital, for which the County gives a yearly grant of \$500.

The sewing for the Institution is done chiefly by hired labor, although an occasional inmate is capable of doing this class of work. The mens' clothing is bought readymade.

Inmates are allowed a plug of tobacco a week. There is no special bill of fare. This varies according to the season and the produce of the farm.

There is no telephone in connection with the city which would be a great convenience.

The farm consists of fifty acres, ten acres on the bank of the canal, and across the road forty acres cultivated. There is a fruit garden in which we noticed peaches, pears, plums, apples, cherries, currants and berries. The surplus raised is marketed in St. Catharines. The soil of the farm is sandy and does not require to be tile drained.

This county has been unfortunate in having the barns and other outbuildings burned on two occasions. The origin of

the first fire was uncertain, but the last fire was attributed to the inmates who use matches to light their pipes. The inmates of an institution of this kind should not be allowed to use matches, but instead we would suggest that a lamp be placed in a convenient part of the building, turned low, at which the inmates could light splinters of wood when desiring to smoke. In this way the keeper would be able to regulate the time and place of smoking.

The present outbuildings, which have just been completed, consist of a magnificent barn with stone basement, pig-pen, chicken-house, and drive-house all neatly painted; the basement of the barn is floored with cement, and contains four horse stalls, harness room, root-cellar, box-stall, and cow-stable all most conveniently arranged. The farm stock consists of five cows, sixteen pigs and three horses.

The employees consist of a keeper and matron at \$550 per year, a hired girl at \$10 a month, and a man who assists in farm work during eight months of the year at \$16.00 a month and board. The physician who receives \$75 per year visits the institution every two weeks, a dispensary is provided, the county furnishing medicines.

Inspector Vandusen, who is a member of the county council and chairman of the House committee, visits the institution once a week and is paid \$2.00 per visit.

The committee of management, three in number, meets quarterly to pass accounts.

Inmates are received from the city of St. Catharines at a charge of \$1.50 per week.

The farm cost \$5000. The buildings, including the new barns, etc., cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000. During 1894 the number of inmates averaged 29. The total expenditure for the year was \$4,665.16. After deducting permanent improvement receipts from sales of produce, etc., the actual amount expended for the support of the inmates of the house was shown to be \$2,009.40, making the total expense per week for each person including the keeper's family, etc., \$1.17.

The farm produce sold realized \$416, and that raised and consumed on the premises was valued at \$745. The value of the furnishing and loose property around the institution is valued at \$2,023.00.

Teddie—"What are Woman's Rights, pa?"

Pa—"Everything they want, my boy, always remember that."

Trolley car conductor—"Settle, now, or get off!" Dignified citizen—"What do you take me for, sir?" Conductor—"F' cents same as anybody else."

Selection of Jurors.

The mayor, reeve, the city, town, village or township clerk, and the assessor or assessors, if there be more than one of the respective towns, villages or townships in Ontario, are *ex-officio* the selectors of jurors for every township and village, and for each ward of every such city or town. They are required to assemble annually on the 10th day of October at the place where the meetings of the council of the municipality are usually held, or at such other place within the municipality as may, for that purpose, be appointed by the head of such municipal corporation.

Before entering upon the performance of their duties, the selectors are required to make and subscribe before a justice of the peace an oath or affirmation, as follows: I, A. B., do swear (or affirm as the case may be), that I will truly, faithfully and impartially, without fear, favor or affection, and to the best of my knowledge and ability, perform the duty of a selector of jurors, and will select from the proper lists, the requisite number of the most fit and proper persons to serve as jurors for the year of our Lord 18 ; So help me God.

* * *

The manner of the selection is as follows: First, to write down on one or more sheets of paper twice as many names of persons appearing by the voter's list or assessment roll to be possessed of the requisite property qualifications or otherwise duly qualified to serve on juries, as have been required by the county selectors to be selected and returned from the township, village or wards of the municipality. The clerk is required to produce for the information of the selectors, the proper voter's list and assessment roll. In selecting the names for the list mentioned, the selectors are required to proceed from letter to letter in alphabetical order, and write down the names consecutively of all those persons qualified to serve on juries, and not exempt by law, and at each subsequent annual meeting the selectors shall begin at the letter next to that at which they left off the preceding year, and so on until they have gone through all the letters of the alphabet, when they again begin with the letter A. When the selectors have obtained the names of a sufficient number of duly qualified persons, and before they have exhausted the entire number of those qualified in any other letter, they are required at the next annual selection to commence at the beginning of such letter, but shall not select from the names of any persons that were written down and selected from, and returned the preceding year. The selectors shall select from the list at least two-thirds of the persons whose names they have so written down, who, in their opinion, are best qualified to serve as juries and shall place a number opposite each name of the said two-thirds so selected, and shall then prepare a set of ballots of uniform and

convenient size, such ballot shall be numbered to correspond with the numbers opposite the names of the two-thirds selected, and the selectors shall then proceed to ballot for jurors until the number required from every such municipality by the county selectors has been selected.

* * *

The manner of balloting, is to place all the ballots in a box, which shall be then shaken so as to mix them, and for one of the selectors to openly draw from the said box indiscriminately one of the ballots, and declare the number of such ballot, whereupon the clerk or one of the selectors present shall immediately declare the name of the person opposite whose name the corresponding number is on the list, and the name and addition of the person whose name is so selected shall be written down on a piece of paper provided for that purpose, and the selectors are required to continue until the necessary number has been completed. After having made such selections by ballot, the selectors shall distribute the names of the persons so balloted into four divisions, the first to consist of persons to serve as grand jurors in high court, thesecond, of persons to serve as grand jurors in the inferior courts, the third, of persons to serve as petit jurors in high court, and the fourth of persons to serve as petit jurors in the inferior courts, and shall make such distributions according to the best of their judgment.

* * *

The selectors are then required to make a duplicate report, under their hands and seal, of their selection, ballot and distribution, which report is required to be in the form of schedule A of the Jurors' Act. One of the reports shall, on or before the 25th day of October, be deposited with the clerk of the peace for the county in which the municipality lies, and the other duplicate with the clerk of the municipality. The clerk of the municipality is required to keep a book and enter the dates of the meetings of such selectors of the municipality, the persons present thereat, and the letters of the alphabet from which the selections of names of persons are, from year to year, made.

* * *

For making the selection and distribution of jurors, the selectors are entitled to such sum of money as is authorized by the council of the municipality.

An exchange is authority for the statement that porous glue is used in Paris in some buildings, the small holes allowing ventilation.

The corporation of Smith's Falls, acting on the suggestion of a local judge, in order to forestall all actions for damages from defective sidewalks, have a standing advertisement in the local papers requesting all parties finding broken planks to at once report the fact to the street inspector.

Collectors' Duties.

The collectors' roll should be completed on or before the first October and delivered to the collector.—The Court of Appeals has decided that the provision contained in section 120 of the Assessment Act R. S. O. Chap. 193, requiring the clerk to deliver to the collector the roll certified under his hand, though possibly a direction as to the time, it is imperative as to the certificate, and a roll, unsigned by the clerk, is not sufficient authority to entitle the collector to distrain, and he and his sureties are not liable, under the bond, for the amount of uncollected taxes. All that appears to be necessary to comply with this decision is for the clerk to attach a brief statement to the collector's roll, certifying it to be the collectors roll for the municipality for 1894. It would not be out of place to mention the name of the collector in the certificate, and attach the seal of the corporation thereto. Collectors should before commencing their duties, file with the clerk a declaration of office as required by section 271 of the Con. Mun. Act, 1892. The collector's first duty should be to prepare the written or printed notices specifying the amount of taxes. These notices should give in detail the information contained in the collector's roll in reference to the different rates levied. In cities and towns he is required to call at least once on the persons taxed, or at the place of his usual residence, or domicile, or place of business, if within the municipality and demand payment of the taxes. This may be done by leaving the notice at either of the places referred to. In townships and villages, the collector is required to call at least once on the person taxed, or at the place of his usual domicile or place of business, if within the local municipality, and demand payment of the taxes payable by such person, or if so empowered by by-law of the municipality, passed in accordance with section 123, Con. Assessment Act, sub-section 2, he shall leave with the person taxed, or at his residence or domicile, the written or printed notice specifying the amount of such taxes, and in all cases, at the time of such demands or notice, as the case may be, immediately thereafter, he is required to enter the date on his collection roll, opposite the name of the person taxed, and such entry shall be *prima facie* evidence of such demand or notice.

In accordance with the Assessment Amendment Act, 1894, collectors of towns and villages are required to pay to the treasurer once every week until the final return of the roll, the total amount collected during the preceding week. In townships, the collector is required to make his payment to the treasurer every two weeks. The penalty for neglect to perform this as well as other duties required of collections under the act is \$200.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

A. W. CAMPBELL,
O. L. S., C. E., A. M. C. S., C. E.
EDITOR

Bridges.

Where our path is obstructed by an abrupt depression, which we cannot travel through, our alternative is to bridge it so that we may travel across. Few highways have been made for the purpose of public travel, that do not require the construction of some kind of a bridge. In recent years the art of bridge-building has developed rapidly, so that to-day we do not hesitate to attempt to bridge whatever obstacle we cannot remove or otherwise overcome. In these attempts bridges are built, some good, some bad, and some quite indifferent. Just at present the subject of good roads is being brought prominently to our notice by the ever increasing requirements of public travel, and we, as citizens, shall scarcely hold our places in the advance guard of human progress, if we do not give to this important subject the attention which it is demanding. Good roads, comprehensively speaking, are impossible without good bridges. Though of small dimensions, individually, these structures are very important because very common, and they are often very poorly designed. The purchase of steel and iron bridges is a very important matter. Of recent years nearly all bridges of any considerable span are constructed of metal, and are purchased from companies who make a specialty of their construction. A few observations in regard to these may not be untimely; for among those who are informed concerning their transactions it is an open secret, that the sales of metal bridges are often conducted upon what can not be designated business principles.

The man who offers to sell you a yard of shoddy for a less price than another tradesman offers you a yard of genuine cloth, does not usually offer you a better bargain. The honest tradesman, who charges you a somewhat higher price for the reliable article, really gives you a much better bargain, though to the inexperienced eye the shoddy may appear as good as the genuine. If you purchase the cloth you make an honest transaction, and the tradesman makes a legitimate profit, but if you buy the shoddy you are deceived and cheated. If the dealer in shoddy charges you a price that is actually higher than is charged by the honest tradesman for the genuine article, representing to you that his shoddy is a very superior material, and you are persuaded to purchase those qualities, which by strong flights of imagination and the most sublime lying, you are led to believe the shoddy possesses, rather than those sterling but ordinary qualities, which by the exercise of common sense you know the genuine article to possess you are duped and swindled. If a dealer simply ascer-

tains how much money you have, and charges you just that much, or a few cents less for the poorest article, which, by reason of your experience he can persuade you to accept, guaranteeing it to be the very best, you must not look upon that dealer as a swindler—rather thank him for the few cents he leaves you.

