

**PAGES**

**MISSING**

# THE MUNICIPAL WORLD

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

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## Calendar for February and March, 1896.

### Legal, Educational, Municipal and Other Appointments.

#### FEBRUARY.

1. Last day for Railway Companies to transmit to Clerks of Municipalities statements of Railway property.—Assessment Act, Section 26.
- Last day for Collectors to return their Rolls and pay over proceeds.—Assessment Act, Section 132.
- Last day for County Treasurer to furnish Clerks of Local Municipalities with list of lands in arrears for taxes for three years.—Assessment Act, Sec. 140.
5. First meeting of Board of Education at 7 p. m., or such other hour as may have been fixed by resolution of former Board at the usual place of meeting of such Board.—Public Schools Act, Sec. 106; High Schools Act, Sec. 13.
15. Last day for Assessors to begin to make their rolls.—Assessment Act, Sec. 49.
28. Last day for Councils to pass By-laws limiting number of Tavern Licenses to be issued for the ensuing year, or for imposing a larger duty for tavern or shop licenses.—Liquor License Act, Sections 29 and 34.
- Last day for City and Town Councils to pass By-laws to prescribe further requirements in taverns.—Liquor License Act, Section 42.

#### MARCH.

1. County Clerks to transmit Minutes of County Council to the Minister of Education, also report of Auditors.—Public Schools Act, Section 114.
- Auditors' Reports on the accounts of High School Boards and the Boards of cities, towns and villages should be mailed to Education Department.
- Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.—S. S. Act, Section 40.

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The Municipal World.  
ST. THOMAS.

# 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  
J. M. GLENN, LL.B. } Editors

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Box 1252, St. Thomas, Ont.

ST. THOMAS FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

The county council of Perth have decided to build a House of Industry and the contract for a similar institution for the county of Lambton to be erected near Sarnia has been awarded, cost of building, \$10,965.00, heating, etc., \$1,496.

\* \* \*

The county council of Norfolk granted the request of the clerks and members of the Norfolk Association attending the annual meeting will receive \$2.00 and mileage. Very little opposition was offered to the grant and it will probably be continued from year to year.

\* \* \*

The bill now before the House of Commons, to make all railways within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, subject to the Ditches and Watercourses Act, 1894, has had its second reading. If the opposition of the railway companies is not too strong we expect to announce the passing of this very necessary law in next issue.

\* \* \*

At the coming session of the legislature considerable new legislation will be petitioned for. An amendment that has been very favorably considered was suggested by the county council of Grey "to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Division Court so that the amount specified under section 70, of chapter 51, R. S. O., sub-section (a) shall be increased from \$60 to \$100; in sub-section (b) shall be increased from \$100 to \$200 and sub-section (c) from \$200 to \$400." We trust that this matter will be the subject of legislation so that in the future we may look forward to a settlement of disputes where amounts involved are from \$60 to \$400 in the division court and for which division costs only will be allowed.

## County Councils.

The question of reducing the number of members of county councils was the subject of a number of resolutions presented in different councils during the recent January session. This is now an old question; and one that those who have experience generally look upon as introduced for the purpose of making votes among the ratepayers, who never think out matters for themselves; but who believe that every mover of a resolution for reform, whether it is desirable or not, should receive their support. Some years ago, the matter was brought prominently before the councils of Ontario by the Provincial Government in response to a demand made by the so-called reformers in the county councils; patrons and others. The result was as anticipated; the councils could not agree on a plan by which any of the present members would be left out of the county councils.

In some counties an effort has been made to regulate the length of sessions. This is an impossibility as the time occupied depends entirely on the ability and information of the members and the amount and importance of the business to be brought before them. Taking the province as a whole; the annual expense of attendance at meetings of county councils and committees amount to \$67,100.00 while the allowances, salaries and commissions of the officials was in 1893, \$82,234.00. This is equal to about 5 per cent. of the total expenditure.

The salaries, commissions, etc., paid in other municipalities are equal in

Townships to	.045	per cent.
Villages	.05	"
Towns	.025	"
Cities	.0115	"

of the expenditure of these municipalities. The decrease in cities and towns is owing to their larger expenditure.

In discussing the county and township council question, a most important feature is that to secure the efficient and economical management of a municipality, be it a county or village, a majority of the councils must be composed of experienced members; this cannot be secured under our present system. A municipality is merely a business corporation; the people are its stock-holders and the council its board of directors. No business enterprise can afford to change its board of directors each year or entrust its affairs to an inexperienced management.

The present system for electing township councillors, together with the ward system in operation in many townships, is the cause of municipal extravagance or mismanagement. There is no inducement to the ward member to interest himself in the general affairs of his municipality. The idea of a council elected irrespective of ward divisions is a correct one, it enlarges the constituency of a councillor and calls for a wider application of his influence. Under the present system

of election, township councillors do not have an opportunity to display their ability to carry on municipal work in an economical manner. This could easily be remedied by extending the term of office for three years, one being elected each year; the result is that experienced men always form the majority. Members of local boards of health are also appointed for a term of years. In the townships, if the reeve and one councillor were elected each year—the councillors retiring in rotation; experienced men would always be found at the council board. Municipal office would then be accepted by many who object to the annual election. Road and bridge improvements, which now cost one-third of all taxes collected, would be carried on in a uniform manner. It will be admitted by all that the same reasons advanced for a change in the township council system are applicable to the county councils; the business of which should be transacted by experienced members. It is rather misleading to say that the business of county councils is to be judged by the amount of the controllable expenditure. It is their duty to keep the uncontrollable expenditure within reasonable limits.

In many cases the greater portion of the county rate is for works and other debts contracted by former county councils; and it is to prevent a repetition of these expenditures that experience is necessary. In addition, many questions not of a financial nature are brought before the county councillors for discussion.

One of the arguments against the reduction of the members of the county council is the great advantage derived under our present system in training men as legislators or to fill other important public offices through the medium of our county council. At the present day the necessity for educating men in public business at the public expense, for it is expensive, is unnecessary. If such a necessity ever did exist, we should now look forward to a change as the result of our education system and the influence of the press, a medium through which every ratepayer is kept well informed as to the duties and responsibilities of their representatives in the municipal councils. Many years ago actual experience in public life was considered a necessity to the attainment of this knowledge.

The benefits that would accrue to counties by having the members of the council elected for a term of three years, can only be estimated by those who are in a position to point out the many important matters that new and inexperienced members overlook. It is contended that the work done by large county councils could be done more satisfactorily by a smaller body and that much of the county expenditure is practically uncontrollable and the expense of the councils quite out of proportion to the amount that they may dispose of at their discretion.

A great deal has been written as to the best means to adopt to effect a reduction of the number of members of county councillors, so that it will be representative. Mr. McEvoy, in his essay on the Ontario township, refers to this question as follows: "In order to bring the observation of county business home to the electors, it would be well to elect a county council independent of the township council. Let the electors of each municipality nominate candidates for county councillors at their township nominations, the county clerk to prepare ballots containing the names of all the candidates nominated throughout the county, and send whatever number of these may be needed to each township clerk before election day." By this means every member would represent, not any particular township, but the whole county. The members would be as likely to do justice between the several townships as those chosen on the present plan. One objection to the present system is that villages are increasing, and that village and town representatives almost outnumber township representatives in some counties. There is also an objection, owing to the fact that many villages which, when incorporated, had attained a sufficient population, would not now fulfil the requirements necessary for incorporation.

The Act makes no provision whereby a village becomes part of the municipality from which it was first taken. The result is that very many village representatives in our county council represent constituencies; half a dozen of which would not furnish the qualification necessary for a deputy-reeve in townships. The proportion as to population, equalized value, or number of voters shows that this is not an equitable arrangement. There is an objection to raising the number of voters necessary for a deputy-reeve in townships above 500; as the inequality of representation would then be greater than at present.

The controlling body must be composed of men of experience if we are to have an economical adjustment of public expenditure; and we can only obtain this by reducing the number of members of the county council. How small they would be we are not prepared to say, but in no county should the county council be composed of more than nine members, and as a plan of election we would suggest the following as being more in accordance with our representative system than the present method: Divide each county into districts, composed of polling subdivisions or of local municipalities; so that each district will contain about the same number of voters; and elect three district councillors for each independent of the local councils; for a term of three years, to retire in rotation. If this plan is adopted we would have an experienced body of men to control county business; they would be independent of the township councils, and would not be influenced by local considerations.

#### Norfolk Clerks' Association—Inaugural Meeting.

The municipal clerks of Norfolk county met at Simcoe on Wednesday, January 20th, for the purpose of forming a county association. The following being all of the clerks in the county, were present: John Phelan, M. D., Walsingham Centre; S. Cunningham, Waterford; John Machon, Charlotteville; Jas. Boyd, Houghton; Jas. Ryan, Port Rowan; R. Chrysler, Delhi; John Burnett, Middleton; F. Bowlby, Woodhouse; Capt. Green, Windham; N. C. Ford, Simcoe. A. McFarlane, president, and W. Fairley, secretary, of Oxford County Association, were also present to assist their brother clerks in completing their organization. Dr. Phelan was appointed chairman and Jas. Ryan secretary. In his opening remarks, the chairman stated that about twenty years ago a similar meeting of clerks was held at Simcoe for the purpose of forming an association, but for various reasons its purpose was not accomplished. Since that time many associations of public officers, including division court clerks, constables, and others, have been formed, and have proved to be an assistance and benefit to their members in the performance of their official duties. He hoped that this meeting would result in the formation of a permanent association of the clerks of Norfolk county, and concluded by reading a letter from the secretary of Oxford County Association, giving a detailed account of the formation and working of that association.

