

Historical Sketch
of the
Township of
Biddulph



THE TOWNSHIP OF BIDDULPH

SHORT SKETCH OF MUNICIPAL HISTORY
AND OFFICIAL LIFE, WITH SOME OF
THE MOST IMPORTANT MUNICIPAL
EVENTS FROM THE PIONEER
DAYS OF 1830 TO 1912

WITH THE CONSOLIDATED BY-LAWS
OF THE TOWNSHIP



RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED BY

W. D. STANLEY
CLERK

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STANLEY, W.D

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Members of the Council of the Township of Biddulph

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Adam Kingsley Hodgins, the present Reeve, served the Township as a member of the Council for three years as Councillor, five years as Deputy Reeve and eight years as Reeve, or a total of sixteen years.

Richard T. Raycraft, who has served as Councillor for the last five years and as Road Commissioner for No. 5 Division of the Township.

James Ryder, who has served as Councillor for the last four years and Road Commissioner for No. 4 Division of the Township.

Nassau Davis, who has served as Councillor for the last four years and Road Commissioner for No. 3 Division of the Township.

Caleb Ryan, who has served as Councillor for the last four years and Road Commissioner for No. 1 Division of the Township.

Municipal Officers of the Township of Biddulph

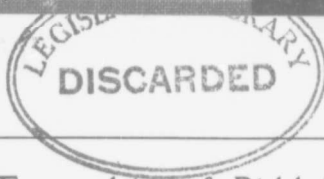
William D. Stanley, the present Clerk, has held that office for over 25 years, was a member of the Council for 12 years, and County Auditor for over 23 years, being now in his 38th year of service. He was the first Warden the Township of Biddulph ever had.

John Fox, the present Treasurer, has held that position for over 25 years.

Robert Henry Radcliffe, the present Assessor, has held that position for three years.

Richard Coursey is the present Collector, and is now in his third year.

Edmund Meredith, K.C., who has been the Township's Solicitor for 40 years, and during that time there has not been one dollar of a verdict recorded against the Township.



The Township of Biddulph



THE Township of Biddulph is situated in the northerly part of the County of Middlesex, having the Townships of Usborne and Blanshard on the north, the Township of McGillivray on the west, and the Townships of London and West Nissouri on the south, and lies about sixteen miles north of the City of London. It contains about 39,300 acres, exclusive of the village of Lucan, and formed a part of what was known as the "Huron tract," which extended from the County of Waterloo to the shores of Lake Huron, and which had come into the possession of the Canada Company for purposes of colonization. This Company had been originally promoted by John Galt to settle the Clergy Reserves, but meeting difficulties with these, it secured one million acres, exclusive of swamp lands, in the Huron tract, at 1s. 6d. per acre. In 1828, John Galt blazed a trail from Guelph to Goderich. One of the directors of this Company was John Biddulph, Esq., and from him the township secured its name.

Separation from the County of Huron

From its first organization, to the year 1865, the Township of Biddulph formed a part of the United Counties of Huron, Bruce and Perth. In the year 1865, when the late Robert H. O'Neil was Reeve, the townships of Biddulph and McGillivray separated from the County of Huron and were annexed to the County of Middlesex. Mr. James S. Smith was then member of Parliament for North Middlesex, and assisted in securing the necessary legislation.

At this time the indebtedness of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce—Perth in the meantime having withdrawn and formed into a separate county—was very large, incurred for the most part in building gravel roads and bonusing the Buffalo

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and Lake Huron Railway. While Biddulph was still a part of the County of Huron, the London and Goderich Gravel Road was built from Elginfield to Goderich. The contract price through Biddulph was \$4,000 a mile, which afterward had to be considerably increased.

When the separation came, the assets and liabilities of the United Counties were fully investigated and arbitrated on. The Township arbitrator was Francis Evans Cornish, then an able barrister of the City of London, and afterwards of the City of Winnipeg, where he died. The County of Huron appointed Mr. Wood, then an able lawyer and afterwards a member of the Government of the Province of Ontario. The third arbitrator was Mr. T. M. Daly, a distinguished lawyer who afterwards served for a number of years as member for one of the ridings of the County of Perth, and also held a portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet. The amount of county debt awarded against the Township of Biddulph was \$18,996, payable in three payments of \$6,332 each, with interest at the rate of 6% per annum, an enormous amount, under the conditions then existing. However, it was met by the people in a heroic and noble spirit, and the payments as they fell due were promptly met. In 1875 the Township received out of the John Sandfield Macdonald surplus distribution the sum of \$6,714, which was turned over to the County of Huron in full satisfaction of the balance of the Township's indebtedness to them, and thus freed the Township of indebtedness of any kind whatsoever, which position has been held religiously ever since. The only debenture indebtedness that the Township has since been in any way responsible for was \$30,000 in common with the rest of the County of Middlesex for the House of Refuge and Industrial Farm at Strathroy. The present Clerk as County Auditor, had the satisfaction of cancelling those debentures twenty years thereafter.

Public Improvements

The first public roadway was a blaze in the dense forest that covered the Township. Next a road was chopped for the ox team and pole jumper. The swamps and waterholes were made passable by corduroy. The water-runs, streams



ADAM KINGSLEY HODGINS, REEVE

and rivers were bridged by logs, and later by wood culverts and bridges. The western portion of the Township is traversed by the river Aux Sauble, which intersects the highways at a large number of points, thus necessitating a large number of bridges, and the Township can now boast that nearly all their bridges and culverts are of steel, cement, or stone, and all this

has been accomplished without selling a debenture or creating a debt. In 1911 over \$7,000 was expended in permanent improvements on the roads and bridges without creating a debt. Truly Biddulph people and municipal men of the day have shown a courageous spirit, and faith in themselves, their township, their country, and in the God of Heaven. They have handed down to the present generation an unmortgaged municipality second to none in the Province of Ontario, now served with good roads, steel bridges, telephones, rural mail routes, and railways, with electrical light and power, generated at the historic Falls of Niagara, well in sight. Surely such progress is wonderful. A great deal of this favorable condition is the result of the economical and careful manner in which the municipal councils in the early days of our municipal history conducted the affairs of the Township. As a result of their prudent and wise counsels we of to-day are in a position to keep abreast of every modern improvement, especially in further improving our highways, and in taking advantage of any Government proposal, such as rural mail delivery, hydro-electric power, specialists in agriculture, or any other innovation that spells progress.

Fertility of the Soil

The Township of Biddulph is purely an agricultural township. The quality of the soil is unsurpassed in the Dominion of Canada for either grain or mixed farming, being a rich clay loam, well adapted for almost any kind of crop. The system of farming has of late undergone what might be styled as revolution. From the earliest days down to recent years farmers raised little else than grain, particularly wheat. This they have largely abandoned, having been educated in the science of successful farming. While they still grow large quantities of grain, the coarser kinds are now fed on the farm, to hogs, cattle, and horses. The acreage of root crops and silo corn has

greatly increased, and taking it all together our system of farming has much improved. The Township feels quite elated at the prospect of having an expert in the science of agriculture located at Lucan, and expect to reap a rich benefit from such an appointment. There is certainly no municipality in the country where conditions are more favorable for such an advance.