When a metal bridge is to be built, one of the first steps in the ordinary method of procedure is to advertise for proposals for its construction. These are usually advertised for several weeks, but as a rule, none will arrive until the last day upon which they are to be received. But it may be well to state here, that more than ordinary judgment and common sense are required in the purchase of a metal bridge. Any man with ordinary intelligence can distinguish shoddy from genuine cloth, and can usually have a reasonably good idea of the worth of either, but only experts trained and experienced in both the theoretical and practical features of the matter can discriminate with any certainty between an unsafe bridge and a good one, or regarding what may be a reasonable price. He who buys shoddy gets cheated, but that is all. But the official who purchases an unsafe bridge, not only allows himself to be cheated out of money that is not his and thus violates his trust, but he actually endangers the lives of those who have trusted him.

Bridge failures are not every day occurrences, which is a fortunate fact. But these "accidents" do occur, and though not always accompanied by a loss of life, so as to be noticed by the newspapers, yet several such calamities have occurred with the most terrible results. In some cases the bridge had actually carried as great a load many times a day for years. From this we are forced to conclude that the fact, that a bridge that carried a certain load once, or several times, is no proof that it will carry the same load again. And this is a fact well established and well known to those familiar with the properties of iron and steel, though it is not readily accepted by those not familiar with the action of these metals under stress.

A good story is told on Chauncey Depew, President of the N. Y. C. R. R. He received a letter from a young married friend in Albany asking for a pass for his mother-in-law, who was coming to make him a visit, and closing with a delicate hint—"Don't forget to have the return coupon attached." Mr. Depew is nothing, if not worldly wise and sympathetic, and in sending the pass he wrote: "I have not neglected the return coupon, and have limited it to three days."

The newspaper is the familiar of all men, of all degrees, of all occupations. It has no pompous gown or scholastic rod to abash or control, but prepares itself and is admitted freely and at once to a worldwide intimacy with all kinds and conditions of people.—Hunt.

Drainage.

The temperature of falling rain in the hot season is many degrees cooler than the lower stratum of the atmosphere and the surface of the earth upon which it falls. The effects of rain on drained soil in the heat of summer are then two-fold; to cool the burning surface which is, as we have seen, much warmer than the rain, and at the same time, to warm the subsoil which is cooler than the rain itself as it falls, and very much cooler than the rain water as it is warmed by its passage through the hot surface soil. Upon the saturated and water-logged bog the effect of the greatest heat is insufficient to raise the temperature of the sub-soil a single degree, while the surface may be burned and shrivelled.

Drainage also raises the temperature of the soil by the admission of warm air. This proposition is closely connected with the above. When the air is warmer than the soil, as it always is in spring, the water from the melting snow or from rain upon drained land passes downward and runs off by gravitation. As the little spaces in the soil from which the water passes must be filled up with air, this air can only be supplied from the surface, and being warmer than the ground tends to raise the temperature. No such effect can be produced in land not drained, because no water runs out of it and there are consequently no such spaces opened for the warm air to enter. Drainage equalizes the temperature of the soil in summer by increasing the deposit of dew. When the sun goes down the earth still continues to throw off heat by radiation, and soon becomes cooler than the air, unless the same amount of heat be returned by radiation from other surfaces. Becoming cooler than the air the soil or plants cool the air which comes in contact with them; and thus cooled to a certain point the air cannot hold all the vapor which is absorbed while warmer, and part of it is deposited upon the soil, plant or other cool surface. This is dew, and the temperature at which the air is saturated with vapor is called the dew-point. If saturated at a given temperature with vapor, the air when cooler below this point must part with a portion of the vapor in some way in the form of rain or mist if in the air; in the form of dew if on the surface of the earth. If however other surfaces at night radiate as much heat back to the earth as it throws off the surface of the earth is not thus cooled and there is no dew. Clouds radiate heat to the earth, and therefore there is less dew in cloudy than in clear nights. If the temperature of the earth sinks below the freezing point the vapor is frozen and is then called frost. Deep and well pulverized soils attract much more moisture in every form from the atmosphere than shallow and compact soils. They, in fact, expose a much larger surface to the air. This is the reason why

stirring the ground even in the summer drought proves to be so beneficial to corn.

Besides affecting favorably the temperature of the particular farm which is drained, the general effect of drainage of wet lands upon the climate of the neighborhood has been often noticed; for often while the air on the retentive soil is cold and raw, that on the dryer soil is comparatively warm and genial. The same effect which is caused naturally, may be produced artificially by providing for the perfect escape of superfluous water by drainage, so as to leave less to cool down the air by evaporation.

The question has often been asked whether there is any danger of draining land too much. The general answer would be that there is no danger to be apprehended from over-draining; that no water will run out of the land that would be of advantage in cultivating plants. In other words soils generally hold, by capillary attraction, all the moisture that is of any advantage to the crops, and the water of drainage would, if retained for want of outlet, be stagnant and produce more evil than good. We say this is generally true, but there are said to be exceptional cases which it is proposed to consider. If we bear in mind the condition of most soils in summer, we shall see that this apprehension of over-draining is groundless. The fear is that crops will suffer in time of drought if thoroughly drained. Now we know that in almost all Canada the water-table is many feet below the surface. Our wells indicate pretty accurately where the water-table is, and drains unless cut as low as the surface of the water in the wells would not run a drop of water in summer. Farmers dig their wells twenty and even fifty feet deep, and expect that every summer the water will sink to nearly that depth; but they have no apprehension that their crops will become dry because the water is not kept up to within three feet of the surface.

The fact is that nature drains thoroughly the greater portion of all lands; so that artificial drainage, though it may remove surplus water from them more speedily in spring, cannot make them more dry in summer, and what thus happens naturally on most of the land without injury cannot be a dangerous result to effect by drainage on lands of similar character. By thorough drainage we endeavor to make lands, which have an impervious or very retentive sub-soil near the surface, sufficiently open to allow the surplus water to pass off, as it does naturally on our most productive upland.

Every one who is practically acquainted with marshy land, knows that such land may be easily over-drained, so that the soil becomes dusty or husky as it is called—that is dry like a sponge, the wheat crops flag, and the turnip-leaves turn yellow in the long drought.

Pavements.

Among the considerations, which in the future must largely govern the choice of city pavements, are those of a sanitary character. This is particularly true of the residential portion of cities, although scarcely less so of those localities devoted to business purposes. Recent examinations of the atmosphere in certain large cities reveal unsanitary conditions of the air to which the street pavements undoubtedly contribute to a very material degree. It is, of course, obvious that the waste gases from chimneys and the vapors thrown off from sewers, and in some industrial operations will, by their presence, directly vitiate the atmosphere, and in some cases they may be the main sources of vitiation, but, in general, we believe that the known deterioration of the atmosphere in cities is largely produced by the unsanitary condition of the street surfaces.

The fact has long been known among sanitary engineers that street washings are no improvement in character over ordinary sewage, and occasionally the latter liquid may have the advantage. Single block pavements as ordinarily laid are full of openings between the blocks which persistently hold dirt saturated with foul liquids of the street, and under the action of the sun the most unwholesome vapors are constantly being discharged into the atmosphere. However well laid such pavements may be, these unsanitary conditions are constantly being created with more or less activity, good work will only to a small extent remedy the evil. During the cold portion of the year these effects are largely mitigated but not removed, while attacks of disease peculiar to cold weather finds favorable physical conditions of the population induced by the active unsanitary conditions of the population of the preceding hot weather. The continuation of these circumstances year after year extends the foul saturation of the earth under the pavement and intensifies the polluting effects of the whole mass on the atmosphere.

In brief, the preceding considerations accurately represent what is going on throughout the entire area of city streets covered with ordinary single block pavement. It is not a matter of wonder then that the grippé, pneumonia and other diseases of a similar general character produce such ravages in large cities. Nor can there be any change in results until there is a change in the conditions from which these unhealthful conditions emanate, and that change can most easily if not only be brought about by an impervious pavement kept clean. If a single block pavement, whether of stone or bricks be laid, its joints should be completely filled by an asphalt or cement mixture that will render the surface practically impervious, so that when the foul street liquids find their way upon it they will of themselves largely run off and so that the

surface may be washed truly clean as often as may be desired. A concrete foundation for either the brick or stone pavement is an effective aid in the same direction, since it prevents the saturation of the earth under the pavements. In this latter case sanitary conditions efficiency or durability and ultimate economy go hand in hand. Such pavements as those described, or those of asphalt, i. e., thoroughly impervious pavements only can satisfy the essential demands of sanitary science at the present time, and they ought to be required in all cases. Their adoption could not fail to ultimately lead to materially improved conditions of health in all cities. It is most interesting as it is most encouraging in this connection, to observe that the latest statistics show that probably at least one-half of all the pavement constructions contemplated in this country this year is of such a character required for the improved sanitary condition of the streets in which it is to be laid.

The Distance from Market.

Distance is properly measured by the time and expense incurred in traversing it. This is the popular method of computing it in all cities. It should be so considered by farmers.

The distance a farmer lives from market is not a matter of miles, but of the roads he must travel to reach there. How many hours and how many horses does it require to haul a load to market? When thus measured, ten miles of good, smooth highway are not as far as a few miles of mud and stones.

A road over which one horse conveys the load is only half as long as it would be were two horses required.

An impassable road is an impossible distance. The trotting road is not so long as the creeping road, and not near so long as the sticking road. The farmers are learning all of this.

A colored man, on being asked how far it was to town, replied: "Ef you go by ox-cart hit's a mighty long ways, and ef you walk hit's a right smart distance; ef you ride a horse hit ain't near so fer, an' ef you go on de kyars hits only jes' a little piece; but ef you go by telegram hit's right hyar." This is the whole matter in a nut-shell.

Any enterprising real estate man, in laying out a subdivision to a city, knows that the first thing to do is to provide good means for getting two and fro. Sidewalks are built, streets macadamized, and car lines established. The distance is measured wholly by the time needed in going to and from, and the character of the transportation. Farmers should follow this same plan. They should lessen distance by building speedy, pleasant roads.

A pleasant road is seldom too long. A bad road is never too short.—*Good Roads.*

Water Supply.

The impurities found in water are either mineral or organic, and effect the value of water for its various uses according to their nature, ultimate origin and quantities, all of which points should be duly considered and properly weighed. Water will ordinarily dissolve most gases to a limited extent, dependent largely on the temperature of the water and the pressure under which it is found. The amount of gas held in solution varies inversely with the temperature, although not in direct ratio, and also directly with the pressure.