At this juncture a very palpable illustration of the usefulness of these meetings occurred. The several clerks in the county are issuers of auctioneers' and pedlars' licenses, valid throughout the county, and unless a clerk, when he issues a license, will at once notify the county inspector, that officer may be put to needless trouble at times.

The county inspector addressed the meeting, and suggested that some plan be adopted to get over the difficulty mentioned.

After discussion, the meeting decided to ask the county council to instruct the county clerk to keep a register of licenses, each clerk to notify him when he issues a license, the inspector to get information required from the register. If it was not for the clerks' meeting, the inspector would have had a good deal of trouble to secure uniformity in the returns.

President McFarlane, of Oxford, addressed the meeting, and explained the benefits derived from their association.

A motion was carried, thanking the secretary of Oxford association for his letter.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, it was resolved to proceed with the formation of an association of the municipal clerks of Norfolk county.

THE MUNICIPAL WORLD then became the subject of discussion. Every clerk

present appeared to be a reader and admirer of that publication. The blank forms supplied are largely used by the clerks in the county. At the conclusion of the discussion a motion was passed, expressing the opinion that all municipal clerks should support THE MUNICIPAL WORLD by becoming subscribers, and by making use of its columns for the exchange of information relating to their duties and office; and that in the purchasing of municipal blanks, when the matter is in the discretion of the clerk, he should patronize THE MUNICIPAL WORLD Publishing House.

On motion of Mr. Bowlby, seconded by Capt. Green, Messrs. Phelan, Cunningham and Boyd were appointed a delegation to wait upon the county council, then in session, to lay before that body the letter from the secretary of Oxford County Association, and ascertain the opinion of council in reference to assisting a similar association for the county of Norfolk.

The delegation, on returning to the meeting, reported that the county council was favorable to the formation of a clerks' association, and had promised to give the question of financial aid their serious consideration.

The following officers of the association were appointed: S. Cunningham, Waterford, president; F. Bowlby, Simcoe, vice-president, and Jas. Ryan, of Port Rowan, secretary.

The association then adjourned, to meet again at Simcoe on Tuesday in the week following the Simcoe Fair, at 10 a. m.

The interest taken in this, the inaugural meeting of the Norfolk Clerks' Association, augurs well for the permanency and future usefulness of that organization, and should the county council do its duty by granting some financial aid towards holding an annual meeting, there is no doubt that the expenditure will be more than repaid by the benefit the municipalities will derive from the existence of the association.

#### One More Trial.

"Josiar," said Mrs. Cornstossel, "with all yer work an' worry and stayin' up o' nights ye didn't carry the country fur our party."

"That's what I didn't," was the melancholy reply.

"Ye didn't carry the state, neither."

"No."

"Ye didn't carry the township."

"I shorely didn't."

"Well, Josiar, a wife's confidence never fails. I still believe in yer."

"Thet's downright kind c' you, Mandy."

"Ye're carryin' capacity may not be whut I thort it was, but I'll take one more chance on it. 'Spose ye git out o' the rockin' chair fur ten minutes an' try yer han' at carryin' a load o' wood."—Washington Star.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

This paper is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but so that the publishers will know from whom they are received.

## Voters' Lists.

To the Editor of THE MUNICIPAL WORLD:

DEAR SIR,—As the time for making out Voters' Lists is approaching, and as the easiest and least liable to mistakes is the best method to adopt, I submit my plan of preparing lists, which I think is the best. I discard all previous lists, and take the assessment roll as I find it.

Page 1:

Turner, Thos.....F  
James, Wm.....T  
Simpson, James.....F  
Taylor, John.....F  
Thompson, Chas.....T  
Johnston, Wm.....F  
Sample, John.....T  
Spackman, Hugh.....F

I take a scribbler and use a leaf for each letter of the alphabet, as follows:

A. B. and so on.  
C. D.

I find on page 1, Turner, Thos. I place the name in my scribbler, as under, following the column I find Taylor, John, which I place under No. 1.

## PART ONE OF LIST.

3. Turner Thos., Lot 1, Haron St., M.F., Owner  
1. Taylor John, Lot 12, William St., M.F., Owner  
2. Thompson Chas., 16, Main St., M.F., Tenant

I then number them, so as to make a strictly alphabetical list, as shown, and make my copy for the printer accordingly:

Taylor, John, etc.,  
Thompson, Chas., etc.,  
Turner, Thomas, etc.

Yours,

AN OLD CLERK.

## Shyster Lawyers and Clients.

The Elgin County Council will petition the Legislature to pass an act requiring all parties entering actions for damages against municipalities to give security for costs when in the opinion of the county judge they should do so. This is not a new question, but by united action the desired legislation may be secured. A few days ago a deputation of the Toronto Board of Trade, headed by President Caldecott, waited on the Provincial Cabinet with a view of getting amendments to the law that will make it more difficult for solicitors' actions to be started and prosecuted against merchants and others. They gave a number of instances in which the libel law had been used to extort money from publishers and others, as well as cases of injury where merchants had been compelled to incur heavy bills of cost in order to defend actions brought by worthless persons incited thereto by solicitors. The remedy suggested was to have all such cases submitted to a judge with authority to determine how the case should be tried, whether in the Division Court or by a jury.

In this way, Mr. Caldecott contended, no one would be deterred from obtaining justice because of poverty, while there would be no incentive to shyster lawyers to fake up cases and conduct them on speculation. Sir Oliver Mowat promised his serious consideration.

## The Township of South Walsingham and the Long Point Company.

Ever since the formation of the Long Point Company, the subject of assessment has been a bone of contention in the Township of South Walsingham, of which it forms a part. Long Point, now an island, was once a narrow peninsula, running from the westerly part of Walsingham in an easterly direction into Lake Erie about thirty miles. Many years ago the lake made a wide and deep gap, at the west end and at present is an island; on the south lake side is a wide sand beach, north of that the island is composed of sand ridges covered with woods, alternating with barren marshes. About the year 1865, Long Point Island with the adjoining marsh, with the exception of 150 acres, became the property of the Game Preserve Company. Deer used to be plenty on the Point, but were all killed off before the company assumed possession. The Point is now well stocked the company having placed many deer on it. Previous to its purchase by the company it was crown land, and was not assessed, but in 1867 it was assessed to the company at \$5,000, in 1868 \$5,200, in '69 \$7,000, in '70, \$8,000, but on appeal before the county judge was reduced to \$7,000 in '71, '75 \$8,000, when it was put up to \$10,000. This was gradually raised to \$15,000 in '84. In 1870 statute labor was charged against the company. The company appealed against the amount of assessment, \$8,000, and statute labor. The Court of Revision would not make any change and the company then appealed to the county judge, who reduced the assessment to \$7,000, and ordered the statute labor struck off the roll, the question having been brought before the Court of Queen's Bench and Judge Gait ruled that the county judge had no power to interfere with the statute labor.

In 1875 a by-law was passed to attach Long Point to a school section, but on appeal, the county judge and the education department decided that it could not be annexed to any section, but could be formed into a new section, which, however, has not been done. In 1884 an appeal against the county, equalization having been made by the Township of Woodhouse, the whole question of values came up. Judge McMahon put Long Point at \$75,000 dollars in his report, and consequently, in 1885 the assessor entered it at the same, *i.e.*, \$75,000. On appeal, before Judge Livingstone it was reduced to \$15,000, and assessed at this amount until 1890, when it was raised to

\$25,000; in 1891, \$30,000; 1892, \$35,000; 1895, \$40,000. On appeal before Judge Robb the assessment was again reduced to \$15,000, and so it stands at present. If some agreement is not come to between the company and the township, the question of assessment will continue to be a source of expense and trouble to both the township and the company. No claim has been made for either school tax or statute labor since 1875.

## A Sinking Fund Commission.

A practical suggestion was made by Ald. Preston in the Toronto city council the other day when he moved in the question of having a commission appointed to manage sinking funds. In support of his motion, he pointed out that there were large sums in arrears of taxes which were now carried by overdrafts in the banks. The city had been paying large amounts for interest. In 1890, \$49,000 were paid; in 1891, \$44,000; in 1892, \$48,000; in 1893, \$50,000; in 1894, \$43,000; in 1895 \$30,000. What he wanted to do was to see if something could not be done by which the payment of large sums in bank interest in advance of the collection of taxes might be avoided, and part of the sinking funds applied temporarily for that purpose. Roughly speaking, he thought they could save \$25,000 to \$35,000 a year if they could get the permission of the legislature to use the council's own moneys.

For many years there would be large sums of sinking funds under the control of the corporation. The treasurer had manifested much wisdom in managing this fund in the past, but, with all deference to the council, it had placed too much responsibility on one man. He thought it might be an improvement if a Board of Trustees were appointed, consisting of the Mayor, the Chairman of the Executive and one private citizen, who for a very moderate emolument would manage these funds.—*Globe*.

## Vacant Lot Cultivation.

In Boston the experiment has been tried of allowing poor people to cultivate the vacant land convenient to the city. An important committee of leading citizens have been given charge of this business. The committee have recently made a report, in which the results of the plan are very favorably spoken of. A tract of sixty acres of land was secured near the city and divided up in plots of one acre each. A number of these lots were cultivated by women, and their children. The harvest of potatoes and other vegetables was good. The committees consider the plan an excellent one, and among the other good results it is creating a taste for farming among the unemployed of the city.

## ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

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

## Engineering.

The engineering profession is one to which we may well refer with sentiments of pride and admiration. It numbers among its members, men whose achievements have won for themselves undying fame; men of great intellectual attainments whose untiring industry and perseverance have taught man how to overcome the obstacles encountered in all great progressive enterprises, how to bind the distant shores of continents with roads of iron, and to span the rivers with ribs of steel. They have tunneled the mountains, uniting by safe and easy subterranean passages, productive valleys, and afforded means of close and rapid communication and interchange between people separated by nature's barriers. They have connected by means of artificial channels, navigable waters, thus affording opportunities for the commercial world to develop the vast natural resources of continents which otherwise would remain useless to man. When we reflect for a moment and consider the time and labor expended in acquiring the information necessary to perform the duties pertaining to the engineering profession, we feel that the preparation involves as thorough a drill and discipline of the mind as that of any other calling. Why then are conditions so often different? The reason evidently is that people do not stop to consider the sources whence lasting benefits are chiefly derived, and not having the same brought to their attention, are frequently indifferent in their support of their undertakings suggested by engineers for certain improvements, manifestly for the advantage and prosperity of the community. Engineers must make an effort to remove this want of interest and endeavor to show by every honorable means at their disposal that their great and primary object is to improve the condition of their fellow men; and by honest and faithful service, adopting rigorous methods to drive from ranks ignorant pretenders, they will soon gain that approval and confidence so freely granted to members of other professions whose labors are considered indispensable although conferring no greater benefits. Much is being done even now in that direction; a marked tendency to promote the interests and standing of the profession is rapidly manifesting itself. This is evident from the very favorable reports received concerning the excellence of the work done during the past year. A subject attracting much well-deserved attention in the various parts of our country is the deplorable condition of our public roads, a condition due mainly to the management and inexperience of those now having charge of their construction and maintenance. No fact was ever more

certain than that the present arrangement of our road management must be radically and entirely changed if we are to have the much desired improvements so essential to the best interests of every community. The experience of European countries teaches us that good roads will never be assured while the administration of affairs pertaining to them is assigned merely to local authorities. The supervision must be, as far as circumstances will permit, on leading country roads, granted to county councils which must be empowered to employ in road construction only persons qualified for this execution of the work. In this way only can anything like a uniform and progressive system be inaugurated. And while the engineers are not necessarily road-makers and have possibly, in the great majority of cases, given no attention whatever to the subject, it behooves all progressive citizens to give this matter attention and render all possible assistance in the move for the betterment of this important factor in the advancement of our country.

## Filtration of Water.

The question of the filtration of water in connection with public supply has of late years been receiving careful consideration, and in a great many places has been adopted, and without exception has proven of very great benefit. In order to understand its importance and the efficiency of its work, it is well to observe that the well known phenomena of fermentation, which, until recent years, was the accepted theory, based on the assumption that some organic substances in the act of undergoing decomposition were capable of causing the fermentation and decay of other organic substances with which they were placed in contact. The danger was from the dead rather than from the living and growing organisms. Great importance was attached to the organic matter in water which was known to have been derived from animal and vegetable substances with which the water had been in contact, so long as this was the accepted theory. But classical research has broken down this theory of fermentation and has shown that the process of fermentation and putrefaction is due to living organisms and not to the decomposing organic matter, and that living organisms are certainly the cause of probably all zymotic diseases. Thus much of the direct import of the presence of the organic matter in water was removed, chief interest being to serve as an indication of the possible presence of living organisms endowed with virulent properties. One of the cardinal principles of modern sanitary science is the communicability of typhoid fever by water. All hygienic authorities and all others who devote much attention to the sanitary aspect of water supply have accepted this germ theory of disease which has caused such rapid development of our knowledge of micro-organisms.

It is only of very recent years that the study of micro-organisms in water has assumed any degree of importance but by means of this, bacteriological examination, it is possible to obtain a far more satisfactory knowledge of the purity of a water than in any other way. Chemical analysis, except as it may indicate a possible source of dangerous contamination being of little importance in the majority of cases. The recent examination of St. Thomas city water by the provincial analyst is indicative of a most wholesome condition of the water, and the success of the method of filtration employed. Although some of the bacteria removed are probably harmless, their removal is of great importance, for disease-producing organisms do not differ from those so as to render it probable that they would act differently in the process of filtration. This was demonstrated most conclusively by the experience of the German cities of Hamburg and Altona during the cholera epidemic of 1892. These two cities are side by side on the River Elbe. In the case of Hamburg the water supply is taken from the river above the city and is delivered to the consumers. Altona takes its supply from the river below Hamburg after it has received the sewage of a population of nearly 800,000, but is filtered before delivered for consumption. In Hamburg the death roll was 1,250 per 100,000, and in Altona but 221 per 100,000 of population. From the source of supply the reverse would reasonably be expected—very conclusive evidence of the benefits of filtration.

First attempts were made at filtration in England about fifty years ago and ever since Europe has been experimenting in filtration of public water supplies. Obvious benefits are demonstrated in the decrease of death rates wherever filtered water has been permanently established. Filtration, as carried on under the latest improved methods, is not a costly matter.

It is commonly thought that filtration only clarifies the water and that while water may be perfectly clear, millions of bacteria may be present in a glass, but the filtration of system not only means clarifying but purifying as substantially set forth in the chemical and biological analysis. The coagulant used not only arrests and gathers together the small particles but forms a coating over the surface of the filter which affords not only a most solid mass which holds back the infinitesimals but prevents the impurities from entering deeply into the surface of the bed. It is the only absolutely safe method of domestic purposes when the supply comes from a running stream and no public water supply in the least way exposed to contamination is proper or complete without sand filtration.

## Getting Even.

"Why did the jury of farmers convict the defendant?—he was clearly innocent."

"Yes; but the trial cost the county \$9,000."

### Drainage.

In almost, if not quite every township extensive tracts of swamp lands are found not only unfit, in their natural state for cultivation, but in many instances by reason of obnoxious effluvia arising from stagnant water, dangerous to health. To say that these swamps are the most fertile and the most valuable lands in Canada, is but to repeat the assertion of all who have successfully tried the experiment of reclaiming them.

The soil of these tracts is usually a black muck, partly the product of vegetable growth and decay of the spot, and partly the deposit of the higher portion of the upland soil, brought down by the washing of showers, and by spring freshets. The leaves of the surrounding forest, too, are naturally dropped by the autumn winds into the lowest places, and these swamps have received them for ages. Usually these lands lie in basins among the hills, sometimes along the banks of streams and rivers, always at the lowest level of the country. Their surface is usually level, and even as compared with other lands. Their soil or deposit is of various depth, from one foot to twenty, and is often almost afloat with water, so as to shake under the feet in walking over it. The subsoil corresponds in general with that of the surrounding country, but is oftener of sand than clay, and not unfrequently is of various thin strata indicating alluvial formation. Notoriously such lands are unhealthful, producing fevers and agues, in their neighborhood, often traceable to tracts no larger than a very few acres.

In considering how to drain such tracts the first inquiry is as to the source of the water. What makes the land too wet? Is it the direct fall of rain upon it, the influx of water by visible streams which have no sufficient outlet; the downflow of rain and snow water from the neighboring hills; or the bursting up of springs from below? Examine and decide which and how many of these four sources of moisture contribute to flood the tract in question. We assume that the swamp is in a basin, or at least is the lowest land of the neighborhood. The three or four feet of rain water annually falling upon it, unless it has an outlet, must make it a swamp, for there can usually be no natural drainage downward because the swamp itself is the lowest spot, and no adjacent land can draw off water from its bottom. Of course there is lower land towards the natural outlet, but usually this is narrow and quite insufficient to allow of drainage by lateral percolation. Then always more or less water must run upon the surface or just below it from the hills, and usually a stream is found in the swamp if none pours into it from above.

The first step is a survey to ascertain the fall over the whole, and the next is to

provide a deep and sufficient outlet. Here we must bear in mind a peculiarity of such lands. All lands subside more or less by drainage, but the soils of which we are speaking far more than any other. Marsh and swamp lands often subside or settle one or two feet, or even more. Their soil of fibrous roots, decayed leaves and the like, almost floats, or at least expands like a sponge, and when it is compacted by removing the water it occupies far less space than before. This fact must be kept in mind in all the process. The outlet must be made low enough to draw water after the subsidence of the soil to its lowest point.

If a natural stream flow through or from the tract it will usually indicate the lowest level; and the straightening and clearing out of this natural stream or drain may usually be the first operation after opening a proper outlet. Then a catch-water open drain just at the junction of the high and low land entirely round the swamp, will be necessary to intercept the water flowing into the swamp. This water will usually be found to flow in both on the surface and beneath it, and in greater or less quantities according to the formation of the adjacent land. This catch-water is essential to success. The wettest spot in a swamp is frequently just at its edge, because there the surface water is received and because there, too, the water that has come down on an impervious subsoil stratum finds vent. It is in vain to attempt to lay dry a swamp by drains, however deep, through its centre. The water has done its mischief, before it reaches the centre. It should be intercepted before it has entered the tract to be reclaimed.

The drain must be deep, and therefore wide and sloping so that it may be kept open, and it should be curved round following the line of the upland to the outlet. Often it has been found that a single drain six or eight feet deep, has completely drained a tract of twenty-five or thirty acres by cutting off all the source of the supply of water except that of the clouds.