R. T. RAYCRAFT, GRANTON

Nationality and Religion

In 1901 the census report gave the Township of Biddulph a population of 2,263, made up as follows:—Irish, 1,694; English, 415; Scotch, 129; and other nationalities, 25. In religion the inhabitants were recorded as: Roman Catholic, 625; Church of England, 735; Methodist, 631; Presbyterian, 259; Baptist, 11; and other denominations, 2.

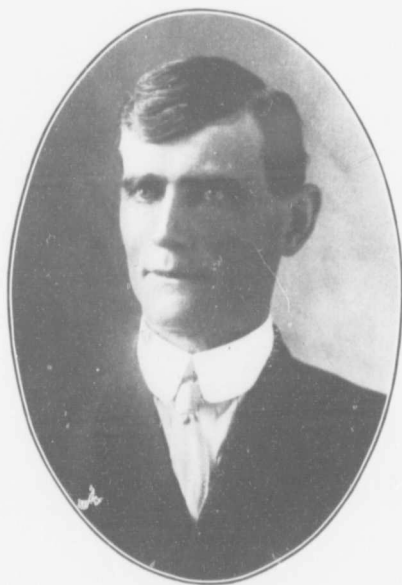
The full returns of the 1911 census are not yet available, but they show a decline in our population of 321, doubtless caused by removals to our great West, and to the cities and towns of Ontario. According to their religion, our population is divided about as follows:—Roman Catholic, 536; Church of England, 630; Methodist, 535; Presbyterian, 223; and other denominations, 18. These figures give the Church of England a small lead, with the Methodists and Roman Catholics nearly equal, and the Presbyterians holding their own proportionately.

Pioneer Days and Early Settlement

The settlement of Biddulph dates back to about the year 1830, when one Frederick Stover, a Quaker from Norwich, Connecticut, U. S., started what was known as the "Wilberforce" or "Colored Settlement," situated where the Village of Lucan now stands, and a little to the North-west of it. He bought from the Canada Company, which owned the whole Huron tract, 800 acres of land, at \$1.50 per acre, and settled thereon a colony of colored people composed largely of refugee slaves, who had broken away from their cruel taskmasters in the United States, and crossed the lines and for the first time in their lives breathed the pure air of Freedom, and thus Biddulph became to them "the Home of the Free." In 1834 the friends in Connecticut ceased to support the colony and school that they had established, and threw the colony on its own resources. Mrs. Bell, who settled on the London and Goderich road in 1832, died a centenarian in November, 1878. She was the last survivor of the Wilberforce colony. There are very few descendants of this colony now in either Biddulph or the Village of Lucan.

The pioneer settlers of the Township, outside of the Frederick Stover colored settlement, were principally emigrants from Ireland, with a small mixture of Scotch and English. The Irish settlers were chiefly from the County Tipperary, and in religion were for the most part Church of England and Roman Catholic.

In a short time the tide of immigration flowed in, and concessions six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven were settled by Irish. The rest of the Township east of the eleventh concession was peopled by a mixture of Irish from the County of Cork, and English and Scotch. But of all the pioneer band that braved the hardships and vicissitudes of the early settler, only a very few



JAMES RYDER, COUNCILLOR

remain. Mr. Thomas Collins, of Clandeboye, has reached the ninety-eighth year of his life, and is yet hale and hearty. Mr. Albert Beatson, now in the West, is well up in his nineties, and is still in good health. Last year Dennis Carty died a centenarian, and recently Mr. James Grant, of Granton, passed away at the

age of ninety-seven. Those early settlers were a noble people, and left to their country a valuable asset in what they accomplished by patience and perseverance and industry, and some of them lived to see what in earlier years would have seemed to them miraculous—the wireless telegraph, the telephone at every man's door, the country spanned north and south and east and west by railways, and electricity playing an important part on every hand, and every prospect of having the work of the farm performed by that agency in the near future.

One of the most noteworthy of the early settlers was James Hodgins, who became a Colonel in the Huron militia. He came to this country from Tipperary, Ireland, in 1832, and settled on lot 39, con. 3, where he died. He was one of the first settlers of Biddulph. In the rebellion of 1837-8 he commanded the Sixth Battalion of Huron militia and loyally served his Flag and his Sovereign. His son John, who afterwards for years was a member of the Biddulph Township Council, served under his father in the same regiment.

Adam Hodgins came from Tipperary, Ireland, in 1831, and was, if not the first, one of the first settlers. He chopped down the forest and made himself a home, in which he died in 1886. He was a member of a party that were engaged in the first survey of the Huron tract.

Mr. W. H. Ryan was one of the most prominent figures in the municipal history of the Township. He came from Ireland when a young man, with his father, Francis Ryan, and first settled on lot 32, con. 3, in 1835. In 1837-8 he too did loyal and yeoman service for his Queen and country in the Simcoe cavalry. He assisted in the survey of the Huron tract, which was at that time an almost unbroken forest. Mr. Ryan was noted far and wide for his large-hearted hospitality. He in countless cases rose from his bed at all hours of the night to assist and administer to the wants of some poor, tired and be-lated traveller. It appeared to be his meat and drink to help the needy. He served for many years as Reeve, both in Biddulph

and London Townships, and his name will long be remembered by the good people of both townships.

Mr. John Atkinson, commonly known as "Long John," came to Biddulph from Tipperary in 1837, and settled on lot 16, con. 4. He also served in the rebellion of 1837-8, under Colonel Radcliffe, at London and Adelaide village. He at one



NASSAU DAVIS, COUNCILLOR

time belonged to the British regular army, but owing to an accident disabling his wrist he retired from the service with regret. In 1866, at the time of the Fenian invasion, he promptly tendered his services to his Queen, and desired to go out to defend that flag that was so dear to his heart. He was Reeve of the Township for many years and also represented it in the

County Council of Huron with marked distinction. He taught Public School No. 2 for some years, and was Public School Inspector for a time. He also took the census and assessed the Township in 1840. The taxes for that year amounted to £18 15s. His pay for the service was 18s. 4d. He died in 1884. Mr. Atkinson was properly regarded as one of Biddulph's most honorable and ablest citizens.

A very prominent figure in the early history of the Township was Patrick Flanagan. He came to what was afterwards called the Village of Ireland in 1844, and built what was then called a tavern, on the London and Goderich road. This place became known as "Flanagan's Corners." Mr. Flanagan was proverbial for his large fund of Irish wit, and the one that would get the laugh on "Paddy," as he was called, had to get up early in the morning. He too served in the rebellion of 1837-8, and raised a company of volunteers for Captain Field which rendered distinguished service. He was a most hospitable man, and like his contemporary, Mr. W. H. Ryan, was noted for his large-hearted liberality and his many beneficent acts. His son, John, was Treasurer of the Township for over twenty years, and sterling honesty was his chief characteristic.