Hence, water from subterranean sources, delivered under pressure, such as a flowing artesian well and spring, often contains a percentage of those gases encountered in their flow much above the normal. In most of the waters which are liable to be considered as sources of supply, the ordinary gases of the atmosphere, oxygen, nitrogen and carbonic anhydride will be found. The relative amounts of these gases normally found in solution are not in proportion to their occurrence in the atmosphere, but nearer in the proportion to the solubility of the gases. The approximate amount of gases contained in one gallon of rain-water is about four cubic inches of oxygen, two cubic inches of nitrogen, and one cubic inch of carbonic anhydride. In deep and artesian waters oxygen is seldom present, and most springs and ground waters are also deficient in oxygen.

The inorganic solids commonly contained in waters are lime and magnesia, together with other soluble mineral constituents of the rocks and deposits with which the water comes in contact. The presence of a moderate amount of mineral matter is not objectionable for drinking purposes, and to many waters quite highly mineralized are attributed medicinal properties of considerable value. Poisonous mineral substances are seldom found in waters in the natural state, and when found should cause the prompt rejection of the water as a source of supply for domestic use, even when in small quantities, as conditions might arise by which the quantity would be so increased as to prove harmful. Such substances may occur in water polluted by the drainage of mines or of dye works. When mineral matter is present in quantities great enough to be injurious when taken into the system their presence is almost without exception readily recognized by the taste.

For laundry and culinary purposes and for manufacturing uses the presence of mineral salts giving the water the quality of hardness constitutes the source of serious annoyance and loss. As the earthy salts only create the quality of hardness, the presence of a large amount of total solids does not always render a water hard. The alkaline salts, such as carbonates and chlorides of potash and soda,

may be present in considerable quantities without seriously affecting the quality of the water for boiler use. Salts of lime, magnesia and iron and carbonic anhydride make a curd with soap, and prevent the formation of lather until enough soap has been added to combine with all the substances existing in the water. These salts are the ones which have the most injurious effect on the value of water for domestic and manufacturing uses, and their presence constitutes a continued expense in the use of water, in which they occur for laundry purposes. Their action on soap as above mentioned is utilized as a test or measure for the degree of hardness of a water.

The organic impurities contained in water are the impurities which interest us most largely from a sanitary standpoint, for it is these impurities which interest us and most directly influence the health of consumer. This organic matter may exist as the product of organic life, and the resulting products of decomposed organic matter. There can be no doubt but that undecomposed organic matter, if harmless in itself, may exist in small quantities in water without detrimental effects on the health of those drinking it. Decomposed organic matter when in appreciable quantities, whether of animal or vegetable origin, gives rise to headache, and malaria fevers. The most important of the organic impurities are, however, the living organisms which may consist of algae, infusoria, etc., and bacteria.

The presence of organic matter is also determined, and its character and quantity estimated by the action of heat on the total solids found on evaporation. The loss of weight by heat is not in itself indicative of the presence of organic matter, as the same result might be due to the loss of volatile salts. Loss of weight would indicate, however, the need of further investigation to determine the character of the volatilized matter. As an indication of the presence of organic matter, the blackening of the solid residue under the action of heat is a most important phenomena, as it indicates the presence of organic carbon.

Sir John Macdonald, the first Prime Minister of Canada, was fond of relating this story to illustrate the need of the Upper House:

"Of what use is the Senate?" asked Jefferson, as he stood before the fire with a cup of tea in his hand, pouring the tea into the saucer.

"You have answered your own question," replied Washington.

"What do you mean?"

"Why do you pour that tea into the saucer?"

"To cool it."

"Even so," said Washington, "the Senate is the saucer into which we pour legislation to cool."

Good Roads.

The Springfield, Mass., *Union* notices that the subject of good roads is receiving more and more attention, and in an address recently delivered at Union College, Colonel Francis Vinton Greene gave some figures which should prove of special interest to farmers and manufacturers who pay for hauling heavy loads. Colonel Greene said: "It has been proved, not only by mechanical experiment, but by actual test, that the same force which draws one ton on a muddy earth road will draw four tons on a hard macadam road. On the improved roads of New Jersey loads of four or five tons are habitually drawn by a two-horse team. This effects a saving of fully three-fourths of the cost of hauling to the station, and reduces the cost of road transportation from 30 to 7½ cents per ton per mile. What this saving amounts to may be imagined when it is known that the New York Central Railroad carries nearly 20,000,000 tons of way freight in a year. If this is hauled only two miles by road, to or from the station, and a saving of 22½ cents per ton per mile could be effected, it would mean a total saving of \$9,000,000."

Harper's Weekly, commenting on this statement, says that "in other words, the question of roads in many of our agricultural communities is a question of farming at a loss or at a profit." The wheelmen have done much to secure the betterment of our highways and the policy of doing permanent work, which is in force wherever the views of intelligent road builders prevail is approved by the taxpayers, who know that in the end such construction is the cheapest.

Good Roads Parliament.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS ARE DOING TO PROMOTE THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

A Washington despatch says: "The Secretary of Agriculture is charged by Act of Congress to collect and disseminate information concerning the public roads. To this end, and under authority of that law, Secretary Morton to-day issued a call for a "road parliament," to be held in the hall of the House of Representatives at Atlanta on October 17, 18 and 19, under the auspices of the Cotton States and International Exposition. The invitation is urged upon all State highway commissions, State and local road improvement associations, and open commercial bodies and boards of trade and transportation, agricultural societies and farmers' organizations, universities, agricultural colleges, and engineering schools, societies of civil engineers, humane societies, the League of American Wheelmen, and carriage and bicycle builders. Associations and all other organization or individuals especially concerned or experienced in the improvement of highways, are likewise cordially solicited to be represented.

Garbage Destructors.

A refuse destructor plant on a large scale as used in London is described in the Journal of the American Medical Association. In one of the parochial districts of London, St. Pancras, the problem of disposing of municipal refuse at the lowest cost is being solved. And more than that, this refuse is made of practical value in connection with the parochial electric lighting works. The city refuse, or "dust," to use the English word, is consumed in specially constructed furnaces, and the heat thus generated used to produce power to run the electric plant.

These new buildings cover an area of two acres and a half, facing King's Road, and the most noticeable feature of the plant is the huge chimney that rises to a height of 231 feet, and that costs over \$15,000 to erect. The total cost of the plant has been \$500,000.

The "dust" is collected throughout the district by carts and carried to a rear entrance, weighed and tipped into enormous tanks on each side of the main shed. To these tanks are attached hoppers, which convey the refuse to furnaces of new design, and considered to be of the best type now existing.

A novel feature of the whole scheme is its general automatic working, which requires the least possible outlay of manual labor. For instance, the furnace is fitted with an ingenious appliance of alternating bars, moving up and down with an eccentric forward motion, carrying the refuse towards the centre of the fire.

There are eighteen furnaces, capable of consuming 1,260 tons of dust per week. There is but a small amount of "clinkers" left behind, and this is withdrawn every six hours. This can be used to form an exceptionally tenacious mortar, and its sale (together with certain reduced expenses) will yield a probable gain to the parish of \$25,000 per annum.

The fiery gases from the burning material pass through long flues to the engine room of the electric works, pass around and in front of the boilers into an "economizer" and so into the chimney. The destructors are said to produce 12,000 degrees of heat, and supply from 300 to 400 horse-power to the boilers. Efficiency with economy is proved possible in this scheme. For instance, the water needed is procured by saving the waste steam, passing it through a condenser and a water softening apparatus, pumping it to the top of the building to a cooler, whence it returns to a tank of 115,000 gallons capacity.

There will be a saving in cartage of refuse, a saving in coal at the electric station, and a saving to the taxpayers who will have cheaper and better street lighting, and a valuable asset.

The possibilities of the use of city refuse as fuel may be followed by as interesting results as was the discovery of the value of the despised coal-tar, and also of refuse petroleum.

Reform at Home.

Good roads, like charity, should begin at home. People everywhere are beginning to realize that good roads have a cash value. Properly constructed highways not only add immeasurably to the pleasure of the people, but to their profit as well.

The farmers who have for many years been organizing for the purpose of securing better and cheaper railroad transportation for their marketable products, are now becoming awake to the fact that a great reform is needed right at home. An unnecessary and very expensive evil has been permitted to exist at their very doors. They have been wasting much valuable time and horse-flesh in getting products to market. They have learned that it costs more to haul a load to the station a few miles away than it does to have it transported from the station to the far away seaboard.

This along the line of profit. In the way of pleasure they have suffered an immeasurable loss. Because of poor roads they have been more or less isolated from the world and deprived of the priceless advantages that come from association. The farmers' sons, unable to readily get to and from the villages, have gone to the villages and cities to remain. So have many of the daughters. The lack of society has been a blight upon rural life, robbing it of the flower of its youth. The same would be true of cities to a great degree if there were no good means of getting about.

The farmers are going to do better, and the merchants in all the country towns will, if they are at all wise, gladly do their share toward making good roads.

The good roads town catches the trade. A good road is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. And, besides, it *pays*.—*Good Roads*.

There is a building regulation in force in Washington, says the National Building Register, requiring that a certain portion of every lot shall be kept free from buildings for the purpose of light and ventilation. This regulation has been overlooked by some of the architects in making plans for buildings, but when their attention is called to it they readily see the wisdom of it. In many other cities similar regulations exist and in some cities as much as 70 per cent. of building lots is reserved for this very necessary purpose.

The full text of the regulation in force in this city is as follows: "To secure proper ventilation and light, no dwelling shall be erected within ten feet of the rear of any lot, except where the rear abuts upon a public alley, or where there is reserved a side lot of at least 250 square feet area, to be determined in each case by the inspector of buildings."

Fifty-five towns in England destroy their garbage by cremation.

Voluminous.

A Philadelphia lawyer said a very bright thing the other day. He was seated with a group of friends, and they were discussing in a desultory way the leading topics of the day. One of the parties present, Mr. —, persisted in monopolizing more than his share of the conversation, and his views did not at all accord with those of the lawyer. As the men separated one of them said to the lawyer:

"That—knows a good deal, doesn't he?"

"Yes," replied the lawyer; "he knows entirely too much for one man; he ought to be incorporated,"—Green bag.

A countryman went to a lawyer, laid before him a case in dispute, and then asked him if he would undertake to win the suit.

Lawyer—Most certainly I will undertake the case. We are sure to win.

Peasant—So you really think it is a good case?

Lawyer—Undoubtedly. I am prepared to guarantee you will get a verdict in your favor.

Peasant—Well, then, sir, I don't think I'll go to law this time, for, you see, I have just given you my opponent's case and not my own.—*Fliegende Blaetter*.

"They've raked in a pretty rough-looking lot this morning, haven't they?" observed the stranger who had dropped in at the police station. "You are looking at the wrong gang," said the reporter to whom he had spoken. "Those are not the prisoners, they are the lawyers."—*Pearson's Weekly*.