When the surface-water and shallow springs have thus been cut off, the drainer will soon be able to determine whether he has effected a cure of his dropsical patient. Often it will be found that deep seated springs burst up in the middle of these low tracts, furnishing good and pure water for use. These being supplied by high and distant fountains run under our deepest drains, and find vent through some fracture in the subsoil. They diffuse their ice cold water through the soil and prevent the growth of all valuable vegetation. To these we must apply the system of running a deep drain from some side or central drain straight to them and drawing off the water low enough beneath the surface to prevent injury. A small covered drain with three inch pipes, will usually be sufficient to afford an outlet to any such spring.

### Good Clay Road.

How to make a good country road is a problem of widespread interest. In large areas of the country, common, earth roads will have to answer all purposes for some time to come. In a recent number of the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, Mr. John M. Burn describes a plan he has followed for several years with entire satisfaction, as follows:

"Cut the ditches down three or four feet lower than the roadway, use a two horse scraper to curve the surface, and the natural forces set in operation will do all the rest. The water drains out of the body of the roadway, the mud surface dries and toughens as it dries, the scraper fills all ruts and cuts away all vegetation, the sun and air dry a hornhard surface; rainstorms simply wash it off clean, and in an hour or so after the rain it is as hard as before. I present it as the most effective solution of the problem of making good country roads with little expense.

The greater portion of clay roads (probably 90 per cent) are in front of farms and owned or rented by people who do not have the money necessary to macadamize (stone) them. They really cannot afford to do so, and it is really to their assistance I desire to direct these thoughts. This is such a simple matter and so thoroughly effective that I desire you to consider the analysis. The existence of the open ditch with clean bottom gives water a chance to drain out of the body of the roadway and run away. The tough mud worked up by hoofs and wheels becomes tougher and more compact as it drains from below and dries from above.

The scraper drawn by two slow draft horses attacks the surface when sufficiently dry, all loose stones are moved into the wheel tracks, everything is moved towards the middle of the roadway, no vegetation remains between the wheelways and the ditches, travel compacts the still damp material in its new position. A rain may soften some of it again. So much the better. The scraper trims it smooth again, and about the third time the road is smooth, hard compact and dry. It sheds the water of a storm, because of its curve, and especially because of solid, impenetrable surface of tough, dry material. Thus it remains and acts until frost sets in. If the freezing-up is rapid, the road is all right and remains so. If alternate freezing and thawing take place it will roughen up somewhat, but the ditches are at work and very little water can remain in the roadway and the road don't get bad enough to speak of.

It takes water and clay to make mud. Get the water out as soon as possible. The ditches do that and it is no longer in the roadway, therefore not much mud. It has been a very interesting study to me and I have watched it in all its varying phases for many years."

## Statute Labor.

"The Statute Labor has become one of the most elastic, pliable, flexible, flimsy, defective, dissapointing, inefficient, unsatisfactory, old system to be found on the statute books of our country to-day." These are strong words but all the more effective when it is known that they come from one of the ablest and most progressive farmers in the County of Brant, Mr. Thomas Brooks. They were used by him in his address on the statue labor system at a meeting of the South Brant Farmers' Institute held in the City of Brantford last week. Mr. Brooks is a man of cool and deliberate judgment, having little to do with public matters, except those of general importance, and after arriving at a decision speaks with no uncertain sound. He is known throughout the province as a member of the Ontario Fees Commission. When any part of our municipal machinery becomes worthy of such an arraignment it is time that it is wiped from the municipal code.

For four years THE MUNICIPAL WORLD has been working along these lines and pointing out the defects, injustice and wastefulness of the present system and the necessity of framing a better one, and it is encouraging to know that the movement for better roads is being seconded by the best men of the province.

The Good Roads Association headed by Mr. Andrew Patullo, editor of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, a man of indomitable perseverance and unceasing efforts, has succeeded in putting into definite shape the agitation, which will, in a short time, result in a revolution in this department of municipal expenditure that will save millions of dollars annually to the people of the province.

In the past two years we have obtained from nearly every township in the province, returns as to the present expenditure for road purposes and the average for a number of years, and also statements of the amount of statute labor required from the citizens each year. This we did in order that we might see the extent of the burden imposed on the people in connection with the highways, and in return for which they practically receive nothing, for at the end of the year, under the present system, the roads are little better and generally no more permanent than at the beginning, and each year the whole of the expenditure has to be again incurred. If the amount of money which has been sunk on our so-called roads could be ascertained and stated, it would startle even the most plegmatic of our citizens. We are fairly convinced that the building and maintaining of good, permanent roads is calculated to be of the best possible benefit to the farmer, and will both reduce their expenses and enhance their returns besides materially increasing the value of their lands.

A great many plans have been suggested to bring about better results, but these

have, to the farmers, been very objectionable, and this, no doubt, without just cause; but the only way in which a proper plan will be arrived at is to have the matter carefully considered and discussed by men of the calibre of Mr. Brooks.

The agitation has awakened our people, to the fact that there is something radically wrong in the present system, and they are beginning to understand that much of the money expended yearly on our public roads is wasted because the work is generally conducted in a careless and unsystematic manner, and while the people believe that a remedy should be introduced they do not consider it wise to abandon the old plan until a better one is proposed. The continuous and serious consideration which has been given to the good roads question demonstrates in a very forcible manner the urgent necessity felt throughout the country for material improvement in our lines of highway communication. Even in portions of the country sparsely settled, and possessing comparatively little wealth, the movement has met with distinct encouragement and an interest in it has been developed which increases with a continued examination of the question.

During the past summer, reeves and deputy reeves from one end of the provinces to the other, have had occasion to give evidence before the Ontario Toll Roads Commission, and the question of maintaining these roads in the event of their being acquired by the municipalities was considered and almost without an exception these representative men unhesitatingly denounced the statute labor, and prayed that some better system be formulated by the legislature to take its place. It is true that there are portions of the country that may never be in a condition to invest in the highest quality of highway construction and maintenance, but there is probably no portion which will not at least directly feel the beneficial effects of the movement and be encouraged to improve the roads to the highest degree possible. The great advantage, however, which is to result, will accrue to the numberless suburban and rural committees which possess ample wealth for the construction of the very best highways, and whose members have sufficient business capacity to realize the sound judgment involved in the investment.

Whatever enthusiasts may say about the necessity of any country of improved roads, the principles governing the expenditure are precisely the same as those which govern any business enterprise, and the money cannot be wisely expended unless the future benefits will justify the action. There is no doubt that many sections of the country are already in a condition to be largely benefited by improved means of highway communication involving very considerable expenditures. This is not only true of populous suburban districts some of which have spent large sums of money on their roads, but also

of a great many rural centres of population and of other sections of the country in which only improved main lines of highways between centres of business, or between these centres and railway points would be justified. A rational system of education of popular sentiment and dissemination of reliable information regarding the various roads, the construction and comparative cost of each is more needed than anything else at the present time.

The Good Roads Association has recommended the adoption of a county road system by which all leading roads will be maintained by the county and other roads by the local municipalities. This is the first definite step which they have taken beyond preaching the reform, and it is well for those interested to look carefully into this system, and, if adopted, the details of carrying out the work can be easily arranged.

In reading the reports of the councils of some of our towns and cities we find that as many as two hundred meetings are held during the year. The business of municipal councils should be arranged so that the work is done by permanent appointed officers, who will carry out their instructions and report to them. A capable municipal representative is generally a man whose time is wholly occupied with his own business, and if required to canvass to secure his election, and afterwards attend fifty or sixty meetings of the council during the year, the demands upon his time are out of all proportion to the business to be transacted. It is enough to expect councillors to become sufficiently acquainted with the affairs of their municipality, to be able to efficiently supervise the working of the different departments, be it statute labor in the township, or waterworks in the city.

Nearly every one will admit that most of the work councillors appear to do is suggested by the permanent officers who have had experience, and on whom they rely generally for advice in reference to business of the municipality. If these officials are not competent the standard should be raised. A municipality cannot afford to place the whole of its affairs entirely in the hands of a council, all of whom may be newly elected, and this condition is only aggravated if the permanent officials are inefficient. The municipal councils for 1896 should see that the affairs of their municipality are transacted on a business basis, and that officials appointed perform the duties for which they are paid.

Bunkins, I guess, is about the smartest man of his years in this community, said the citizen who observes.

Knows a great deal, does he?

Knows a great deal? I should say so. Why, sir, that man knows almost as much as his nineteen-year-old daughter, who is in the high school.



## The Decadence of Good Citizenship.

SEYMOUR H. RANSOM  
In the American Magazine of Civics.

A great deal is heard nowadays about the essentials of citizenship. The school-boy declaims about it at commencement; the college graduate works it off in his baccalaureate oration; the pulpit grows tedious, the platform eloquent, the newspaper press voluminous, over the interesting theme. Men look wonderingly into one another's faces, and shake their heads ominously over the dangers that seem to threaten the republic. "The citizen should be educated," they declare with emphasis; "he should be taught to think, to feel, and to know about the questions of the day. Public sentiment should be awakened, the conscience of the community aroused, and the people made to realize that the very existence of republican government is imperiled—that unless an active, earnest, vigilant spirit shall take hold of the heart and head of our citizenship the American experiment with democracy will speedily end in failure and disgrace."

Such is the cry that greets the public ear and appeals, not altogether without reason, to the public understanding. Undoubtedly there is—as, indeed, there always has been—need of stern and sensible insistence upon the essentials of citizenship. Eternal vigilance is the price of American institutions as well as of liberty. Yet, granting the necessity of frequently emphasizing the safeguards of republican government, one may profitably consider some causes of the present discontent. Why is it that to-day we feel so intensely the pressing importance of intelligent citizenship? What forces have been working in the social and political life of the people of the United States to disturb them "like the sound of a fire bell in the night"?