In 1837-8 the settlers of Biddulph, although enduring all the drawbacks, deprivations and vicissitudes incidental to early pioneer life, sent their full quota of volunteers to defend our flag and maintain the integrity of the Empire. Four out of every five of the settlers volunteered in the cause of the Loyalists, and the fifth remained at home to fell browse to keep the cattle of the volunteers from starving. In 1866, at the time of the Fenian invasion, the Township of Biddulph raised as fine and brave a company of volunteers as could be found in all Canada, known as the "Lucan Blazers," under the leadership of Captain John Frank and Lieutenant W. H. Atkinson. The latter inherited all the martial ardour of his noble father, "Long John" Atkinson. In matters of patriotism Biddulph responded to every call, and may justly be termed the Township of the patriotic and brave, as well as the Home of the Free.

Not only in the cause of Freedom and Patriotism has our Township stood to the front, but in the peaceful arts of husbandry it has won distinction. At the Centennial, held in Philadelphia in 1876, in competition with the whole world, two of our citizens, Mr. Samuel Langford and Mr. Philip Brooks, carried off the Gold Medals and First Prizes for long-wooled sheep.



CALEB RYAN, COUNCILLOR

If they had rendered such substantial and signal service to their country in some other calling they might have been knighted by their Sovereign.

In the early history of the Township there were fifteen places where intoxicating liquors were sold. To-day this is all changed, and through the many christianizing influences that

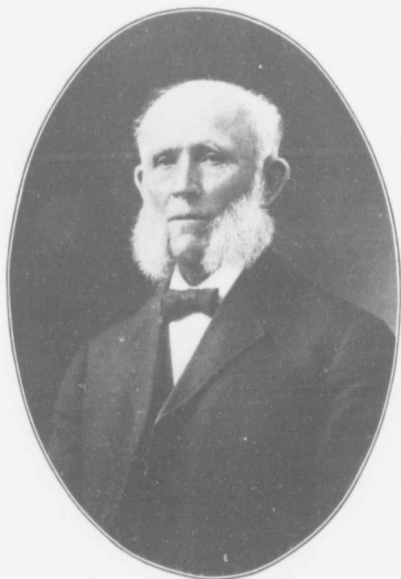
surround our homes this traffic is now well-nigh abolished. Our people may now claim that in the highest and best sense of the word we are a temperance people.

Toll Gates

Those relics of Feudal times and emblems of the Dark Ages—Toll-gates—were handed down to the Township as an heirloom from the County of Huron on the one hand, and from the Proof Line and St. Mary's Gravel Road Company on the other. The people never took kindly to having their liberties of ingress and egress hampered by locks and bars, and resolutely determined on their abolition at the first favorable opportunity. One of those obstructions, situated at Mooresville, on the London and Goderich Road, was abolished by the Council of 1882, of which W. D. Stanley was Reeve, S. R. Hodgins, Deputy-Reeve, and Wm. Turner, John Hodgins ("Johnny Stout") and P. J. Dewan, Councillors. There was also a gate at each side of the Village of Lucan. These were abolished in 1884 by the Council, of which the following were members: W. D. Stanley, Reeve; T. C. Hodgins, Deputy-Reeve, and Wm. Hooper, P. J. Dewan, and James Hodgins ("Dublin"), Councillors. These gates were a thorn in the side of many people, and especially of the Village of Lucan, to whom they were a considerable nuisance. The Village offered the Township \$150 as part compensation for their abolition. This was accepted by the Township and the gates were reduced to kindling wood, and this road made free of charge to the travelling public, we trust for all time.

The great struggle of the abolition of the Toll-gates was with the Proof Line and St. Mary's Gravel Road Company in 1885. Under the Council of that year—W. D. Stanley, Reeve; C. C. Hodgins, Deputy-Reeve, and P. J. Dewan, Wm. Hooper and Wm. Hodgins ("Aunt Betty's William"), Councillors—legal proceedings were taken against the Company to compel them to put their road in a proper state of repair or to throw

off their gates. Mr. Codey, C.E., of Glencoe, was appointed by the Court to make an examination of the road and report on its condition, which he did. The report was altogether adverse to the Company. He ordered them to put their road in proper repair or to remove their gates at once. The Company resisted this order and the matter went to Court. The late Judge Street



W. D. STANLEY, CLERK OF THE TOWNSHIP, 1912

was at this time Solicitor for the Company and appeared before the Court in that capacity. The late Judge William Elliott was on the Bench waiting to hear argument when, at the last moment, the Company threw up the sponge and signed an agreement to remove the gates forthwith. Our neighbors to

the south of us endured the locks and bars of this Company for a quarter of a century longer before they were able to kill the "fatted calf" and immortalize the event with jubilation, feasting and song.

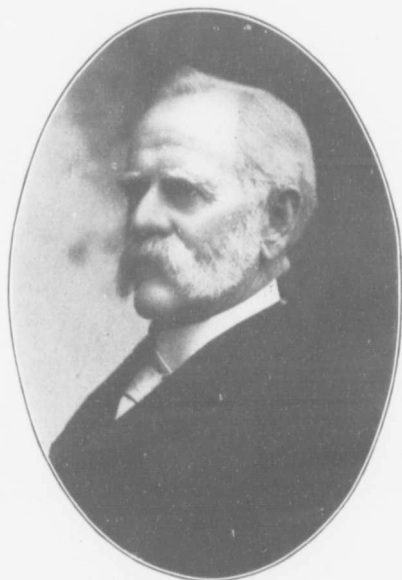
Freedom from Accidents on Public Roads

During the seventy years of the life of the Biddulph Council, the Township has been remarkably clear of accidents occurring on the highways. During that time there were only three cases of any note of damages to the person to pay. In 1882 Mrs. George Porte and Mr. James Dagg were driving on the road from Clandeboye to Lucan, and when near the Sauble bridge their horse became frightened at a pile of material laid on the side of the road to be used in rebuilding a culvert. The horse bolted and threw the occupants of the buggy over an embankment. Mrs. Porte had her leg broken and Mr. Dagg was also injured. Mrs. Porte accepted \$375 and Mr. Dagg \$75 in full compensation. In 1910 Wesley Stanley was hurt in a similar way, and \$100 settled his claim, making damages paid for injury to the person in the seventy years of municipal history totalling \$550, which it cannot but be said is extremely moderate.

Municipal Life and History

The Township of Biddulph was organized in January, 1842, with Colonel James Hodgins as District Councillor; Thos. Coursey, Clerk, and William Hodgins ("Big Billy"), Collector. The School Commissioners were James Porte, George Carter, Francis Ryan, William Grant, and John Atkinson. In the same year the first County Council of the United Counties, composed of one or two representatives from each Township, met in Goderich, with William Dunlop as appointed Warden and Daniel Lizars acting Clerk. Colonel Hodgins continued to represent the Township in the County Council many years. In 1850 Colonel Hodgins was chosen Reeve. In 1851 Mr. W. H. Ryan was elected Reeve, and in 1853 Mr. John

Atkinson ("Long John") succeeded to the position. In 1856 Mr. Thomas Hodgins ("Dublin") became Reeve, and in that year the Township was advanced by the County Council of Huron to the designation of a first-class Township, which meant an increased County rate.