Physician—"Your husband must stop all work, all thought, everything."

Wife—"He would never consent to absolute idleness."

Physician—"Then we must fool him into imagining he is busy. I'll get him appointed a member of the Board of Health."

Every person is absolutely bound so to conduct himself, and so to exercise what are regarded as his natural or personal rights, as not to interfere unnecessarily or unreasonably with other persons in the exercise of rights common to all citizens. Every breach of this obligation constitutes a nuisance.—*Parker & Worthington, Public Health and Safety, page 199.*

Scene—A Scottish jail. Prisoner has donned the prison garb, which turns out a very bad fit. Jailer—"You had better take that suit off, and I'll give you one that will fit you better." Prisoner—"Oh, it'll dae fine! I daur say I'll no be guan very far frae the door here!"

The subject of water filtration is receiving much attention in Philadelphia.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

H. F. JELL, SOLICITOR,
EDITOR.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

NEWSOME VS. OXFORD.

The *Sentinel-Review* states that the hearing in this case took place during April, 1893, and that those interested had given up all hope of ever obtaining a decision from the Judge. The following particulars of the case will be of interest:

For years Judge Finkle and County Court Clerk Canfield have ordered certain law stationery for their own private use and for the use of local lawyers from Newsome, a law stationer of Toronto. The bills have been sent into the county and regularly paid. Some years ago, however, Wm. Nancekivell, then reeve of Dereham, introduced a resolution which was duly adopted by the County Council, providing that on and after that date the county would not be responsible for such stationery ordered by the court officials.

Acting in accordance with this resolution the council refused to recognize the next account rendered by Newsome, amounting to \$95.75. This account covered the period between August, 1888, and February, 1891, and represented such stationery as embossed notepaper, envelopes, diaries, executions, foolscap paper, probate forms, etc. The council argued that the county was not responsible under the authority which the judge has to order such things, the statute providing that the county shall supply proper offices together with fuel, light and "furniture," and immediately took proceedings to compel them to pay.

Ordinarily the case would have come before the county judge, but Judge Finkle being an interested party the case was removed to St. Thomas and brought up before Judge Hughes of Elgin, in October, 1892. But the decision would effect all counties, more or less, and Judge Hughes did not care to try it. A motion was therefore made before Justice Rose and in December he signed an order transferring the case from the third division court of Elgin to the Queen's bench division on the understanding that the county pay all the expenses in excess of what a Division Court trial would have cost.

On March 22, Newsome put in a statement of claim for \$95.75, and the case was tried before Judge Rose, on April 24, 1893, J. O. Fullerton, Q. C., appearing for the plaintiff, and B. B. Osler, Q. C., for the corporation. The Judge withheld the decision. On several occasions he was applied to to give a decision, but each time the date was postponed, and only recently did he announce that the plaintiff had a good case and the council must pay, basing his judgment upon the word "furniture" and on the ground that

the county had previously paid every similar bill.

The county entered a counter claim against Newsome for \$101.39, the price of similar articles supplied to Mr. Canfield in previous years and paid for out of the corporation funds under orders signed by Judge Finkle. This claim His Honor dismissed with costs.

The Judgment reads as follows:

Newsome v. Corporation of County of Oxford. Judgment in action transferred to High Court from 1st Division Court of the County of Oxford and tried without a jury at Woodstock. The plaintiffs claimed \$95.78, balance of account for writing paper, blotting paper, envelopes, etc., and Surrogate and County Court forms, supplied on the order of Jas. Canfield, Esq., Deputy-Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court. The defendants counter-claimed for \$101.39, price of similar articles supplied to Mr. Canfield in previous years and paid for out of the corporation funds under orders signed by A. Finkle, as Chairman of the County Board of Audit. The learned Judge holds that by R. S. Q., ch. 184, sec. 466 (the act in force at the time of the transactions in question) the duty being cast upon the defendants to provide proper offices, together with fuel, light and "furniture" for all offices connected with the courts of justice in the county other than is excepted, and having regard to the meaning given "furniture" in *Exp. Furgand*, 14 Q. B. D., at p. 645, in various standard diets referred to this judgment that the word "furniture" must be held to include the articles in question, and under sec. 470 were properly ordered. Even admitting that the Registrar was wrong in following a county standing custom in supplying forms at the expense of the county, it was the duty of the Registrar of the Surrogate Court to prepare papers to lead to grant in non-contentions matters where estate does not exceed \$200 (now \$400). Besides, the Council for years permitted the Registrar to procure such forms; it is impossible to say now that he had no authority. By the consolidated municipal act, 55, Vic., ch. 42 (O) the County Councils are required to provide inter alia "stationery" for the courts of justice, and the learned Judge suggests the insertion of that word in the clauses relating to the officers of the courts, also to avoid misunderstanding in future. Plaintiffs' claim allowed with costs and counterclaim dismissed with costs. Costs to be taxed on High Court scale. Fullerton, Q. C., for plaintiffs, Osler, Q. C., for defendants.

IN McDERMOTT VS TRACHSEL, ET AL.

It was decided that the mere delivery to a ratepayer, in places other than cities and towns, of the statement of taxes due, is not sufficient evidence of the demand required to be made for the payment thereof, unless a by-law has been passed under

the Consolidated Assessment Act, 1892, section 123, sub-section 2, empowering the collector to take that course.

In delivering judgment, Chief Justice Meredith said,—"*In Chamberlain vs. Turner*, 31 C. P. 460, Wilson, C. J., expressed the opinion, that the mere delivery of the statement to the ratepayer, nothing being said or done about it, could not be held to be a proper demand of payment; and that view was approved of, and adopted by this court in the case of *Carson vs. Veitch*, 9 O. R. 706; the amendment which has since been made to the section, indicates that the legislature recognized the interpretation placed upon it by the court to be the correct one. I refer to the amendment, which allows the demand to be made, by leaving a statement of the taxes, but only in cases where the collector is empowered by by-law of the municipality to take that course.

CONSUMERS' GAS CO'Y. V. CITY OF TORONTO

Assessment and Taxes—Gas Mains—Liability to Assessment.

The mains of a gas company laid beneath the surface of public streets are assessable by the municipality, being, with the underground soil occupied by them, appurtenances to the central land upon which the manufacture is carried on, and subject to taxation as realty of the company.

UNION SCHOOL, SECTION FIVE, TOWNSHIP OF HULLET V. LOCKHART.

Public Schools—Union School Sections—Alteration of—Petition of Ratepayers—Award—54
Vic. c. 55, ss. 87, 96.

By sub-section 1 of section 87 of the Public School Act, 54, Vic. chap. 55, it is enacted that "on the joint petition of five ratepayers from each of the municipalities concerned, to their respective municipal councils, asking for the formation, alteration, or dissolution of a union school section," etc., certain proceedings may be taken.

Held, that a petition to be valid under this enactment, must be the joint petition of five ratepayers from each municipality in the case of each petition; that is to say, in each petition presented to each council, five ratepayers from each municipality must join.

An award based upon a petition not conforming to the above requirements is void *ab initio*, and is not within the purview of section 96 of the Act.

By sub-section 11 of section 87, it is enacted that "no union school section shall be altered or dissolved for a period of five years after the award of the arbitrators has gone into operation," etc.

Held, that this prohibition does not apply to the case of an award that "no action should be taken in the matter of the said petition," but only to awards effecting some change in the *status quo ante*.

This has been a particularly healthy season all the world over.

QUESTION DRAWER

¹ SUBSCRIBERS only are entitled to opinions through the paper on all questions submitted if they pertain to municipal matters. Write each question on a separate paper on one side only. When submitting questions, state as briefly as possible all the facts, as many received do not contain sufficient information to enable us to give a satisfactory answer.—Ed.

GORDON.—1. A collector was appointed by motion, and a by-law drafted to that effect, stating his appointment and salary. (a) Does that give a collector full power to seize and sell after due notice has been given, or (b) has the council to draft a by-law authorizing him to seize and sell?

2. Is a collector's roll made out and certified to by the clerk and the seal of the corporation on it legal?

3. Has the reeve to sign the collector's roll?

1. (a) Yes. (b) No.

2. Yes.

3. No.

DIX.—What pay, and all pay, is a deputy returning officer entitled to at a municipal election? Can he claim pay for municipal councillors, \$4.00 per day, \$4.00 for school trustees, same time and place, and \$4.00 for any special by-law or plebiscite, making a total of \$12.00 for one day of seven hours. I claim \$4.00 is all he is entitled to, when he is appointed by municipality and the municipalities own business.

Section 97 of the Consolidated Municipal Act provides for the appointment of deputy returning officers, who shall preside at the respective polling places in the municipality.

Section 278 of the same Act provides, "that in case the remuneration of any of the officers of the municipality has not been settled by the act of legislature, the council shall settle the same. In reply to the above question, we would say, "that the council should fix the amount to be paid to the deputy-returning officer for his services, and such pay should be in accordance with the work to be performed. If the council by by-law, fixed the pay of the deputy returning officer at \$4.00 per day, that is all he is entitled to. The council were, no doubt, aware of the duties he would have to perform when the by-law was passed, and the deputy was, no doubt, aware of the terms of the by-law when he accepted the position, and the payment of any claim he might put in for extra work, would rest entirely with the council.

G. C. H.—1. We have had an appeal against every person on the Assessment Rolls for the last two years by a party whose property though assessed to himself, is really owned by his wife; he is therefore worthless. Is there any way to stop these appeals, as it is only intended to cause annoyance. Costs could not be collected from him?

2. Is a Collector supposed to demand taxes after leaving tax-paper, or can he seize without further notice fourteen days after?

1. Sub-section 3, of section 64, of the Assessment Act, gives any municipal elector the right to appeal against any assessment or error in the roll, and he cannot be deprived of his right of appeal because he may be acting vexatiously.

2. In cities or towns the collector must either demand payment of the taxes or deliver the usual notice before he can dis-

train. In other municipalities it is not optional with him to deliver the notice unless the municipality has passed a by-law authorizing him to deliver such notice, and in the absence of such by-law, he must demand the taxes before he can make a distress, the delivery of the notice of the amount of the taxes alone not being a sufficient demand. See Assessment Act, Secs. 123 and 124.

F. J. C.—1. On page 157 of your August number I wish to call your attention to paragraph 5 of "Points to be remembered in preparing Collectors Rolls." Would it be legal to add all the rates together and then make the calculation on the total sum of rates and enter the amount in one column. For instance:—

For County rate.....	2 mills.
For High Schools.....	2½ "
For Public Schools.....	3½ "
For general purposes.....	5 "

making a total of 13 mills on the dollar.