In the early days of the republic the fathers were beset with difficulties as serious and were tortured by questions as critical as the questions and difficulties that face their children. They knew full well the perils of the experiment they were making, and they met the dangers frankly and fearlessly. They soon learned that the safety of the republic rests upon one never-to-be-forgotten principle—the participation of every freeman in the affairs of the nation. At the beginning of the century public questions were everywhere of imperative importance. Men discussed politics with interest and intelligence. In New England the "town-meeting" was the great educating force. There, men of every class and condition met on terms of equality and talked over matters of local, state and federal importance. The citizen was a thinking man; and his thought made and preserved the purest democracy, perhaps, that the world has ever known. In the South the "town meeting" was absent; but another though different force was quite as active and beneficial as the New England institution. This was the lyceum, or the county court-yard, where an intense interest was taken in everything by every-

body. Southerners have always felt at ease when set to talking. Jefferson, Henry, Madison, Pickney, Macon, and Monroe mingled and talked to the people, grew familiar with their wants and wishes, and were in turn weighed, questioned, and studied by their countrymen. Every freeman in the community was as good as his neighbor; the idea that "all men are born equal" was peculiarly significant. Politics was a passion. Every one was interested in the questions of the day, and all spoke freely and frequently their opinions on the issues that came before the country. And so the people became thoroughly educated on all public questions, from a highway improvement to an international treaty.

A similar spirit of activity was manifest in the Middle States, though perhaps in a less marked degree. For in Pennsylvania and New York were first sown the seeds of "machine" or "boss" rule—seeds that have borne ample fruit in the political organizations which to-day disgrace these commonwealths, and which have made possible a system of government that strikes at the very root of free institutions by turning the citizen into a piece of machinery and robbing him, as well as the state, of his individuality.

During the past half century new and disturbing factors have entered into the equation of our national life. The settlement of the great West sent the high-spirited sons of the Atlantic seaboard to seek homes west of the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains. To New England and the Middle States has come what to some might seem a dangerous horde of foreigners, while in the South has appeared a still greater menace in the rapidly multiplying negro population. Together with these changed conditions have come greater opportunities for money-making; and through this temptation the people have lost their interest in politics. They have grown too busy to attend the primary elections, to take part in the town-meeting, to keep closely in touch with their neighbors on the public square. The robust realism of our earlier, open-air life has at length given place to a hurly-burly, rush-and-go existence in which "the main chance" is the ruling factor. The result has been that while the people have progressed wonderfully from a material point of view, little has been gained in the science of government. Active interest in the questions of the day has been lost. It is an incontestable fact that many persons have become too elegant to soil their hands with anything so vulgar as practical politics. With this decline in individual activity the people have learned to believe that the government is a great organism quite apart and distant from themselves, and that it can easily get along without their participation. Machine rule has come in and taken the place of personal influence. Democracy is ceasing to be a mass in which the individual citizen is the unit.

There is but one way to remedy this evil. The people must go back immediately and earnestly to the simpler, wiser, better ways of their fathers; they must again seek the old moorings from which they have drifted so far. They must remember that man is, after all, an intelligent being, and that when he surrenders his heaven-given individuality to a "machine" he forfeits the best and priciest privilege of democratic citizenship. Above all, they must insist that from childhood even to old age the citizen shall carry with him an interest in the welfare of his country—for is this not the sum of patriotism?—and engage actively in every movement that concerns the township, city, county, state, or Union. He should remember that a land which was worth fighting for and dying for in the days of his fathers is surely worth living for in this later time. Political indifference should cease to be a habit. "While good men sit at home," says George William Curtis, "not knowing that there is anything to be done, nor caring to know, cultivating the feeling that politics are tiresome and dirty, and politicians only vulgar bullies and bravadoes, half persuaded that a republic is the contemptible rule of a mob, and secretly longing for a strong man and a splendid and vigorous despotism—then remember it is not a government mastered by ignorance; it is a government betrayed by intelligence. It is not the victory of the slums; it is the surrender of the schools. It is not that bad men are politically shrewd; it is that good men are political infidels and cowards." Is not this absence of interest the real cause of decadence in American citizenship?

The theory that to the victors belong the spoils of office, applies in many municipalities where new officers are appointed with every change of political majority in the council; permanent officers are always more efficient. The *Pembroke Standard* referring to the appointment of assessor in that town says: "It puzzles the average mind to find out the reason why nearly every year there should be applications for the position of assessor when it is not known that the position is vacant. Why is not the same rule carried out in regard to any of the other offices in the gift of the council? It would be far better for the town, and do away with a lot of wire-pulling, if the council would, by by-law, first fix the salary of the office and then appoint the best man available to hold the office until removed for cause. It is degrading alike to the council and the office to be peddling the assessorship around."

Magistrate—Will you leave the town if I let you go?"

Flippant Culprit—Sure thing. I don't believe real estate in this section is worth carrying away.

## LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

JAMES MORRISON GLENN, LL. B.

Of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law.

EDITOR.

## Proof of By-Laws and other Documents in the Possession of the Clerk.

Prior to the Consolidated Municipal Act of 1892, there were two sections in the Municipal Act providing the manner in which a by law should be proved. The first was section 289, chapter 184, R. S. 184, which is as follows: "A copy of any by-law written or printed, without erasure or interlineation, and under the seal of the corporation, and certified to be a true copy by the clerk, and by any member of the council, shall be deemed authentic, and be received in evidence in any court of justice, without proof of the seal or signatures, unless it is specially pleaded or alleged that the seal of one or both of the signatures have been forged. 46 V. c. 18, s. 290." The other, section 332, makes a copy of a by-law, order or resolution, certified under the hand of the clerk, and under the corporate seal, and shewn by affidavit to have been received from the clerk, evidence on motion to quash such by-law, order or resolution. This Sec. was repealed by "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1892," and another section substituted in its place, but the new section makes the same provision in regard to the proof required. Sec. 247, c. 184, R. S. O., entitles any person to inspection of assessment rolls, voters' lists, poll book or other documents in the possession of the clerk, and to copies thereof at the rate of ten cents per hundred words, or at such lower rates as the council appoints and on payment of the proper fee therefor, the clerk is required to furnish within a reasonable time, to any elector of the municipality, or to any other person interested in any by-law, order or resolution, or to his solicitors a copy of such order or resolution certified under his hand and under the corporate seal, 46 V. c. 18, s. 245. This last section was by The Municipal Amendment Act, 1892, amended by adding thereto the following amendment: "(2) A copy of any document in the possession of or under the control of the clerk of the municipality certified under his hand and under the corporate seal of the municipality may, after the original thereof has been produced from the proper custody, be filed in any court in lieu of such original and shall be received in evidence without proof of the seal of the corporation or of the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed the same and without further proof thereof unless the court or judge otherwise directs." We cannot see why the Legislature has not by one section provided one mode of proof to be applicable in all cases. Under section 332 all that is required is the production of a copy of the by-law certified under the hand of the clerk and under the

corporate seal, and shown by affidavit to have been received from the clerk. Sec. 289 on the other hand requires a copy without erasure or interlineation and under the seal of the corporation and certified to be a true copy by the clerk and by any member of the council.

Sub-section 2, of section 247 is very good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It appears to be still necessary to subpoena the clerk and have him produce the original, and after the original has been produced from the proper custody, then a copy certified under the hand of the clerk and seal of the corporation may be filed in lieu of the original. This amendment was a step in the right direction. It obviates the necessity of having the originals filed in court and enables the clerk to retain them in his own possession and thereby prevents them being mislaid or lost. But we do not see the necessity of requiring the clerk, who is a public officer, to leave his office and be absent for days perhaps, merely for the purpose of producing the original. Public documents should not be taken away from the office of the officer in whose custody they are, unless they are absolutely necessary for the purpose of being used in a court of justice. The public are entitled to go to the office to inspect them, and they should always be there for inspection. We would suggest that there should be one simple rule that a copy of any by-law, order, resolution or proceeding of the council or of any document in the custody of the clerk as such clerk, certified under his hand to be a true copy and under the seal of the corporation of the municipality without any proof of the seal where a seal is necessary, or of the signature, or of the official character of the person appearing to have signed the same, should be evidence in any court of justice, in every case in which the original would be admissible in evidence. The rate to be paid for copies should not be left in the discretion of the council. Ten cents a folio of one hundred words, considering that it includes a search, comparing the copy with the original, and a certificate that it is a true copy, is not too much. In this way the original documents can be kept in the office where they will be accessible at all times to the public.

## Municipal Socialism.

## OWNERSHIP BY MUNICIPALITIES BECOMING POPULAR WITH THE PEOPLE.

An article in a recent issue of the North American Review gives us some idea of the growth of this spirit in other countries than our own. The writer says:

"The new school of municipal administration in England enters into the life of the people. It not only takes upon itself the unprofitable side of the local budgets, but argues very plausibly that a well governed municipality can afford to give no

privileges by which corporations may enrich themselves at the expense of the community; that such profits belong to the community at large or should be used to promote the general welfare.

"Beginning with the municipalization of gas and water, the idea has extended to tramways, markets, baths, libraries, picture galleries, technical schools, artisans' dwellings, cricket field, football grounds, tennis courts, gymnasias for girls as well as boys, regulation of refreshment tariffs, free chairs in the parks, free music, and last, though not least, it is proposed to invade the sacred rights of John Bull himself and municipalize the gin shops and public houses.