JOHN FOX, TREASURER

In 1884 the present Clerk, W. D. Stanley, was elected Warden of the County of Middlesex by a unanimous vote. He had the distinguished honor of being the first Warden Biddulph ever had in either Huron or Middlesex. In 1896 Mr. C. C. Hodgins was elected Warden, and in 1912 the present Reeve, Mr. A. K. Hodgins, was practically elected to

that position. He was a tie with Mr. Buttery, of Strathroy, but lost by a casting vote.

The following is a partial list of the Municipal Councils and their officers since the Township was first organized as a municipality:—

1842—Colonel James Hodgins, commonly known as "Big Jim," was the first District Councillor. Thomas Coursey, Clerk. William Hodgins ("Big Billy"), Assessor. Thomas Hodgins ("Dublin"), Collector. School Commissioners: James Porte, George Carter, Francis Ryan, Wm. Grant and John Atkinson.

1843—Nominations were held at the house of James Porte. The accounts of the previous year were passed. The following officers were appointed: Clerk, Thomas Coursey; Assessor, Wm. Hodgins; Wardens, John Coursey, Patrick Mooney, and John Hodgins. The amount raised in tax was £24 16s. 3d.

1844—Clerk, Colonel Hodgins; Collector, W. H. Ryan; Assessor, Wm. Hodgins ("Big Billy"). Samuel Langford, Wm. Morgan and John Lewis were appointed Poundkeepers.

1845—Clerk, Colonel Hodgins; Collector, W. H. Ryan; Assessor, Wm. Hodgins.

1846—Nominations were held at the house of Alexander McFalls, and the same officers were reappointed.

1847—Clerk, John Atkinson; Assessor, William Hodgins; Collector, W. H. Ryan.

1848—The nomination meeting was held at the tavern of Mr. George Hodgins, commonly known as "Tavern George." Col. Hodgins was appointed Clerk; Robert Young, Assessor; and W. H. Ryan, Collector.

1849—Colonel James Hodgins was still District Councillor. Clerk, W. H. Ryan; Collector, William Hodgins; Assessor, Patrick Ryder.

1850—The Council this year was constituted according to the Municipal Institutions Act, an act that with slight modifica-



ROBERT HENRY RADCLIFFE, ASSESSOR

tions continues to this day. The nomination was held at "Tavern George" Hodgins'. Mr. James Porte was Returning Officer. The following were elected: Reeve, Colonel James Hodgins; Councillors, George Carter, Thomas W. Stanley,

John Coursey, Thomas Hodgins ("Dublin") and James Porte.
For several years following the records are very incomplete.

1851 and 1852—W. H. Ryan was Reeve.

1853 and 1854—John Atkinson, Reeve.

1855—John Hodgins, Reeve.

1856—Thomas Hodgins ("Dublin"), Reeve.

1857—Reeve, Thomas Hodgins ; Clerk, William Porte.

1858—Reeve, H. B. Hodgins ; Clerk, William Porte.

1859—Reeve, H. B. Hodgins ; Deputy-Reeve, B. Stanley ;
Clerk, William Porte.

1860 and 1861—Reeve, H. B. Hodgins ; Clerk, William
Porte.

1862—Reeve, H. B. Hodgins ; Councillors, John McFalls,
Timothy Toohey, John McLaughlin, and John Hodgins
("Stout") ; Clerk, William Porte.

1863—Reeve, H. B. Hodgins ; Councillors : R. H. O'Neil,
John McFalls, Timothy Toohey, and Charles Gowan.

1864—Reeve, R. H. O'Neil ; Councillors : John McFalls,
Bernard Stanley, Timothy Toohey, and Charles Gowan.

1865—Reeve, R. H. O'Neil ; Deputy-Reeve, John McFalls ;
Councillors : Bernard Stanley, Timothy Toohey, and Charles
Gowan.

1866—Reeve, R. H. O'Neil ; Councillors : Thos. Hodgins
("Dublin"), B. Stanley, T. Toohey, and C. Gowan.

1867—Reeve, R. H. O'Neil; Councillors: B. Stanley, T. Toohey, John Hodgins, Thomas Hodgins; Clerk, Joshua Thompson.

1868—Reeve, R. H. O'Neil; Deputy-Reeve, John Hodgins
Councillors: Wm. Armitage, Wm. Porte, and Wm. Toohey.



RICHARD COURSEY, COLLECTOR

1869—Reeve, R. H. O'Neil; Deputy-Reeve, John Hodgins; Councillors: T. Murdock, John Dagg, and Benj. Blackwell.

1870—Same as 1869.

1871—Reeve, R. H. O'Neil ; Deputy-Reeve, John Hodgins ;
Councillors : Isaac Garrett, John Dagg, and Martin Collison.

1872 and 1873—Reeve, John Hodgins ; Deputy-Reeve,
John Dagg ; Councillors : M. Collison, I. Garrett, and Thomas
Stanley ; Clerk, Hiram Hodgins.

1874—Reeve, J. Hodgins ; Deputy-Reeve, J. Dagg ; Coun-
cillors : I. Garrett, M. Collison, and James Hodgins ("Dublin").

1875—Reeve, John Hodgins ; Deputy-Reeve, John Dagg ;
Councillors : James Hodgins, M. Collison, and W. D. Stanley.

1876—Reeve, John Hodgins ; Deputy-Reeve, John Dagg ;
Councillors : S. Hodgins, Martin Collison, and W. D. Stanley.

1877 and 1878—Reeve, W. H. Ryan ; Deputy-Reeve,
W. D. Stanley ; Councillors : S. R. Hodgins, P. J. Dewan, and
Isaac Hodgins.

1879 and 1880—Reeve, W. H. Ryan ; Deputy-Reeve, W.
D. Stanley ; Councillors, S. R. Hodgins, John Hodgins ("Stout"),
and P. J. Dewan.

1881 and 1882—Reeve, W. D. Stanley ; Deputy-Reeve, S.
H Hodgins ; Councillors, John Hodgins, P. J. Dewan, and
William Turner.

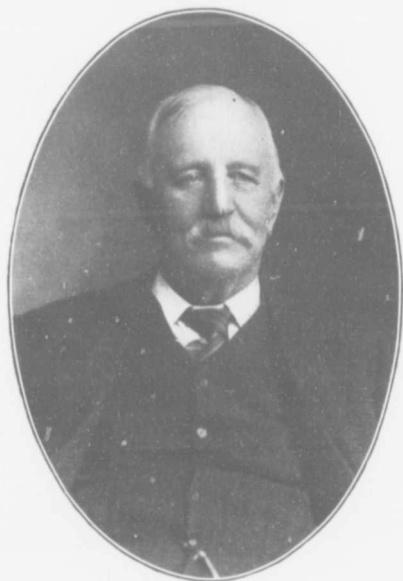
1883—Reeve, W. D. Stanley ; Deputy-Reeve, W. Turner ;
Councillors : James Carter, Wm. Richardson, and P. J. Dewan.