Now, suppose a person to be assessed for \$1,000, his total taxes would be \$13.00, would not this method be as legal and proper as to reckon each separately, as the total amount would be just the same. If calculated separately it would be:—

For County.....	\$2 00
For High School.....	2 50
For Public School.....	3 50
For general purposes.....	5 00

Total..... 13 00

In either case the result is the same to the ratepayer, but the former way is much more easily done, if the legality is all right.

2. What would be the effect of adopting the first mentioned above?

1. It is the duty of the clerk to calculate and set down the amount for which each person is chargeable under the different headings mentioned under section 119, of the Assessment Act. The adoption of what may be considered a more convenient or better course than that provided by the legislature is usually a dangerous experiment. The safe course is to follow Acts of Parliament to the letter.

2. The roll would be defective, and the distress under it illegal. In a recent case *Love vs. Webster*, it was held that the provisions of section 121, as to entering on the roll by the clerk of the municipality, opposite to each lot or parcel, all the rates or charges with which the same is chargeable in separate columns for each rate is imperative, and non-compliance therewith renders such roll a nullity, and where the amount of such rates or taxes for one year was entered on the roll in one sum, and the roll was so transmitted to the treasurer of the county, a tax-sale founded therein was held invalid.

CLERK.—If a motion is moved and seconded, then put by the reeve and declared carried, then a member of the council asks the Clerk to record the yeas and nays, is it the clerk's duty to do so? or should the yeas and nays be asked for before the vote was taken?

In his rules and usages of parliament, Bourinot states: "If the house does not acquiesce in a decision of the chair the yeas and nays may be called for. All bodies of a deliberate and legislative character have a similar regulation. In Toronto, (Rule 21) upon division of the council, the names of those who vote for

and against the question shall be entered upon the minutes, not only in the cases required by law, but whenever any member shall call for the yeas and nays.

In Belleville (Rule 19) the yeas and nays be called for, "immediately after the result of the vote is declared." This Dr. Bourinot says seems unnecessary.

(Rule 27) of the Guelph council, provides "that previous to any question being finally put, any member may request that the names of the members voting for or against, be taken down by the clerk and entered in the minutes.

In reply to the question we would say that there should be no objection to the clerk recording the yeas and nays when demanded, either before or after the vote is taken.

E. F. W.—Would a party holding property valued at \$200, in the District of Parry Sound, said land *not* being patented, be entitled to be rated as freeholder, or what heading would he come under, with regard to qualification as councillor in a township council.

If the whole of the purchase money has been paid, and all other conditions performed, so that nothing remains but issuing the patent, we think he would be entitled to be rated as a freeholder, but if anything remains to be performed, to entitle him to the patent he has only an equitable right, which does not constitute him a freeholder. To qualify for councillor, he must be assessed for at least \$200 freehold, or \$400 leasehold. The qualifications for voters and councillors are given in sections 40 and 41, chap. 185, R. S. O., 1887.

A. B.—1. What would be considered a legal notice by the collector to the ratepayer when demanding taxes?

2. Must the schedule or notice be delivered to the ratepayer personally?

3. Must it be delivered to him when he is on the property taxed, or can it be given to him legally on the road allowance, or any other part of the municipality?

4. Must a second demand be given before distraining?

1. In villages and townships the taxes must be demanded, unless there is a by-law empowering the collector to give a notice specifying the amount of the taxes. In the absence of such by-law a notice alone would not be sufficient to authorize a distress. The statute does not give any particular form of notice. It must be printed or written and specify the amount of the taxes.

2. No. It may be left at his residence, domicile, or place of business.

3. No. The notice may be served on the taxpayer personally anywhere.

4. No.

The foregoing answers are intended to apply to residents of a municipality.

W. H. E.—Where in the statutes will we find the Act relating to the duties and powers of municipalities in regard to keeping in repair, townlines?

We notified the clerk of the other municipality of his duty, and he gave us no satisfaction, but said their assessment was for three

years, and that they could do nothing till the time was up.

See sections 538 to 540 inclusive and sections 556 to 564 inclusive, of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1892.

C. P.—We have a drain constructed under different acts, and different engineers. From 0 to 1 Municipal Drainage Act. When repairing 0 to 1, the people along 1 to 2 were assessed for outlet by engineer (Farncombe). A Court of Revision took in people along line 2 to 3 for assessing purposes.

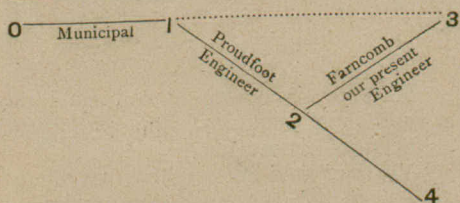
0 to 1, under Municipal Act.

1 to 2, Ditches and Watercourses Act, 1883, Proudfoot, engineer.

2 to 3, Ditches and Watercourses Act, 1883, Farncombe, engineer.

All one stream or runway. 0 to 1 is in good repair, 1 to 2 bad, 2 to 3 are badly blocked by 1 to 2. A resident of 2 to 3 signed papers for a reconsideration meeting, affecting the people 1 to 2 as well as 2 to 3. Nearly all interested parties were present and agreed to make a change in the maintenance of Proudfoot, Award 1 to 2 and signed papers to that effect. Papers were filled with clerk eight days after meeting. Two weeks before this meeting, parties in 1 to 2 were notified to repair according to Proudfoot Award. When the thirty days were up and (two weeks after the meeting) the repairs were not completed, and evidently no notion to do so. The same man in Farncombe's survey, viz : 2 to 3, sent for Farncombe to inspect repairs. He came, but refused to act, stating that a person in 2 to 3 (Farncombe survey) had no right to convene a meeting for reconsideration of award in another survey, although same stream and joining surveys. Same man in 2 to 3 got up previously a petition, and signed by nearly all in 1 to 2 (Proudfoot survey) to have a better outlet for 2 to 3. The intention of the reconsideration meeting, was to have a sufficient outlet to take away the water coming from 2 to 3 and 2 to 4, having for outlet of both 1 to 2. All the drains are same capacity. The intention of reconsideration scheme was either to have an enlargement of present drain, or a more direct route along the dotted line 1 to 3, which was originally laid out there, and is the proper run of the water.

The awards were made at different times, and many years ago, Proudfoot 10 years ago. What I want to know is, (1) Is it legal for a person, (under existing circumstances), located in Farncombe survey, to convene a meeting for reconsideration of Proudfoot award (made ten years before)? (2) The mutual agreement paper, signed by the parties in Proudfoot award, not being handed in, or filled by clerk within six days after meeting, does that void it, or does the six days mean from meeting or signing?



1. No.

2. The six days are computed from the beginning of the agreement, but it continues binding, though not filed within the time limited.

QUERY.—1. Is a man disqualified to act as mayor or councillor in a town where he is a stockholder in an electric light company, and is manager, receiving a salary per year from same from the company which he is a stockholder

said company paid annually for lighting the streets of the town of which he is mayor or by the council.

2. Is a man disqualified to act as reeve or councillor in a town where he carries on butchering in company with another, and they hold a license in partnership from the council of which he is a member?

3. Can a man legally act as collector of taxes in a town where his partner in business is town treasurer, and he participates in the salary, besides, he is virtually treasurer, as he keeps the books and pays all orders, and does the banking connected with the treasurership?

1. No.
2. Yes.
3. No.

A Clerk's Office.

Owing to small salaries paid, many municipal clerks are engaged in other than corporation business. This necessitates special care to keep letters and all documents which come into his hands, as clerk, entirely separated from his other business or private papers. To do this, and at the same time arrange them so that they may be conveniently referred to at any time, may appear to be an impossibility in some offices. A plan that will suit a municipal clerk's office, and one that has been adopted by many, is to procure a rubberstamp with the name of the



municipality, and space immediately above for the year, and immediately below for a number. With this all documents that come into his office should be stamped, to identify the paper as belonging to the municipality, and at the proper time it should be placed on a special file, on which papers may be indexed or classified.

In the average municipality an alphabetical classification of papers will not be necessary. Accounts, agreements, bonds, contracts, certificates, declarations, letters, miscellaneous, petitions, reports, statements and tenders. These and any other headings that suggest themselves in the different offices will be sufficient. When filing papers in this manner they should be indexed each year; to do this take the file of papers and place immediately above the stamp of the municipality, the year in which they were filed, and below the number of the papers from one up. It is but a small matter then to transfer the papers from the file to a binding case, and at leisure prepare an index for reference. In this index the papers can be entered under the same heading as when on the file, and after each heading sufficient space should be left so that several year's papers of the same class can be entered therein.

The index should consist of four columns: First, for proper names; second, memorandum of contents; third, for year; and fourth, for the number. This system may also be adopted in classifying old papers on taking charge of an office, although there is little work connected

with it, he result will be most satisfactory and time-saving. How many clerks have spent hours in looking through musty bundles for documents, important to their municipality, in pending litigation or for the information of the council. A system whereby you can tell in a few minutes whether you have in your office the papers asked for, and these arranged so you can produce them instantly is very desirable. Many councils are too economical and do not provide their clerks with the simplest facilities for the care of the valuable documents in their office.

Suitable files for papers can be procured for one dollar upwards, and binding cases to which each years papers can be transferred, will cost about fifty cents. Any blank book will do for index.

It is not intended that by-laws or other documents, such as drainage awards, etc., should be filed in the manner referred to, only, the miscellaneous papers that are so easily mislaid or lost in an office where they are allowed to accumulate and mix with other papers. Legal filing cases made of heavy manilla may be obtained for two cents up, in which sets of documents often referred to may be filed. These legal cases may be numbered and indexed if so desired. By-laws should be first copied in a book, then placed in a safe or other secure place, the copy in the book being used at all times for reference.

There are systems for indexing the resolutions passed by council, but a minute book is always available and a memorandum of each resolution placed opposite in the margin will enable anyone to look through several years proceedings in a short time.

In addition to filing all papers received, clerks should be provided with a letter book and press, in which all letters, statements, etc., sent out should be copied, this with the system of filing above referred to completes the records of a municipality.

During the election in Ireland a certain priest said to one of his flock, "Now, Pat, when you go up for the voting, be sure you vote the right way."

"Faith, your Riverence, I must vote as my conscience tells me," answered Pat boldly.

"No, no, Pat," said the priest; "if you don't vote as I tell you, I promise you I'll turn you and your wife into rats; and I never break my word."

Without another word the man hurried home to his wife. "Oh Biddy, Biddy!" said he, as he entered the cabin, "begorra! the priest will be for turning us into rats unless we'll be voting as he tells us. Sure we'll both be eaten up; so we'd better be belling the cat at onst."—Realm.

Woodstock, N.B., by a popular vote of six to one, has decided to reduce the Town Council from ten to six, and to elect by the whole town instead of wards.

The Public Schools and Good Citizenship.