"At Glasgow a short time ago I was afforded an opportunity of riding in the new and comfortable city tramcars. These cars are gaily emblazoned with the city coat of arms. The men are dressed in new and handsome uniforms, and instead of toiling from fourteen to sixteen hours per day to enrich a corporation, these men work ten hours, are paid higher wages than before, and to all appearances are treated like human beings. And yet traveling is cheap enough—one mile one cent. Instead of charging, as in London, a higher rate for long distances, workingmen are encouraged to seek homes out of town by a proportioned reduction as the distance increases.

"The municipality of Glasgow took over the tramways simply because the private company refused to agree to improve the lot of its employees. Fortunately, like Liverpool and Manchester, Glasgow has wisely constructed its own tramways. They had been leased to the private company for twenty-five years, and the lease expired last year. In renewing this lease the disagreement occurred which ended in the determination of the city to carry on the business itself. The old company refused to sell its rolling stock, whereupon the municipal corporation, not to be bluffed, purchased a new and handsome outfit, lighted the cars by electricity, and is to-day carrying on the business, I hope successfully.

"Leeds last year took charge of its own tramways, and for much the same reason as Glasgow. The inefficiency of the service and its exactions from employes created such a widespread dissatisfaction that the corporation brought out the company. Wages were at once increased and hours reduced. What is the result? Loss? Not at all. An increase of half a million of passengers, and a profit to the municipality."

## Made His Election Sure.

"How did Brown happen to get the nomination?"

"He placed himself in the hands of his friends.

"I suspect he placed something more than himself in the hands of his friends."

## QUESTION DRAWER

Subscribers are entitled to answers to all questions submitted, if they pertain to Municipal matters. It is particularly requested that all facts and circumstances of each case submitted for an opinion should be stated as clearly and explicitly as possible. Unless this request is complied with it is impossible to give adequate advice.

Communications requiring immediate attention will be answered free by post, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

## Trustee—Election—Farmers' Sons.

28.—J. McC.—1. On account of an irregularity, a trustee elected at the annual meeting resigned a few days after the elections, but in the interval the trustees appointed a certain party as auditor, but had not notified him of his appointment, so, of course, had not accepted. At a special meeting this party was elected trustee. Is his election legal?

2. Can farmers' sons act as trustees or vote for trustees at a meeting or poll?

1. Yes.
2. No.

## Barbed Wire Road Fence—Road Lines and Surveys.

29.—T. U.—1. (a) Is a barbed wire fence on a roadside a lawful fence situated in a village unincorporated? (b) If any damage were done to stock running at large could the council be held responsible for it?

2. A has a fence on the street. B, on the opposite side of street, has his lot surveyed and staked out by a licensed surveyor. Can the lines run by B be taken as parallel lines for the other side of the street by measuring 66 feet across without the expense of another survey?

3. What steps would be necessary to compel A to put the fence on the right line? What length of notice would have to be given, and could this be done by a pathmaster?

4. Or would the municipality have to employ a surveyor to determine the correct line if they were not satisfied with the line claimed by A to be right, which does not agree with that on the other side of the road?

5. And in case the municipality got the line surveyed could they collect the cost or any part of it from A?

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

3. A may be indicted for obstructing the street, a reasonable notice ought to be given.

4. The council cannot be too careful in ascertaining the line, before instituting proceeding. The true line should be located by a surveyor.

5. No.

## Assessment Lease—Stock—Sale—Assignment Collector.

30.—J. H.—A person leases a store for any term over one year. Is assessed for the same together with the stock or personal property therein. During the year he sells his stock and interest in his lease. The collector notifies the purchaser of the taxes due. Some time after service of notice or making demand for payment of taxes, he, the purchaser, makes an assignment.

Has the collector the power to issue a writ against said goods and chattels of the purchaser held by the assignee?

Or has the collector the power to issue a writ against said goods and chattels provided the assignee was about to remove the same before the taxes were paid, or in the event of the collector having to return his roll before the assignee could realize on the goods? Could the collector enforce payment by writ?

Goods in the hands of an assignee are liable only for the taxes of the assignor, that is the person who made the assignment to him, and the taxes upon the premises upon which the goods were at the time of the assignment. The collector may distrain for these taxes after fourteen days from demand, or before the expiration of the fourteen days if he has good reasons to believe that any party by whom the taxes are payable is about to remove his goods out of the municipality, and makes affidavit to that effect before the mayor or reeve of the municipality or before any justice of the peace.

## Treasurer's Bond—Age of Clerk—Assessment of Derricks.

31.—J. W.—1. Should the treasurer's bond be renewed every year? Or, in other words, are his sureties free at end of year?

2. Is a boy or lad 18 years of age qualified to act as township clerk?

3. Are derricks in a quarry exempt from taxation on account of there being a chattel mortgage on them? Are they real or personal property?

1. No.
2. Yes.

3. Personal property not exempt except to the extent of the first debts owed on account of the derricks—that is the unpaid price thereof.

## May Reduce Dog Tax.

32.—J. C. B.—A township council having imposed the statutory dog tax last year, having a balance on hand, can they legally reduce the tax next year? Assess and collect a sufficient tax to meet the requirements?

Upon the petition of twenty-five rate-payers, the council may by by-law provide that the tax or any part of it shall not be levied in the municipality. See Ontario Statutes, 1890, chapter 62, section 2.

## Accommodation Road—Width Claimed.

33.—J. B.—An accommodation road across a lot has been in use for over ten years and is now held by statute. What width of road can be claimed?

Only so much as has been actually travelled. A right of way cannot be acquired short of twenty years.

## No Dog Tax.

34.—M. W. P.—1. This township on 8th August, 1891, passed a by-law to dispense with the dog tax, and do not collect said tax. A rate-payer now asks pay for sheep killed by dogs. Must the Council now pay for sheep killed by dogs out of general funds?

No.

## Board of Health—Pigs—Village.

35.—C. P.—1. Can the Board of Health compel the council to pass a by-law prohibiting the keeping of pigs in an incorporated village?

2. Has the council power to pass such a prohibitory by-law?

1. No.
2. No.

## Qualification of Councillor.

36.—HURON.—1. Jones is elected; assessed \$450, not more than half value of freehold; \$60 against land. Makes declaration, real estate worth \$800 over any liability against property. Declaration does not say over assessment. Sec.

73, chap. 42, R. S. O., 1892, says rated on last revised assessment roll for \$400 over all liens, etc. Is Jones' seat *solid* for 1896?

2. If not, is business by Jones at meeting illegal?

1. No. He must have an assessment of \$400 over all licenses.
2. No.

Division Court Clerk—Secretary of School Board May be Councillor.

37.—LEX.—(a) Is it legal for a Division Court Clerk to be a councillor?

(b) Is the paid secretary of a Union School Board eligible for the office of councillor?

- (a.) Yes.
- (b.) Yes.

## Election—Ballots not Initialed

38.—J. K. R.—Our municipal election here this month was conducted according to statute with the following exception. In ward 2 (there are 3) I was acting deputy-returning officer, and before I noticed it I had dropped a number of ballots into the ballot box uninitialed. When this came to my notice I was at a loss at the time to know what to do, but on consideration I decided to leave the initials off all ballots used that day. Accordingly none of the ballots used at my ward for trustee, reeve, deputy-reeve, and councillors were initialed, not even one was initialed; there is not the slightest thought of substitution (one ballot for another).

No objections were raised by any of the scrutineers when the ballots were counted, and I counted all of those ballots, the same as if they had been initialed. Nothing has been done by way of objections as yet but a great deal of talk.

My opinion is that the election is legal and that on a recount the Judge could not throw out the ballots in ward 2 for this informality. These are my questions.

1. On a recount could the Judge throw out all the ballots not initialed in ward 2, and let the other wards really elect the reeve and deputy-reeve and cause a new election for councillor in ward 2?

2. If no steps are taken within time limited by statute, will the enactments of the council now elect be legal?

The deputy returning officer should not count the ballots on which he has omitted to place his initials. See section 152, sub-section 1.

1. The judge on a recount may count all the ballots. See section 163, sub-section 8.

2. The proceedings of the council will be legal. See section 175.

## Clerk or Treasurer.

39.—W. J. K.—Can a treasurer of an incorporated village hold the office of clerk and treasurer combined?

We have had occasion to look up this question several times, and have decided that one man cannot properly hold the dual position of clerk and treasurer of a municipality. See Sec. 271, Con. Mun. Act.

## Assessment—Church—Parsonage.

40.—CLERK.—1. Is any church properties or lands connected therewith for church purposes assessable in townships?

2. Is the parsonage or any church property assessable when occupied by a clergyman?

3. When not occupied by a clergyman, and occupied by some other person, is it then liable to assessment?

4. Can municipal rates be levied and collected on same?

5. Kindly refer to section of the Assessment Act which favors them, or makes them liable to assessment?

1. Every place of worship and land used in connection therewith are not assessable.

2. Yes.

3. Yes.

4. Yes, upon all except place of worship and the land used in connection therewith.

5. Sub-section 3, of section 7, Consolidated Assessment Act, 1892. Church parsonages are assessable the same as other property. They do not come within exemption provided for by sub section 3, section 7, Consolidated Assessment Act.

**Farmers' Son Not a Juror.**

41.—J. C. M.—When property qualification of a farmers' son is sufficient for voting purposes is he eligible (so far as the statutes are concerned) to serve as a juror also?

No.

**Collector—Distress—House Locked.**

42.—W. H. E.—What power has a collector if he comes to a house and finds it locked? Can he recover the taxes if he is not allowed to force an entrance?