1884—Reeve, W. D. Stanley ; Deputy-Reeve, T. C. Hodg-
ins ; Councillors : James Hodgins, Wm. Richardson, and P. J.
Dewan.

1885—Reeve, W. D. Stanley ; Deputy-Reeve, C. C. Hodg-
ins ; Councillors : William Hooper, William Hodgins, and P.
J. Dewan.

1886—Reeve, W. D. Stanley ; Deputy-Reeve, C. C. Hodgins ; Councillors : Wm. Hooper, P. J. Dewan, and Francis Davis.

1887—Reeve, C. C. Hodgins ; Deputy-Reeve, P. J. Dewan , Councillors : Albert Beatson, S. H. Hodgins, and F. Davis.



EDMUND MEREDITH, SOLICITOR

1888, 1889 and 1890—Reeve, C. C. Hodgins ; Deputy-Reeve, S. H. Hodgins ; Councillors : F. Davis, Wm. McGee and A. Beatson.

1891—Reeve, C. C. Hodgins ; Deputy-Reeve, T. C. Hodgins ; Councillors : A. Beatson, James Toohey, and A. K. Hodgins.

1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896—Reeve, C. C. Hodgins ; Deputy-Reeve, A. K. Hodgins ; Councillors : John Abbott, J. Toohey, and George Westman.

1897—Reeve, A. K. Hodgins ; Deputy-Reeve, George Westman ; Councillors : John Abbott, Francis A. Ryan, and James Toohey.

1898—Reeve, A. K. Hodgins ; Deputy-Reeve, George Westman ; Councillors : F. A. Ryan, Thomas Armitage, and James Toohey.

1899—Reeve, A. K. Hodgins ; Councillors : Thos. Armitage, George Westman, James Toohey, and F. A. Ryan.

1900—Reeve, A. K. Hodgins ; Councillors : F. A. Ryan, James Toohey, George Westman, and James B. Bryan.

1901—Reeve, S. H. Hodgins ; Councillors : F. A. Ryan, James Toohey, Thomas Armitage, and J. B. Bryan.

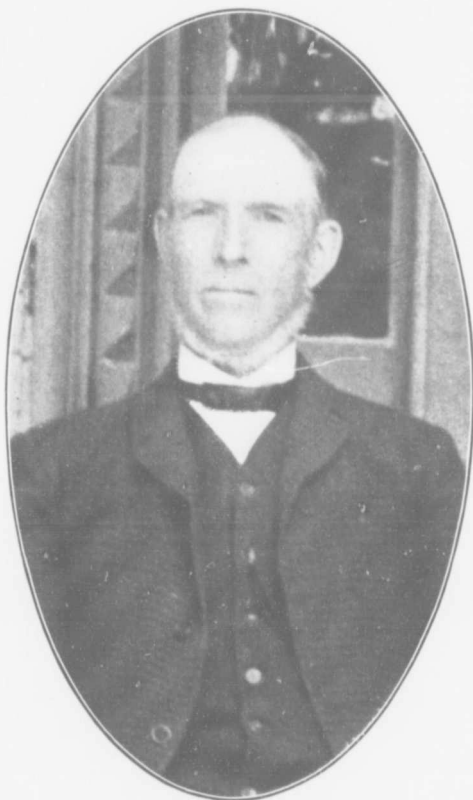
1902—Reeve, George Westman ; Councillors : F. A. Ryan, James Toohey, Thomas Armitage, and J. B. Bryan.

1903—Reeve, James Toohey ; Councillors : F. A. Ryan, J. B. Bryan, Thomas Armitage, and R. D. Stanley.

1904—Reeve, F. A. Ryan ; Councillors : T. Armitage, J. B. Bryan, R. D. Stanley, and Michael Breen.

1905 and 1906—Reeve, F. A. Ryan ; Councillors : Wm. Lewis, Thos. Armitage, M. Breen, and Richard T. Raycraft.

1907—Reeve, F. A. Ryan ; Councillors : A. K. Hodgins, M. Breen, Charles McMahan, and J. B. Bryan.



WM. H. RYAN, REEVE FOR MANY YEARS

1908—Reeve, J. B. Bryan; Councillors: A. K. Hodgins, C. McMahon, Thomas Armitage, and R. T. Raycraft.

1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912—Reeve, A. K. Hodgins; Councillors: Caleb Ryan, Nassau Davis, R. T. Raycraft, and James Ryder. The Officers of the Council for 1912 are: Clerk, W. D. Stanley; Assessor, R. H. Radcliffe; Collector, Richard Coursey; Treasurer, John Fox; Auditors, Patrick Breen, T. H. Coursey, and Michael Blake; Solicitor, Edmund Meredith, K.C.; Medical Health Officer, Dr. C. A. Lang.

Length of Service

In regard to length of service as a member of the Biddulph Council Board, the present Reeve, Mr. A. K. Hodgins, heads the list with a term of sixteen years. C. C. Hodgins served at the Council table for twelve years. W. D. Stanley was a member of the Council for twelve years; P. J. Dewan for eleven years; James Toohey for thirteen years; F. A. Ryan for eleven years; W. H. Ryan for about ten years; John Hodgins for about ten years; Geo. Westman for ten years; R. H. O'Neil for nine years; Henry Burke Hodgins for six years, and many others for nearly as long.

For the Clerkship the present occupant heads the list with a servitude of over twenty-five years. This, with twelve years as a member of the Board, makes in all over thirty-seven years of continuous service. Hiram Hodgins was Clerk for fifteen years; William Porte for nine years. James Porte was Clerk for a number of years, and also was a member of the Council for a time. Joshua Thompson held the position for a few years.

Mr. E. Meredith, K.C., of the City of London, a criminal lawyer with few equals in Ontario, as well as an authority on Municipal Law, has been the legal adviser of the Township for more than forty years, and during that time, by following his advice, the Township has never had a verdict recorded against it.

Other public servants with long terms of service include Dr. H. Lang as Medical Health Officer for twenty-five years ; Mr. John Fox as Treasurer for twenty-one years ; Mr. John Flanagan as Treasurer for twenty years ; Mr. Jeremiah Lewis as Assessor for twenty years ; Mr. G. W. Hogins as Collector, and Mr. W. J. Smyth as Assessor for several years.

The Village of Granton

The Village of Granton is situated on the Grand Trunk Railway, in the eastern part of the Township of Biddulph. Granton proper lies north of the railway, and the Village of Awmik on the south. These two villages are now merged into one, under the title of the Police Village of Granton.