By Hon. Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent Public Instruction, State of New York.

"What shall our public schools teach?" will always be an interesting question. By common consent it is agreed that our schools should lay the foundations of mortality, virtue, and good character in the lives of all who enter them. This is a basis upon which all may safely stand. But as it is true that, "our schools must make our citizens," so the ground-work of our education—the true aim of our public schools should look beyond literature, beyond art, beyond culture, into that domain which includes questions of government—how governments are made—why they are made—how they can be kept pure and how the laws and agencies which hold them together can be regulated and controlled. No country can enjoy an enduring prosperity without good government—good government can only come through good citizenship, and good citizenship must be a natural outgrowth of our education systems. Therefore, there must exist a close relationship between education as a foundation and national prosperity as a result.

If there is one institution upon which the safety and prosperity of a nation rests more than upon any other, it is the common school. The men and women of the future will be what the common school may make them. The common schools are better safeguards of the nation than forts or standing armies. Unless education for citizenship comes through our schools, it may never come at all.

A young man may not know whether he will become a lawyer, a physician, a minister, a farmer, or a carpenter, but he ought early to know that he is sure to become a citizen, endowed with a citizen's rights and citizen's responsibilities, and he should early be taught what these rights and responsibilities are.

The pressing need of all enlightened governments, in all ages, is intelligent, high-minded, dignified citizenship. With it nations build upon an enduring foundation—without it they build upon the sand. With it comes progress, development, growth—without it, decay.

We have special education for all the busy professions of life—why not, then, educate for citizenship which may embrace all professions? And it is one thing to be a citizen in a legal sense, with the power to hold property and to vote, and quite a different thing to reach that plane from which one may study and understand the duties which go to make up the true citizen. The state is more willing to give every child within its borders the benefit of an education, believing that education is the foundation of citizenship. The school tax is always paid by the state and the individual with less complaint than any other tax. There is a confident feeling that something is always paid back in fitting our youth for the duties of life.

If this system does not fulfil the desire and design of those who established and those who maintain it, in rounding out the lives of our boys and girls, if it is not making vigorous manhood and womanhood, if it is not pointing out the way for all to add to the glory of the state by a comprehension of the duties of the citizen, then in so far it is failing to do what we have a right to expect of it. It was never intended that the free school system of our state should mean simply scholarship. It means citizenship as well. The state does not want learned scholars alone, it wants them to be intelligent citizens, able and ready to assist in the work of making our state worthy of its great name, worthy of the sacrifices which are made to maintain her greatness.

Ninety per cent. of those educated in the common schools of the state never go beyond the common schools—and yet they are sent out into the busy world as citizens without knowing what a grand thing it is to be a citizen, without knowing the rights or duties of citizenship.

There is periodical discussion as to whether we should have more Greek and less grammar—more of arithmetic and less of Aristotle. But that is not the vital point.

I would combine therewith proper attention to live languages and live questions. It is no slight accomplishment to be able to write and speak the English language well. Good grammar and correct spelling are fully as essential as a ready knowledge of Greek and Latin roots. If we teach what statesmen and orators did and said in ancient Rome and Athens thousands of years ago, let us also teach what our statesmen and orators are doing and saying every year in Albany and Washington. If we teach how the Roman Empire rose and fell, let us teach how the constitution of our country was founded as the result of Revolution. If the Gallic wars are worth remembering, then the lessons of the Revolution and Civil War should not be forgotten. If it is well to know who ruled kingdoms which have been extinct for thousands of years, so it is well to know more of a republic that has but reached its second history of progress.

The state needs active, educated men, good, true citizens, who will meet the problems which must be solved. Our immigration laws need revising.

Our naturalization laws need to be amended, and made uniform in every state and regulated by the government. Judges should be more careful in judging of the fitness of those who desire to become citizens. Citizenship should be an honor worth striving for, worth studying for, and not a bauble to be had for the asking. Voters should be able to read and write the English language. There is safety, from now onward, in educated suffrage.

The laws governing our system of voting should be strengthened to the end that every legal vote may be fearlessly cast

and honestly counted. The ballot-box should be made sacred. A result by ballot, in which fraud or dishonesty enters, is not a result but a farce.

The study of citizenship need not be confined to young men. While there are legal limitations governing the rights and powers of young women, there are no limitations to the enjoyment they may derive from the studies which relate to citizenship, or to their power of doing good in teaching others the things which lead to a love of country.

But we cannot teach the best citizenship unless we build a foundation upon temperance and morality. Good citizenship implies good morals. We may learn by the experience of France, where, with increased educational work, there is an increase in crime—because moral training has been neglected, because she does not teach the citizen for the state, but to please demands of a perverted society—for gaudy show. In all our schools I would associate citizenship with morality. Where religious instruction cannot be given in any other way, let it come through the mortality of the teacher by noble example, for the moral influence of a teacher is sometimes more than the power of all sects or creeds.

And the true glory of our country consists, not in the height of our mountains, not in the length of our rivers, not in the broad expanse of our great lakes, not in the majesty of our forests, not in the grandeur of our cataracts, not in the fertility of our prairies, not in the boasted increase in wealth and population, not in the number of our states, nor in the length of our railroads. It does not consist in the millions which our state and nation spend each year for education, but it is measured by what that education is doing to give a national character to our people, and to inspire in them a love of country and an ambition for the highest form of enlightened citizenship. So the education of the future, whatever else it may bring us, will, I believe, teach that the glory of American citizenship is the sturdy manhood which it develops, and that the glory of American manhood is in what it does to build safe and strong, and wide and deep, the sure foundation of good citizenship.

The Usual Form.

"Have you issued my denial that I am a candidate," enquired the prominent politician of his secretary.

"Yes, sir," said the obedient secretary. Well, then," continued the politician, "go down to committee headquarters and tell the chairman to get himself interviewed to the effect that it is impossible to foretell what I might do were the honor forced on me by the unanimous action of the party."—Chicago Record.

The death rate of Montreal has fallen from 37 per 1000 in 1872 to 24 per 1000 in 1892.

BLANK FORMS

Municipal Election Blanks.

Special poll books for 200 names, complete with ballot act and all forms required, pencils, sealing wax, etc., for each polling division..... 1 20

Special poll books for 300 names, complete..... 1 25

Special poll books, complete, do not include certificates to vote where stationed, required under section 141.

Poll book paper per quire.....\$0 75
Schedule C, sections 129 to 132.

Poll books, bound, to contain 200 names, each..... 20

Poll books, bound, to contain 300 names, each..... 25

Poll Books, larger sizes, to order.

Special poll books for 200 names, bound with form containing

Schedule D, certificate to Assessment Roll	} each	30
Schedule G, oath of deputy-returning officer		
Schedule H, declaration of secrecy for 10 or more.		
Declaration of office D. R. O.		

Oaths to be taken by electors.

Special poll books for 300 names, each.... 35

Special poll books, any size, to order.

When special poll books are ordered the forms marked * will not be required.

*Certificate as to assessment roll, per dozen Schedule D, section 135. 20

Declaration of inability to read with attestation clause annexed, per dozen.... 30
Schedule E and F, section 149.

*Oath of deputy-returning officer after the closing of the poll, per dozen..... 20
Schedule G, section 155.

*Statutory declaration of secrecy, per dozen..... 20
Schedule H, section 170.

Ballot paper account, per dozen..... 20
Section 155, subsection 4.

Statement of votes, per dozen..... 25
Section 152, subsection 5.

*Declaration of office of deputy-returning officer, per dozen..... 20
Section 271a.

Act for prevention of corrupt practices, for posting up, per dozen..... 36
Section 222.

Directions for guidance of voters, for posting up, per dozen..... 36
Schedule B, section 126-146.

Packets required by deputy-returning officers at close of poll :
Section 155.

A—To enclose the statement of votes given for each candidate and of the rejected ballot papers, per doz.	15
B—To enclose the used ballot papers which have not been objected to, but which have been counted, per dozen.....	15
C—To enclose the ballot papers which have been objected to, but which have been counted by the deputy-returning officer, per dozen.....	15
D—To enclose the rejected ballot papers, per dozen.....	15
E—To enclose the spoiled ballot papers, per dozen..	15
F—To enclose the unused ballot papers, per dozen..	15
G—To enclose a statement of the number of voters whose votes are marked by the deputy-returning officer under the heads "Physical Incapacity" and "Unable to Read," with the "Declarations of Inability" and the notes taken of objections made to ballot papers found in the ballot box, per dozen.....	15

Certificate entitling deputy-returning officer, poll clerk and agent to vote where stationed, per dozen..... 20
Section 141.

*Oath to be taken by electors, per dozen. 30
Sections 102-105.

Ballot acts for dep'y-returning officers, each 15
Sections 107-176.

Lead pencils for marking ballot papers, per dozen..... 25

Sealing wax, per dozen sticks..... 50

Ballot papers printed to order.
Ballot boxes, metal, of the most improved pattern, with padlock, each..... 2 25

By-Law Ballot Act Forms.

Special poll books for 200 names, complete, with Ballot Act, and all forms required, pencils, sealing wax, etc., for each polling division..... 1 20

Special poll books for 300 names, complete..... 1 25

Special poll books, complete, do not include certificates to vote where stationed under section 302.

Voters' List paper, per quire.....\$0 75
Schedule C, section 303.

Voters' Lists (bound) to contain 200 names, each..... 20

Voters' Lists (bound) to contain 300 names, each..... 25

SPECIAL VOTERS' LISTS FOR 200 NAMES

(bound) with form containing

Clerk's certificate as to Voters' List	} each	30
Declaration of Deputy Returning Officer		
Declaration of Secrecy, for ten or more		
Certificate of D. R. O.		

Oath of D. R. O.

Oaths to be taken by electors.

Special Voters' List for 300 names, each.. 35
Larger sizes to order.

When special Voters' Lists are ordered, the forms marked * will not be required.

*Clerks' certificates as to Voters' List, per dozen..... 20
Section 303.

*Declaration of D. R. O., per dozen..... 20
Section 271a.

*Declaration of Secrecy, per dozen..... 20
Schedule H, section 322.

*Oath of D. R. O., per dozen..... 20
Schedule G, section 316.

*Oaths to be taken by voters, per dozen.. 30
Sections 310, 311 and 312.

Declaration of inability to read, with attestation clause attached, per dozen.. 30
Schedules E and F, section 149.

Ballot paper account, per dozen..... 20

Return papers for making statement of the result of the polling, per dozen.. 20
Section 313.

Directions for the guidance of voters for posting up, per dozen..... 36
Schedule L, section 307.

Act for prevention of corrupt practices for posting up, per dozen..... 36
Section 222.

Packets required by Deputy Returning Officers at close of poll.

Section 315.