Unless he can enter the house in the usual way, as by turning the key, lifting the latch or drawing the bolt, he cannot legally distrain the goods. If he can gain a lawful entrance in this way he may break open an inside door; or, if he can through any opening seize any article liable to distress he may then break open any door to complete the distress.

**Assessor's Use of Old Roll.**

43.—J. G.—1. Is it illegal for an assessor to have in his possession the completed roll of the previous year while making a new assessment?

2. How do you construe Sec. 227 of the Consolidated Assessment Act of 1892?

1. No.

2. Section 227 refers only to unjust or fraudulent copy of assessment roll.

**Column 6 Assessment Roll.**

44.—A. B.—Can you tell me who should and who should not be entered in column 6 of the assessment roll?

Column two must contain the name and post office address of taxable party. If this person happens not to be the owner, then the name of the owner must be entered in column 6. To illustrate this, see section 19 of the Assessment Act which provides for the assessment of land where the owner is not a resident of the province, in the name and against the occupant as such, who shall be deemed the owner thereof, for the purpose of imposing and collecting taxes upon and from the land. In this case the name of the actual owner, if known, ought to be entered in column 6.

**Revised Audit of Sub-Treasurer's Accounts.**

45.—W. R. A.—Referring to the notice from the Deputy Minister of Education that the audited school accounts no longer required to be sent to the Educational Department, I beg to ask?

1. Will it be necessary, since that form is no longer needed, for the local treasurer to send his statement and vouchers to the County Clerk to be laid before and audited by the County Auditors? If so, where is that requirement to be found?

2. Will it not now be the duty of the local auditors of the municipalities of the county to audit their respective school accounts and file the vouchers as other vouchers of the township?

Please give me your view of the proper way these accounts are to be handled and audited hereafter.

I wrote the Deputy Minister of Education after getting his card, but he gave me poor satisfaction. He replied, "No change made in the post system," although in his first card he said, "You will please notify those concerned in the preparation of these accounts that this special form is no longer needed."

The duties of sub-treasurers are not altered in any respect. The Education Department has simply issued a notice that they will not in future furnish the blank account as formerly. The sub-treasurers will now take out their own account and forward it with vouchers to be audited by the county auditors. See Sec. 124, Public School Act.

**Taxes—Personal Property—Insolvent Estate Not a Preferred Claim.**

46.—E. C. J.—How can collector recover taxes on personal property from insolvent estate of deceased ratepayer? Is it a preferential claim?

The collector may distrain on the goods and chattels of the estate to make the taxes. If there are no goods or chattels out of which the taxes can be made they may be sued for as a debt due to the municipality. See sections 124, 131, Consolidated Assessment Act. The taxes are not preferential unless they can be made out of the goods by distress.

**Deputy Reeve—Qualification Wife's Property.**

47.—E. G.—A man elected to the position of deputy reeve, qualified on his wife's property. This man failed in business several years ago, and has outstanding liabilities as the result of that failure of several thousand dollars. His present business is conducted by him in the name of his wife and company. Is he qualified to hold the office?

The deputy-reeve you refer to is no doubt properly qualified if the outstanding liabilities are not a charge against his wife's property or the present business. See also latter part of Sec. 73, sub-section 1, Con. Mun. Act.

**Re Appointment Board of Health.**

48.—R. J. G.—At our council session on the 20th inst., when the matter of the appointment of a local board of health came up, the question was raised as to whether the members of the council outside of the reeve and clerk could legally be appointed as members of the local Board of Health, or whether the meaning or construction to be put upon section 39 of the Public Health Act, is that the three rate-payers as therein mentioned must be ratepayers outside of the council members? An early reply to this will oblige.

We do not think there is any objection to the appointment of members of the council to the local board of health. By appointing members for a term of years as required by the act of 1895, it will only be a short time until some of the members at

least are not members of the council. The desire of the Provincial Board of Health is to have the best available men appointed.

**Auditor—Chairman Proteem may Nominate.**

49.—R. M.—At the first meeting for organization, all the members elect of the village council, except the reeve, presented themselves and made the necessary declarations of office and qualification. After waiting for some hours the members present appointed a chairman and went on with the business. The chairman nominated an auditor, and the appointment was confirmed by law. Was the appointment of Auditor under the circumstances legal?

We are of the opinion that the appointment of auditor under the circumstances mentioned by you was legal. The meeting was a statutory one at which auditors are required to be appointed, and under section 239, the chairman had all the powers of the head of the council.

**By-law—Hotel Licenses.**

50.—J. W.—At their February meeting, 1893, the council of our township passed a by-law increasing the price of hotel licenses from \$90.00 to \$160.00. Has the council power to lower the same by by-law without submitting the question to the electors.

The council may repeal the present by-law and pass a new by-law, fixing lower rates, without submitting the question to the electors.

**Auditor—Member Board of Education.**

51.—J. M.—Can a member of last year's Board of Education act as auditor of the municipality if appointed thereto by the council?

No. Reading section 258 of the Consolidated Municipal Act alone, he does not appear to come within the list of persons disqualified, but the Public School Act contemplates the appointment of an auditor who would be entirely disinterested.

**School Trustee Qualification.**

52.—MUSKOKA.—H lives in section No. 4, has some property in section No. 1, upon which he pays eleven cents school taxes. Can he legally be elected trustee in section No. 1?

No.

**Councillor—Member Board of Education.**

53.—C. S.—One of the councillors was at the time of his election a member of the Board of Education. At the regular meeting for the nomination of school trustees this party, whose term of office had expired, contemplating offering himself a candidate for municipal honors, declined a nomination for school trustee and a successor was elected in his stead. In this case can the disqualifications be removed after the election?

If the disqualification existed at the time of the election its removal afterwards would not validate the election. Sec. 77, Con. Mun. Act, 1892, disqualifies a high school trustee but not a public school trustee, and though a public school trustee has the same powers where there is a union board, as a high school trustee, and there is therefore the same reason that he should not be a member of the council, as in the case of a high school trustee he is not named in the list of persons disqualified, and is

eligible. In *Brine v. Booth, Armour, C. J.*, says "This being a disqualifying clause must be construed strictly and according to its very words, and we cannot extend its disqualifying effects by implication.

Officers Appointment—By-Law—Declaration.

54.—TOWNSHIP CLERK—1. Must all officers appointed by a municipal council, including members of the Board of Health, be appointed by a by-law or not?

2. Should all these officers appointed by the council, take the declaration of office?

3. In case of members of a council, for a previous year being re-elected, are they required to take the declaration and qualify the same as a new member?

1. Yes.

2. Only those mentioned in sections 271 and 271a, which do not apply to members of the Board of Health.

3. Yes.

Tenant's Taxes—Library—Cemetery.

55.—J. B.—1. A is assessed as tenant; toward the end of the year he sells his right to B, who moves in and occupies the premises. Can the collector seize the goods belonging to B for taxes?

2. Can the village council take over the public library, and maintain it by a special tax for that purpose, without first submitting a by-law to the ratepayers for their approval?

3. A man has purchased, and holds a deed of a plot in a cemetery within the village corporation, and has used it for the purpose of burying therein for years. Can the council deprive him of the right to continue to bury there, without giving him any remuneration or consideration of any kind?

1. Yes.

2. No.

3. No.

Assessment.

56.—W. E. D.—1. The assessment in a township is a mere farce, generally taken for about twenty per cent. of the amount for which it could be done honestly, and consists for the most part in copying from the last year's roll. Can anything be done to remedy this state of things?

2. Does the law fix any limit to the amount, that a school board can levy upon a section for school purposes?

The remedy is entirely in the hands of the council, who should appoint competent officers.

2. No.

Colonization Road—Patent—Purchaser's Right.

57.—TOWNSHIP CLERK—Some years ago a colonization road was built through this township. At the time of building the road most of the land adjoining it was Government land, part of which has since been occupied and located under the Free Grant and Homestead Act. In several places the original road had been built in a straight line across hills and high ridges which have since been drained, with the consent of the owners or occupants of the adjoining land by putting the roadbed around the base or foot of the said hills. J. D. owns 200 acres of land which is crossed by said road. Five or six years ago he gave his verbal consent to the pathmaster of the road division to which he belongs to shift the road from the top of one of the hills in question to the more level land at the foot of it. The municipal council made a grant for the building of a new piece of road around one side of the hill, and J. D.'s sons earned three dollars of said grant working under the pathmasters in the building of said

new piece of road, which has been continuously used as a public road from the time it was built till this winter. J. D. has never objected till lately to the public use of said road, but has within the last couple of years, and since he got the patent from the Crown for said land (in which the road has not been reserved) applied to the municipal council for the payment of fifteen dollars for the land used. Last fall, owing to a bad mud hole which had formed in the last made piece of road which he would not allow the pathmaster to repair, several parties made use of the original road, over the top of the hill which had never been closed. J. D. at once fell trees across the more level road, and notified the council that the public was using the original road, and as he could not be compelled to give two roads he had blocked the other and intended to keep it so till he was paid for it.

The newer road takes in none of his clearing and is a benefit to his farm instead of a detriment. It takes up less than half an acre outside the original road allowance. The council has as yet taken no action. None of the members are in favor of paying J. D. anything for his land.

1.—Has J. D. a right to claim pay under the circumstances?

2.—Has he a right to obstruct the road in the manner stated, and to keep the obstructions in it, after having been notified by the council to remove them? (Which has been done)

3.—Would the council be safe to order the pathmaster to clear out said obstruction?

4.—What steps should be taken by the council to secure the road for the public and avoid further trouble in the future in this and in similar cases?