Surveys of parts of farm lots No. 24, Con. 12, owned by the late James Grant, J. P.; No. 24, Con. 13, owned by the late Alexander Grant; No. 25, Con. 12, owned by the late Charles Foreman, and No. 25, Con. 13, owned by the late William Leavitt, were made by Alexander Niven, P. L. S., and registered in the Registry Office nearly fifty years ago. There was great difficulty found in securing a name for the Village. Those living on one side of the railway wanted it one name and those on the other side wanted it another. The above property-owners discussed the matter of the name at great length, but could come to no decision. At length the Grant brothers decided to perpetuate their name and registered their plans as the "Village of Granton." This gave mortal offence to the property-owners south of the railway, and as they could not utilize their own name as the Grant brothers had done, they selected the distinctive if not euphonious name of "Awmik," which is said to be the Indian name for Beaver. Perhaps owing to the scarcity of that animal in the vicinity this name fell into disuse.

The first store of the Village was built by one James Harrison. Next came the general stores of James S. Hodgins and C. M. Webb, Sr., who now lives in Toronto. James McIntosh, a cripple, ran a small store for a time in the early days.

The first tavern was built by James Armitage, and immediately sold to "Jimmy" McIntyre, who is still living in the City of Toronto. The next tavern was built by Samuel Hodgins, and still stands, but not as a place where intoxicating liquors are sold, but as a Temperance House. In the early days every tavern, store or Shop sold strong drink, but all this is now changed. The people of the Village and of No. 5 Division of the Township by an 80% vote sounded the death-knell of this traffic.

Granton is situated in the centre of one of the very best farming districts in the Province of Ontario, and in it a very large amount of business is transacted. The sidewalks are of a permanent character, being almost altogether granolithic. The streets are lighted by acetylene gas, which will in the near future be replaced by electricity. The whole village, with only two exceptions, signed a petition to the Hydro-Electric Commission, praying for Niagara Power to be transmitted to the Village, and received the warmest assurances that their petition would be answered at an early date.

Family Names of Early Settlers

The following are names of some of the families that settled in Biddulph between 1830 and 1840:— Abbott; Atkinson, a number of families; Armitage; Brooks; Bennett; Blackwell; Benn; Carter, a number of families; Coursey; Collison; Cooper; Casey; Cain; Collins; Culbert; Cobleigh; Carroll; Carrigan; Carty; Cameron; Davis; Dewan; Dagg; Dobbs; Donnelly; Dearness; Foreman; Guilfoyle; Glavin; Grace; Grant; Garrett; Gowan; a great number of families of Hodgins; Haskett; Hogan; Hennessey; Harlton; Heenan; Harrigan; Jameson; Jermyn; Kelly; Kennedy; Langford; Lewis; Lamphier; Little; Meagher; McRoberts; McIlhargey; McGee; McLaughlin; Mitchell; Mackay; McFalls; McMahan; McIntosh; Nangle; O'Shea; Powe; Parr; Quigley; Ryan, a number of families; Ryder; Stanley; Revington; Smyth; Sceli; Sul-

livan; Saddlier; Thompson; Turner; Toohey; Westman; Wilson; Whiteford; Whelihan; Whalen; and others. Of the above pioneers only a very few survive.

Township Hall

A Detachment of the Salvation Army came to Lucan, December 10, 1883, with Captain Happy Tom and Captain Bill in charge.

In 1884 they built and opened what was designated the Salvation Army Barracks. The building had a capacity of seating 400 people. About this time the Biddulph Township Council was considering the propriety of securing a Council Chamber of their own. Previous to this time the Council were migratory, holding their meetings at Mooresville, Granton, and for the most part at Clandeboye. This moving about was very unsatisfactory, so the Council thought they would end the matter at the first opportunity. This opportunity came in 1891, when the Army offered their barracks for sale. There were many offered to buy this property, but the Army selected the Biddulph Council as their choice. The deal was closed on the 12th day of March, 1891, for \$350, and the Council has had a permanent place for their meetings ever since. This Township Hall is now estimated to be good value for \$1,200 or \$1,500.

IT is the intention of the writer of the foregoing sketch, to continue the same in the near future, by writing up the Industrial, Educational, and Church-Life of the Township, from the first settlement to the present time, and to refer to many of our sons and daughters who have distinguished themselves in some of the most important positions of honor and trust in this and other countries.

CONSOLIDATED

BY-LAWS

—OF THE—

TOWNSHIP

—OF—

BIDDULPH

Passed March 18th, 1912

W. D. STANLEY,

Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS,

Reeve.

COUNCILLORS

Caleb Ryan,

James Ryder,

Nassau Davis,

R. T. Raycraft.

Consolidated By-laws of the Township of Biddulph Passed March 18th, 1912

By-law No. 5 of 1912

For to regulate the proceedings of the Council.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph, and it is hereby enacted, as follows:

1.—The Council shall meet on the first Monday in each month, in the Township Hall, Village of Lucan, at 10 o'clock a.m. unless otherwise ordered, or unless such Monday be a Public Holiday, or the Monday on which the County Council meets, in which case the meeting will be held on on the proceeding Friday.

2.—Whenever a meeting is required for special business it shall be lawful for the Reeve, Clerk or a majority of the Council to call the same.

3.—The following shall be the order of business:

- 1—Reading minutes of past meeting.
- 2—Reading communications.
- 3—Reading of accounts and considering the same.
- 4—Hearing deputations.
- 5—New business.

4.—That in case the Reeve is not present and a quorum present, they shall elect one of themselves as chairman.

5.—If there are no quorum present for one hour after the time for meeting, the Council will then stand adjourned to next meeting day.

6.—That on a Division of the Council on any resolution the Clerk shall record the yeas and nays, for or against the resolution.

7.—That each Councillor or Commissioner shall hand in his account of expenditure in his Division before 12 o'clock, noon, and all accounts chargeable to the general funds, must be submitted before 2 o'clock p.m. at each meeting, otherwise the consideration thereof may be deferred until next meeting.

8.—And be it still further enacted that this by-law came into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, Reeve.

By-law No. 5 of 1912 was duly passed on the 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

By-Law No. 6 of 1912

To Divide the Township into Polling Sub-Divisions. 3 Edw. 7th, Chap. 19, Sec. 535, Sub-Sec. 2.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph, and it is hereby enacted; That the following shall be the Polling Sub-Divisions in the Township of Biddulph:

Polling Sub-Division No. 1

Shall comprise and consist of Concession No. 1, from the South Boundary to and include Lot number 27. Concessions 2 and 3 from said South Boundary to and include Lot number 25. Concessions 4 and 5 from said South Boundary to and include Lot number 24, and North and South of the Loadon Road from Lot number 1, to the Corporation of the Village of Lucan, and from the Corporation of the said Village to the South Boundary at Elginfield, and Lots numbered 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 36 and 37 on Concession number 6, and Lots 31, 32 and 33, Concession number 7, and all South of the Centre Sideroad, in the Village of Ireland or Clandeboye.