A—The statement of votes given for and against the by-law, and of the rejected ballot papers, per dozen.....	15
B—The used ballot papers, which have not been objected to, and have been counted, per dozen..	15
C—The ballot papers which have been objected to, but which have been counted by the Returning Officer, per dozen.....	15
D—The rejected ballot papers, per dozen.....	15
E—The spoiled ballot papers, ".....	15
F—The unused ballot papers, ".....	15
G—The Voters' List; the list of votes marked by the returning officer; and a statement of the number of voters whose votes are so marked, under the heads "Physical Incapacity" and "Unable to Read," and the "Declaration of Inability," per dozen.....	15

Certificate entitling Deputy Returning Officer, poll clerk and agents to vote where stationed, per dozen..... 20
Section 302.

Agent's Declaration, per dozen..... 20
Sections 298 and 300.

Agent's Appointment, per dozen..... 20
Section 299.

By-law ballot acts for information of Deputy Returning Officers, each..... 15

Lead pencils for marking ballot papers, per dozen..... 25

Sealing wax for sealing packets, per dozen sticks..... 50

Ballot papers printed to order.

Ballot boxes, metal, with padlock..... 2 25

Assessment Rolls.

Assessment roll paper, per quire.....\$0 75

Assessment roll paper, non resident, per quire..... 75

Assessment notices, per 100..... 50
Schedule B, section 47.

School Census books, bound, per quire.. 50
Section 14c.

Declaration for parties to fill in, per dozen Section 42. 20

Assessor's guides, each..... 50

Assessors certificates, per dozen..... 20

Recapitulation of Assessment roll per dozen..... 25

Binding.

Assessment rolls 12 sheets, cloth..... 90

Assessment rolls 12 sheets, leather..... 1 00

Assessment rolls 18 sheets, cloth..... 1 05

Assessment rolls 18 sheets, leather..... 1 15

Assessment rolls 24 sheets, cloth.... 1 20

Assessment rolls 24 sheets, leather..... 1 30

Assessment rolls 30 sheets, cloth..... 1 40

Assessment rolls 30 sheets, leather.... 1 50

The above prices include two sheets non-resident paper bound in each roll.

Assessment rolls 36 sheets, cloth..... 1 60

Assessment rolls 36 sheets, leather.... 1 70

Assessment rolls 42 sheets, cloth..... 1 80

Assessment rolls 42 sheets, leather.... 1 90

Assessment rolls 48 sheets, cloth..... 2 00

Assessment rolls 48 sheets, leather.... 2 10

Assessment rolls 54 sheets, cloth..... 2 20

Assessment rolls 54 sheets, leather... 2 30

Assessment rolls 60 sheets, cloth..... 2 40

Assessment rolls 60 sheets, leather.... 2 50

The above prices include three sheets non-resident paper in each roll.

Covers for assessment rolls, leather back.. 50

Collectors' Rolls.

Collectors' roll paper, per quire... ..\$0 75

Collector's roll paper, non resident, per quire..... 75

Collector's receipts bound in books of 100. 50

Warrant to distrain for taxes, per dozen.. 20

Collector's bonds, per dozen..... 25

Collector's Guide with notes..... 50

Binding.

Collector's rolls, 12 sheets, cloth..... 80

Collector's rolls, 12 sheets, leather.... 90

Collector's rolls, 18 sheets, cloth..... 95

Collector's rolls, 18 sheets, leather.... 1 05

Collector's rolls, 24 sheets, cloth..... 1 15

Collector's rolls, 24 sheets, leather.... 1 25

Collector's rolls, 30 sheets, cloth..... 1 35

Collector's rolls, 30 sheets, leather.... 1 45

Collector's rolls, 36 sheets, cloth..... 1 55

Collector's rolls, 36 sheets, leather.... 1 65

Collector's rolls, 42 sheets, cloth.... 1 75

Collector's rolls, 42 sheets, leather.... 1 85

Collector's rolls, 48 sheets, cloth..... 1 90

Collector's rolls, 48 sheets, leather.... 2 00

Collector's rolls, 54 sheets, cloth..... 2 10

Collector's rolls, 54 sheets, leather.... 2 20

Collector's rolls, 60 sheets, cloth..... 2 30

Collector's rolls, 60 sheets, leather.... 2 40

Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act.

R. S. O., Chap. 38.

Owners' application for loan, per dozen..\$0 20
Section 5.

By-law imposing special rate, per dozen.. 25
Section 17.

Statutory declaration of applicant for loan required by Act of 1895, per dozen .. 25

Debentures, with name of municipality, etc., to order. Section 5.

BLANK FORMS (CONTINUED)

Poundkeepers' Forms.

Acts respecting pounds, 10 cents each ; per dozen\$1 00
 Poundkeepers' statements, per dozen 25

Forms required by Jurors' Act.

R. S. O., CHAP. 52.

Oath to be taken by selectors, per dozen ..\$0 20
Section 21.
 Report of selectors, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th division, each per quire 75
Schedule A., section 28.

Blank Forms required by the Ditches and Watercourses Act, 1894.

"It shall be the duty of the municipality to keep printed copies of all the forms required by this Act."—Sec. 7, subsec. 2.
 B—Declaration of ownership, per dozen ..\$0 20
 C—Notice to owners, per dozen 25
 D—Agreement by owners, per dozen 50
 E—Requisition for examination by engineer, per dozen 25
 F—Notice of appointment for examination by engineer, per dozen 20
 Notice of filing award, per dozen 25
Section 18.
 H—Engineers' certificates, per dozen 25
 Summons, appeal to judge, per dozen 20
Section 26.

Full explanatory notes are printed on each form.

Drainage Act Forms.

Petition of owners, per dozen\$0 36
Section 4.
 Oath of engineer, per dozen 20
Section 5.
 Notice to party assessed, per dozen 20
Section 16.
 Oath of member of court of revision, per dozen 20
Section 26.
 Summons, court of revision, per dozen 20
Section 28.
 Notice of complaint, per dozen 20
Section 34 or 44.
 List of appeals, per dozen 30
Section 37.

Line Fences' Act.

R. S. O., Chap. 219.

1—Notice to opposite party, per dozen ..\$0 20
Section 4.
 2—Notice to fenceviewers, per dozen 20
Section 4.
 3—Fenceviewer's award, per dozen 25
Section 7.
 Line Fences' Act, each 10 cents; per dozen 1 00

Forms required under the Voters' List Act.

FOR USE OF CLERK.

Form 1—For making printers' copy of Voters' List 25 cts. per quire
 Form 2—Certificate to be endorsed on Voters' List 20 cts. per doz.
 Form 3—Clerk's Notice of first posting of Voters Lists 20 " "
 Form 4—Voters' Notice of Complaint ground of Disqualification 20 " "
 Form 5—Notice and Application by Voter to whom persons have transferred Property 20 " "
 Form 6—Voters' Notice of Complaint 30 " "
 Form 7—Clerk's Report in case of appeals and Complaint to the Judge 30 " "
 Form 9—Notice to be Posted by Clerk in his Office with list of Complaints 30 " "
 Form 10—Clerk's Advertisement of in Newspaper 20 " "

Form 11—Clerk's Notice to Parties Complaining\$1.00 per 100
 Form 12—Clerk's Notice to Parties Complained Against\$1.00 "
 Form 14—Report of Clerk when applying for Certificate under section 16 25 cts. per doz.

FOR USE OF COUNTY JUDGE.

Form 8—Judge's Order for Apportioning Court of Hearing of Complaints and Appeals 20 cts. "
 Form 13—Subpoena referred to in Section 10 25 " "
 Form 15—Certificate of Notice of Complaint 20 " "
 Form 16—Statement of Alterations by Judge on full sheet. 40 " "
 Form 17—Certificate of Judge. 20 " "
 Form 18—Order for Payment of Costs 20 " "
 Form 19—Writ of Execution. 25 " "
 Form 20—Order of Assessment of Persons omitted from Roll. 30 " "
 Form 21—Application of Judge against Delinquent Clerk 20 " "
 Form 22—Summons—"The Voters' Lists Act" 20 " "

Public School Act Forms.

Clerk's notice to trustees with blank requisition on Council for school moneys, per dozen\$0 25
56 Vic., Chapter 38, Section 2. Section 40, subsection 8.
 Notice by township council re alteration of boundaries of section, per dozen 20
Section 81.
 Assessors' report of equalized assessment of union school section, per dozen ... 25
Section 95.
 Agreement for engagement of teacher's per dozen 25
 Notice to parent or guardian of neglect to educate child, per dozen 20
Triunacy Act, section 132.

Arrears of Taxes.

The following forms will be appreciated by all clerks and treasurers having returns to make in connection with arrears of taxes:
 Clerk's notice of uncollected taxes, per doz. 20
Section 135.
 Municipal clerk to county treasurer, non-resident tax roll, per quire\$0 75
Section 121.
 Collector to treasurer, statement of uncollected taxes, per dozen 25
Section 135.
 Municipal treasurer to county treasurer, statement of unpaid taxes, per dozen. 25
Section 145.
 County treasurer to municipal clerk, list of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes, per dozen 25
Section 140.
 Municipal clerk to assessor, notice with list of lands liable to be sold, per dozen 25
Sections 141 and 142.
 Municipal clerk to county treasurer, occupied return, per dozen 25
Section 143.
 County treasurer to municipal clerk, statement of arrears to be entered on collectors' roll, per dozen 25

Miscellaneous Blanks

Declaration of office, per dozen\$0 20
Section 271.
 Declaration of office (Sec. 271 a), per dozen 20
 Declaration of auditor, per dozen 20
Section 272.

Declaration of property qualification, per dozen 20
Section 270.
 Certificate of appointment of reeve, per dozen. 20
Section 66.
 Certificate of appointment of deputy-reeve, per dozen 30
Section 67.
 Certificate of appointment of councilor.. 20
 Pathmaster's schedule or return of statute labor, per dozen 30
 Pathmaster's notice re noxious weeds, per 100 50
 Pathmaster's certificate of gravel drawn, per 100 1 00
 Notice to attend court of revision, per dozen 20
Section 64.
 Oath of member of court of revision, per dozen 20
Section 57.
 Notice of appointment to office, per 100.. 70
 Collectors' bonds, per dozen 25
 Treasurer's bonds, per dozen 25
 Orders on treasurer, in books of 100..... 50
 Notice to contractors, jobs for sale, per 100 1 00
 Treasurer's tax deeds, per dozen 50
 Affidavit to be taken by persons having sheep killed, per dozen 25
 Auctioneer's license, per dozen 25
 Pedlar's license, per dozen 25

DOG TAGS.

We have made arrangements with the manufacturer to supply dog tags at reasonable prices. Samples on application.

SEAL PRESSES.

The latest improved seal presses for municipal clerks, school boards, etc., will be supplied on short notice. Sample impressions sent on application.