We are of the opinion that the public have not acquired any legal right to the new road upon the facts stated. Whenever it is found necessary in the public interests to open up a new road across private property, a by-law must be passed in the manner provided by section 546, Consolidated Municipal Act, 1892.

Cattle on Highways—Defective Cattle Guard.

58.—T. U.—1. Is a municipal by-law making it lawful for certain cattle to run at large in the municipality a legal enactment?

2.—Is there any redress against a railroad company for damages sustained where cattle running at large get through a bad railway fence on the track and get killed, or over a bad cattle guard?

1. Yes, except within half a mile of any railway.

2. Yes.

Street Watering.

59.—X.—Is there any statutory provision for advertising street watering in the same manner as local improvements, and so allow of petitioning against such street watering? If so, where can it be found?

No, but under section 629, sub-section 2, Consolidated Municipal Act, and section 34, Municipal Amendment Act, 1895, the council may pass by-law without petition.

County Clerk Beattie, of Wellington, at the first session of the council at which the warden was elected for the first time by open vote, stated, that "The beauty of this system is, that if a weak-kneed councillor promises two or three, or four men a vote he can vote for them all on the same round."

The Provincial Board of Health have issued a special pamphlet and circular to the county councils, being an address on the expediency of the change from municipal to county medical Health officers for promoting efficiency and economy in the public health service. Under the present Act county councils may appoint a county health officer, or officers who would have jurisdiction over all the local municipalities; sanitary inspectors, etc., while the appointment of the county medical health officer under the present Act would be purely voluntary on the part of the councils. The authority for the appointment is given upon the assumption that public health work can, in some if not all instances, be made more efficient by transferring to one medical health officer the public health work of a number of municipalities.

A circular from a so-called Municipal Printing Company was laid before a number of councils at their first session. This Company have made some remarkable propositions by offering to furnish all of the printing and other municipal supplies required during the year for a fixed sum, irrespective of the quantity and quality of the work required by the municipality. The appropriation of our catalogue of municipal blank forms, stationery, etc., without permission, is not calculated to induce municipal officers to consider their propositions. Local printers are entitled to the job of printing Voters' Lists, etc., of their own and adjoining municipalities.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

In the act of raising the kitchen window the burglar paused and listened.

A sound smote his ears. He thrust his head inside and listened more intently.

"Its more than one," he said; "its twins?"

And he climbed in and robbed the entire lower floor at his leisure—Chicago Tribune.

A Georgia editor states that the best bill collector he ever saw was a double-barrelled shotgun.—Atlanta Constitution.

Nurse—Willie, in your prayers you got to pray for grandmother's safety.

Willie—Has she got a bicycle, too?—Judge.

Mr. Jackson—There goes Mr. Rockefeller; he is troubled a good deal with insolvency.

Mr. Clay—Why, I thought he was well off.

Mr. Jackson—Oh, he is; it's the other people.

Bunkins, I guess, is about the smartest man of his years in this community, said the citizen who observes.

Knows a great deal, does he?  
Knows a great deal? I should say so. Why, sir, that man knows almost as much as his nineteen-year-old daughter, who is in the high school.

Advance of Municipal Reform.

The movement for purity in municipal government, says the *Washington Star*, is growing in strength. There is on all sides a tendency to divorce municipal questions from general political management and this eventually commands the attention and respect of the intelligent voter, who can but realize that the conditions that surround him daily are far more important than those that affect him only indirectly. There is not a city, of whatever size, that is not annually divided in opinion on some matter of municipal housekeeping, which should be plainly submitted to a vote, regardless of other considerations. Divorce these issues from "politics," head the tickets by the known advocates of the questions in point, regardless of their former party affiliation, and the people can vote intelligently, with less chance of being buncoed into accepting something they know they do not want. In New York a constitutional amendment, to take effect in 1897, separates city from state and national elections. It is expected that this will result in a material improvement in the character of the governments of cities by limiting the attention of citizens to the real, local issues.

Taxing Corporations.

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* heartily commends the action of Judge Scott and Mr. Sturgeon, members of the Illinois State Board of Equalization, in their condemnation of the law exempting the capital stock of certain corporations from assessment and taxation, and says they are doing the people service in making it an issue. "The laws of Illinois," it adds, "specifically exempt from assessment the capital stock of newspaper corporations, manufactories, coal mines, and corporations formed to breed and improve live stock. Why should there be any such exemptions? All corporations having in view the making of profit should stand upon the same footing, as they are made to stand in Missouri. Newspapers may be educators, as Mr. Works gravely argued, but the corporations owning them are organized for business purposes, and are as much subject to taxation as any farm or bank. Manufactories are not started to build up communities, or to furnish work to the unemployed, or to distribute profit among the poor. Their purpose is to make all the money they possibly can, and to tax the people whatever they will stand in the way of consumption. Coal mines and the breeding of live stock are in precisely the same position, lacking in all particulars the essential elements of purely philanthropic institutions.

"Every consideration of equity and fairness demands that the capital stock of all corporations formed for manufacturing or business purposes of any kind shall be subject to taxation equally with farm lands. In fact, arguments have been made to prove that the corporations should support

the state government and the tax on lands be abolished. This is actually done in Pennsylvania, where the income from corporations pays for everything and the farmers are regarded as the real philanthropists. The Pennsylvanians may be carrying the idea to an extreme, but that state is an old one, and cannot well be accused of entertaining populist or socialistic notions."

An Original Assessor.

Among our real estate assessors a year or two ago was one named Dennis McElhinney. On his rounds he came to the habitation of his friend, Michael Mulcahy.

"Good morning, Michael," said he.  
"Good morning, Dennis," returned Michael.

"It's assessin' this mornin' I am, Mike," said Dennis.

"Then be aisy wid me, Dennis. What wid rale eshtate assessments and shtrate assissments, it's the devil's own work to save enough to pay me Tammany assissment."

"I'll be aisy, Mike. I'll put yez down for ten dollars a fut. That will be thirty times tin is three hundred for the lot, and twinty for the goat."

"Phwat," cried Mulcahy.  
"Three hundred for the lot, and twinty for the goat."

"The goat's not rale eshtate!"

"It is so, undher the new law."

"Go 'way wid yez!"

"I can prove it to yez," said the assessor, drawing out his instructions. "Rade that, will yez?—Assiss at its proper valuation per front fut all property aboundin' an abbutin' on both sides of the shtrate. Manny's the toime I've seen your goat a bounding an' a-buttin' on the shtrate, Twinty dollars for the goat, Mike."

Enforcement of the Law.

Ex-President Harrison, in a series of articles on "This Country of Ours," in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, writes vigorously of the great necessity of the people insisting upon the strict enforcement of the laws. Directly upon this point he says: "We need general assemblies of the people in the smaller civil sub-divisions, to be held regularly once or twice a year, town meetings, in which two questions only shall be considered: First, are the public officers faithfully and honestly transacting the public business? Second, are the laws—not this law nor that, but all laws—enforced and obeyed? All questions of law reform should be excluded, left to parties or societies organized to promote them. The enforcement of the law, whether we opposed or aided the making of it; the strict accountability of public officers, whether we opposed or aided their election, should be the objects and the limits of these meetings. There should be no distinction of persons.

BLANK FORMS

Public School Act Forms.

- Clerk's notice to trustees with blank requisition on Council for school moneys.
- Notice by township council re alteration of boundaries of section.
- Assessor's report of equalized assessment of union school section.
- Agreement for engagement of teachers.
- Notice to parent or guardian of neglect to educate child.

Line Fences Act.

R. S. O., Chap. 219.

- 1.—Notice to opposite party.
- 2.—Notice to fenceviewers.
- 3.—Fenceviewers' award.

Line Fences Act.

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.
- Municipal clerk to county treasurer, non-resident tax roll.
- Collector — treasurer, statement of uncollected taxes.
- Municipal treasurer to county treasurer, statement of unpaid taxes.
- County treasurer to municipal clerk, list of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes.
- Municipal clerk to assessor, notice with list of lands liable to be sold.
- Municipal clerk to county treasurer, occupied return.
- County treasurer to municipal clerk, statement of arrears to be entered on collector's roll.

Miscellaneous Blanks

- Declaration of office.
- Declaration of office [Sec. 271 a].
- Declaration of auditor.
- Declaration of property qualification.
- Certificate of appointment of reeve.
- Certificate of appointment of deputy-reeve.
- Certificate of appointment of councillor.
- Pathmaster's schedule or return of statute labor.
- Pathmaster's notice re noxious weeds.
- Pathmaster's certificate of gravel drawn.
- Notice to attend court of revision.
- Oath of member of court of revision.
- Notice of appointment to office.
- Collector's bonds.
- Treasurer's bonds.
- Orders on treasurer, in books of 100.
- Notice to contractors, jobs for sale.
- Treasurer's tax deeds.
- Affidavit to be taken by person having sheep killed.
- Auctioneer's license.
- Pedlar's license.

Poundkeeper's Forms

- Acts respecting pounds.
- Poundkeeper's statements.

Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act.

R. S. O., Chap. 38.

- Owner's application for loan.
- Section 5.
- By-law imposing special rate.
- Section 17.
- Statutory declaration of applicant for loan required by Act of 1895.
- Debentures, with name of municipality, etc., to order. Section 5.

Forms required by Juror's Act.

R. S. O., Chap. 52.

- Oath to be taken by selectors.
- Sheets—Report of selectors, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions.

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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 9½ 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 9½ 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 .....	75		
Esterbrook's Franklin 267 stub, per box ..	10		
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		

**PAGES**

**MISSING**