Polling Sub-Division No. 2

Shall be composed of and comprise Concession number 1, from North Boundary, to and include Lot number 25; Concessions 2 and 3 from the North Boundary to and include Lot number 24, and all of the Village of Ireland, or Clandeboye, North of the Centre Sideroad.

Polling Sub-Division No. 3

Shall be composed of and comprise Concession number 4, from and including Lot number 5, and Concession number 5 from and including Lot number 7 to and including Lots number 24 on the 4th and 5th Concessions; Concession number 6, from and including Lot number 9 to and include Lot number 22, and Lots numbered 5, 6, 7 and 8 on the North Boundary.

Polling Sub-Division No. 4

To be composed of and comprise Concession number 7 from Lot number 11, inclusive to and include Lot number 30; Concessions 8 and 9 from Lot number 13 to Lot number 33, inclusive; Concession number 10, from and include Lot number 17 to Lot number 32, inclusive; Lots numbered from and include 1 to Lot 7, South Boundary; Lots numbered from 9 to number 15, inclusive, on the North Boundary, and Lots numbered 23, 24, 25 and 26, Concession number 6.

Polling Sub-Division No. 5

Shall be composed of and comprise all the Lots numbered on Concessions 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, Lots 16 to 31, inclusive, on the North Boundary, and lots numbered 8 to 21, inclusive, on the South Boundary, and all of the Police Village of Granton.

And be it still further enacted, that this By-Law shall come into full force, virtue and effect, after the passing hereof, and that all By-Laws heretofore passed inconsistent with this By-law are hereby repealed.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, REEVE.

The above By-law was duly passed this 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

By-Law No. 7 of 1912

To provide for the performance of Statute Labor in the Township of Biddulph and levying the same. 4 Edw. 7th, Chap. 25, 1904, Sub-
Sec. 1 of section 9; 3 Edw. 7, Chap. 19, Sec. 561.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph, and it is hereby enacted, as follows:

1.—That every person assessed on the Assessment Roll, shall if his property assessed at not more than \$200 be liable to perform 1 day labor.

If assessed at more than \$200 and not more than \$300 to 2 days labor.

If assessed at more than \$300 and not more than \$400 to 3 days labor

If assessed at more than \$400 and not more than \$500 to 4 days labor

If assessed at more than \$500 and not more than \$600 to 5 days labor

If assessed at more than \$600 and not more than \$700 to 6 days labor

If assessed at more than \$700 and not more than \$800 to 7 days labor

And for every additional \$800 to or any part thereof to one additional day, provided that no 50 acres of land shall have more than four days, nor 100 acres more than seven days work.

2.—That any person or persons liable under this By-law for the performance of Statute Labor, may commute the same on payment to the Pathmaster appointed in his Division the sum of eighty-five cents per day for each day's labor that he is entitled to perform, if paid previous to the time work was to be performed, otherwise the work must faithfully be performed, or if returned to the Clerk as being unperformed, he shall place the same on the Collectors' Roll for collection at One Dollar per day.

3.—It shall be the duty of Pathmasters after receiving notice of their appointment, from the Clerk or otherwise, to take and subscribe

the Declaration of Office; And he shall give to the persons liable to perform statute labor at least two days notice of the time and place, when and where the labor is to commence; And shall at all times during his term of office, so far as he has power to do so, to keep in good repair the Highways in his Division, and expend faithfully and to the best of his ability all statute labor and all monies received by him in lieu of statute labor.

And that the Statute Labor shall be performed between the 20th day of May and the 15th day of July in each year.

4.—That twenty-seven cubic feet of gravel shall be a statute labor load, and if any person draws more than twenty-seven cubic feet in a load, the Roadmaster shall give him credit, in time, for the excess, and if a team draws less than the standard load, he shall only get credit for what he draws. The loads to be measured in every case at the dump.

The Roadmaster can dismiss any person not faithfully performing his labor, and return the number of days unperformed to the township Clerk to be placed on the Collectors' Roll.

5.—It shall be the duty of every Pathmaster to keep the roads in his Division open in winter with Statute Labor, and under the Municipal Act he has full power to do so, and to allow them credit on their next statute labor list for such work and give a certificate for statute labor performed.

6.—It shall be the duty of the Pathmaster to make a correct return to the Clerk, on or before the First day of August in each year, of all statute labor performed and any statute labor unperformed. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to levy the unperformed labor on the Collectors' Roll for that year at One Dollar a day. And the Pathmaster shall make a return to the Clerk on his road list of all monies received by him for commutation of statute labor and how the same was expended and to whom paid.

7.—That the Pathmaster may direct any person to bring such tools, implements, team, cart or waggon, with gravel-box thereon, capable of holding twenty-seven cubic feet of gravel, if the person is possessed of the same. But in case he should not be able to provide the necessary tools, team or gravel-box for the faithful performance of his statute labor, he shall commute the same at eighty-five cents per day, if paid at or before the time work was to commence, otherwise the labor shall be returned and levied on the Collectors' Roll at One Dollar a day.

8.—The statute labor shall be performed in the Division in which the lands liable therefor is situated.

9.—A Pathmaster is not exempt from his own labor, but will be allowed for every day he is superintending on the road, and one day for warning out the parties in his division and one day for making a return of the number of loads of gravel drew, which he shall place on his Road List, and from whose gravel pit; and shall make a declaration to the same if required.

10.—A days labor shall consist of eight hours, exclusive of the time going and coming. The work of a team and driver, with wagon, plow or scraper, shall count three days.

11.—The Township Clerk shall furnish each Pathmaster with his list on or before the First Day of June in each year, with the names of each ratepayer in his Division, and the number of days each has to perform.

12.—That the Council of the Township of Biddulph will pay ten cents per twenty-seven cubic feet for good gravel, to be measured on the road where delivered, providing there is no damages levied or demanded from the Council by the owner, and if the owner of the gravel pit should work in the pit when the gravel is drawing, providing there at least six teams drawing, he shall be entitled to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per day, to be a charge against the Township Division for which the gravel is drew. If there are less than six teams drawing he shall receive proportionately less.

And be it still further enacted, that this By-law came into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof, and all By-laws inconsistent with this By-law heretofore passed is hereby repealed.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, Reeve.

The above By-law No. 7 was duly passed this 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

By-law No. 8 of 1912

For the Commuting of Statute Labor in Granton and Clandeboye.
3 Edw. 7th, Chap. 18, Sec. 112, Sub-Sec. 10 and Chap. 19, Sec. 561.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph and it is hereby enacted.

1.—That the statute labor levied in the Police Village of Granton and the Village of Clandeboye, shall be commuted and paid at the rate of eighty-five cents for each day so levied and if not paid within four days after demand for the same has been made by the person appointed to collect the same, such labor may be returned to the Clerk to be placed on the Collector's Roll at the rate of one dollar a day for each day.

2.—And it is hereby enacted that the statute labor commuted or levied in the Police Village of Granton shall be paid to the credit of the Trustees of the said Police Village, when collected; to be expended on their streets and highways for the improving and repairing of the same and for no other purpose.