RUBBER STAMPS.

Buck's Patent Flexible Hand Stamp, pneumatic cushion, will print perfectly on any surface. Send for prices.

ACME WALLETS.

ACME WALLET patented). U. S., 479,655; Can., 40,237; Eng., 15,858-'92. Economical, but stylish—light, but capacious. Retail prices—Gents' card or ticket case, 2½x3¾, 35c.; Ladies' card or ticket case, 3x4½, 40c.; General use 'Memo', 3¾x7½, 45c.; Business 'Standard', 4¾x9½, 50c.; Sermon or MSS. case, 5x8, 50c. Other sizes may be supplied to order. Address all orders to The Municipal World, St. Thomas.

The Ontario Statutes,

.. 1895 ..

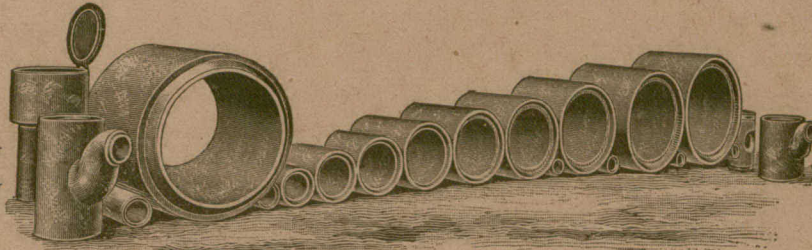
Price (Post-Paid) \$1.65.

Every Municipal Corporation will require to purchase one or more copies.

We have made special arrangements with the Queen's printer, and are prepared to supply any quantity. Special terms to municipalities ordering more than three copies.

Portland Cement, Concrete, Stone, Culvert and Sewer Pipe

North's Patent
 Pain Street Gully
 Water-trap Street Gully
 Double-trap Street Gully



North's Patent
 Water-trap Catch or Slop
 Basin, suitable for
 Hotels and
 Private Houses.
 Automatic Valve and
 Grate for Street Gullies

We, the undersigned, have seen the "PORTLAND-CEMENT CONCRETE STONE SEWER PIPE," manufactured by E. North, London, Ont., and have had some experience of their use, and would recommend them to Municipal Councils and the public generally, as suitable for sewers and culverts, where strength, durability and economy is desired:

Joseph Marshall, M.P.,
 Robert Boston, M.P.,
 T. E. Robson,
 Matthew Day,

Ex-Warden, County of Middlesex
 Ex-Warden, County of Middlesex
 Ex-Warden, County of Middlesex
 Ex-Warden, County of Oxford

F. B. Talbot,
 William Robinson,
 W. G. Smith,
 John Corrie,

Bridge Commissioner, County Middlesex
 Ex-City Engineer, London
 Roadmaster, G. T. R.
 Road and Bridge Inspector, County Perth

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Patent Concrete Stone Gullies and Catch Basins.

Extract from report of T. V. Hutchinson, Esq., Medical Health Officer, to the London Board of Health, on the North Catch Basin and Sewer Trap.

"I have made a careful examination of NORTH'S Catch Basin and Sewer Trap. It is made of Concrete, which becomes harder the longer it is in use. It has an automatic valve of iron, which is closed at all times to prevent the escape of sewer gas, except when water is flowing into the sewer. Three of these sewer traps have been in use in the city for some months, and so far no fault can be found with them. Of the sewer traps tried in this city, NORTH'S is the better one; it is less apt to get clogged or out of order; it is made of Concrete, which does not corrode, but on the contrary becomes harder with age. The valve can at any time be lifted out, without disturbing the basin, or a new valve placed in, by merely lifting the top off. Taking everything into consideration, I believe NORTH'S are the best, and besides being cheaper, will stand the test of time better than those made of iron."

The Board of Health, by resolution, unanimously recommended the City Council to adopt the NORTH Trap, for the City of London, for the reason, that it was cheaper than any other apparatus of a similar nature, and it was much more efficient.

The manufacturer begs to call the attention of Sanitary Engineers, Health Inspectors, Boards of Health, and the public generally, to this Improved Concrete Stone Gully, or Catch Basin, which will obviate and completely prevent the escape of this foul air or gas at this point, as it will be impossible for said foul air or gas to escape through the water trap, as set forth in the patent for this invention. This trap is inclined towards the pocket, and is cleansed by the agitation of the falling water, which agitates and carries into the pocket any sand, stones or other refuse which may temporarily lodge thereon. If the pocket should become filled with heavy refuse, by removing the grate, said pocket can be readily cleaned. It is claimed for these Improved Concrete Stone Gullies, or Catch Basins, that they are superior to iron, because they will not corrode; that they are superior to wood, because they will not rot; that they are superior to bricks and mortar, because they will not be affected by frost and water passing through them. But, on the other hand, the action of the water will tend to petrify and harden these Improved Concrete Stone Gullies, or Catch Basins, and thereby improve them, and this petrification going on for a number of years makes these Catch Basins as hard as stone. In regard to Style No. 2, the standard size is 7 ft. 6 in. long. This gives 5 ft. 10 in. above the water line. If the drain did not admit of this depth, then the automatic valve would assist in preventing the water in the trap from freezing.

SPECIAL SIZES FOR SPECIAL WORK MADE TO ORDER.

AT THE WESTERN FAIR, 1892, THE CONCRETE, CULVERT AND SEWER PIPE EXHIBIT WAS AWARDED SILVER MEDAL.

Ebenezer North, Manufacturer

LONDON

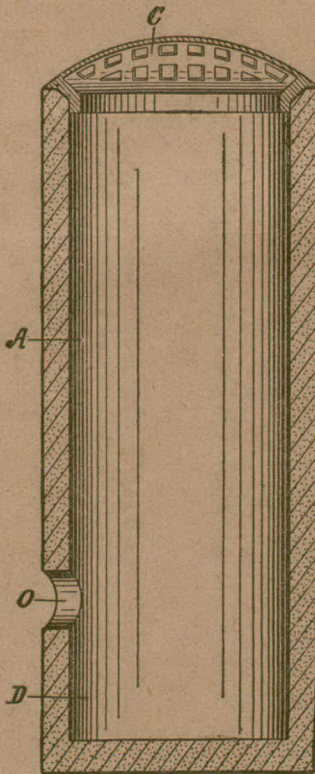
Works corner Mt. Pleasant and Talbot Sts.
 TELEPHONE :
 Works 849.

ST. THOMAS

Works, Elm Street, on Port Stanley Railroad near
 Fair Grounds
 Telephone 228.

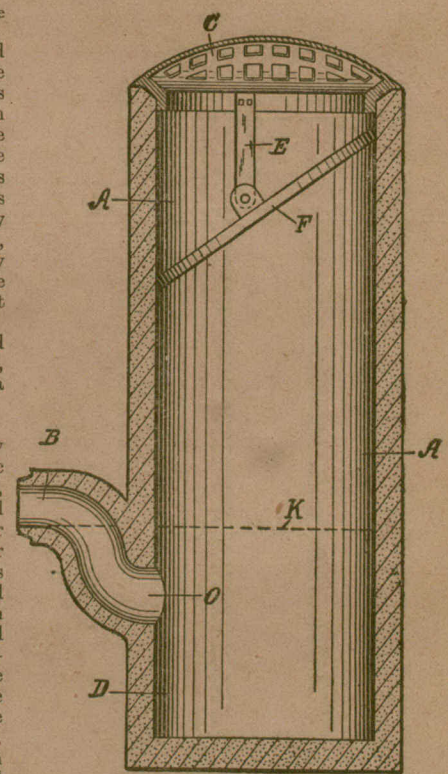
LONDON

OFFICE :
 Corner Grosvenor and Wellington Sts.
 Telephone 837.



Description of No. 1.

A—Is a Concrete Stone Catch Basin.
 C—Is an Iron Grate, which prevents bulky matter from getting into the Catch Basin, A. O—Is an opening in the Catch Basin, A, which communicates with the sewer or drain. D—Is a Pocket, in which is collected all sand, gravel, or other heavy refuse, which passes through the grate, C.
 Standard size. Length 5 ft. Diam'r 14½ ins.



Description of No. 2.

A—Is a Concrete Stone Catch Basin. B—Is a Water Trap, to prevent the escape of foul air or gas from the sewer. C—Is an Iron Grate, which prevents bulky matter from getting into the Catch Basin, A. D—Is a Pocket, in which is collected all sand, gravel, or other heavy refuse, which passes through the grate, C. F—Is an Automatic Valve. K—Water Line. O—Is an opening in Catch Basin, communicating with sewer or drain.
 Standard size. Length 7 ft. 6 ins. Diameter 14½ ins.

DOMINION BRIDGE CO., LTD.

(SUCCESSORS TO TORONTO BRIDGE CO.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron and
Steel Bridges



ST. LAWRENCE RIVER BRIDGE, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, LACHINE, P. Q.

{Railways and Highways
Iron Bridges, Turntables
Iron Piers and Trestles
Bridge Rods
Right and Left Hand Sleeve Nuts
and all kinds of
Structural Iron Work.

The cost of Metal Bridges for a term of years, is less than the cost of building repairing and replacing wooden bridges, and believing the only reason so many bridges are still built of wood to be that those who are charged with the duty of contracting for them are not aware how little difference there really is in the first cost of a good Iron or Steel Bridge and a well-built wooden one, of equal strength, we are at all times pleased for an opportunity to quote prices to officers of counties, cities and townships, so that they may intelligently compare the cost of metal and wooden bridges. To enable us to name prices closely we need information on the following points: Number of spans and length of each span. Width of roadway and number and width of footways and sidewalks. Kind of Lumber to be used for floor joists and plank and its value. Name of nearest R. R. Station and distance of bridge site from station. Depth of water at ordinary level and height of floor above water. Also strength and capacity of bridge required, if any particular strength has been determined on; or a general statement as to the nature of travel over the bridge; whether on a country road, a well-ballasted turnpike, or located in a village or city, and subject to heavy loads.

WORKS: LACHINE LOCKS, P.Q. OFFICE: 20 St. Alexis Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

Address Inquiries in Response to this Advertisement, to

DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY, LTD., Montreal, Que.



Waterwork's Office

HAMILTON, ONT., January 17th, 1895.

To His Worship, the Mayor, Owen Sound, Ont.:

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor of informing you that the Vitrified Sewage Pipes manufactured in this city by "THE HAMILTON & TORONTO SEWER PIPE CO." are the only ones that have been used by our City Corporation for over 20 years, during which time MANY MILES have been laid. The pipes now manufactured by that Company are not second to any that I know of, a vast improvement having been made since the factory was established, over thirty years since. I have no hesitation in recommending these pipes for the sewerage of your town, feeling that they will give you entire satisfaction, as they do here. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

WM. HASKINS.