3.—And be it still further enacted, that the Trustees of said Police Village, may in their discretion put on the statute labor lists for the Village the names of any man or men between the ages of 21 and 60, not otherwise assessed, one day statute labor at eighty-five cents, and any person who refuses or neglects to pay the same within four days after demand is made for the same, shall on conviction before a Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction be liable to a fine of Two Dollars and costs, and if not forthwith paid, may be committed to the common jail of the County of Middlesex for a period not exceeding ten days at the discretion of the convicting justice.

And be it still further enacted, that this By-law come into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof, and that all By-laws heretofore passed is hereby repealed.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, Reeve.

By-law No. 5 of 1912 was duly passed on the 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

By-Law No. 9 of 1912

A By-law for procuring Road Material. 3 Edw. 7th, Chap. 19, Sec. 646 and "a" "b" "c" of Sub-Sec 10, 8 Edw. 7th, Chap. 48, Sec. 22.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph and it is hereby enacted, as follows:

1.—That it shall be lawful for the Council or any of their duly authorized Road Commissioners or Pathmasters to enter on any farm lands (except Orchards or the premises immediately surrounding Dwelling Houses or Out Buildings) for the purpose of searching for and taking such stone, gravel, sand or other material within the Township of Biddulph as may be necessary for keeping in repair or improving any road or highway, bridges or culverts within the municipality.

2.—The right of entry on such lands as well as the price or damage to be paid for such material or damage, shall, if not agreed upon by the parties concerned and ratified by the Council, shall be settled by arbitration, under the provisions of the Municipal Institution Act.

3.—It shall be lawful to enter the lands of an adjoining municipality with the consent of the Council thereof, expressed by resolution, to take gravel, stone, sand or other material for the making and repairing of the said roads, highways, bridges or culverts. But no such material shall be taken unless the price of such material or damage, if any, has been first settled between the parties interested, or settled by arbitration, as provided by the Municipal Institutions Act.

4.—It shall be lawful to pass over the lands of any person lying between the road or highway, and any such stone, gravel, sand or other material; provided that before so doing the Corporation shall pay the owner of such lands, such compensation as may be agreed upon or determined by arbitration under the provisions of this Act.

And that in the case of an arbitration the Township Assessor for that year shall be the arbitrator for the township.

And be it still further enacted, that this By-law come into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof, and that all By-laws heretofore passed inconsistent with this By-law is hereby repealed.

The above By-law was duly passed this 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, REEVE.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

By-Law No. 10 of 1912

To define and describe what shall be a Lawful Line or Division Fence in the Township of Biddulph.

Be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph, and it is hereby enacted by virtue of the Municipal Institutions Act of the Province of Ontario, 3 Edw VII, Chap. 19, Sec. 545, that from and after the passing of this By-law the following shall constitute a Lawful Division Fence in the Township of Biddulph.

1—Rail fences to be built of good sound rails at least 4 ft. 10 in. high, with an angle not less than 2 ft. 6 in. from the centre to outside corner, and with no greater space between the rails for the first 2 feet from the ground than 5 inches and above that height to have no greater space than 8 inches.

2—Lumber fences to be supported on posts not more than 7 feet apart, posts to be at least 5 inches on top end and 3 feet in the ground, with spaces for the first 2 feet to be not more than 5 inches, and for above that height to be not more than 7 inches. Fence to be at least 58 inches high.

3—Woven wire fences to be constructed of not less than 8 No. 9 galvanized wire for the horizontal wires and not more than No. 12 for the vertical or perpendicular wires.

The first wire to be not more than 3 inches from the ground,

The First space to be not more than 3-inches

The Second space to be not more than 4-inches

The Third space to be not more than 5-inches

The Fourth space to be not more than 6-inches

The Fifth space to be not more than 8-inches

The Sixth space to be not more than 10-inches

The Seventh space to be not more than 10-inches

There shall be a barbed wire on top not more than 8-inches from the last or eighth smooth wire.

The perpendicular or verticle wires to be woven not more than 14 inches apart, or if No. 9 is used the verticle wires may be 22-in. apart.

Wooden slats may be used instead of No. 9 or No. 12 wires and attached 4-feet apart.

The corner posts to be properly anchored 4-feet deep in the ground, and the other posts to be at least 3-feet in the ground and to be at least 5-inches in diameter on the small end, except corner posts which shall be at least 7-inches on small end.

The posts to be not more than 33-feet apart, the fence web to be properly stretched and stapled to every post with suitable staples at every bearing, the fence to be at least 54-inches high from the first wire.

If a Barb Wire is not used the fence shall be composed of at least 9 No. 9 wires and the top space to be 10-inches, and the fence to be 50-inches high from the first wire.

4.—The use of Barb Wire in a Division Line Fence is strictly prohibited, save and except the top wire as provided for in clause 3, such wire must be properly stretched and stapled to every post.

5.—The proportion of costs to be borne by the interested parties in the construction of a Division Line Fence, if not mutually agreed on, shall be determined by the Fence Viewers as provided by the "Line Fences Act" 3 Edw. 7, Chap. 19, Sec. 545.

6.—And be it still further enacted that By-law No. 102, passed July 2nd, 1895, and all amendments thereto are hereby repealed.

7.—And be it still further enacted that this By-law come into full force, virtue, and effect after the passing hereof.



By-law No. 11 of 1912

A By-law to Prevent the Spread of Noxious Weeds and to Appoint an Inspector to enforce the carrying out of the Act relating to the spread of Noxious Weeds. R. S. O., Chap. 279, Sec. 3, Sub-Sec. 2; also 1903, Chap. 19, Sub-Sec. 4 of Sec. 547, Sub-Sec. 2, and amendments to the said Acts.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph and it is hereby enacted.

1.—That Robert H. Radcliffe is hereby appointed as Inspector for the Township of Biddulph for the purpose of enforcing and carrying out the provisions of said Acts and amendments thereto.

2.—It shall be his duty on complaint being made to him by any land owner, tenant or occupant in the said Township complaining that any owner or occupant of land or on non-resident lands noxious weeds such as—Canada Thistles, Ox-eye Daisy, Wild Oats, Ragweed, Burdock, or any other noxious weeds are allowed to grow, to make an investigation, and to take such means as the Act provides, to have the same so often each year as is sufficient cut down and destroyed, so as to prevent the ripening of their seed; provided that such cutting or destruction does not involve the destruction of the growing crop of grain.

3.—It shall be the duty of the Inspector to give or cause to be given, notice in writing to the owner or occupant of any land within the

municipality, whereon the said noxious weeds are growing and in danger of going to seed (or to a Railway Company the nearest Station Master), requiring him or her to cause the same to be cut down or destroyed within ten days from the service of the notice, and the notice may be given whenever there is occasion or the case may require it to prevent the seed ripening. In the case of non-resident lands it shall not be necessary to give any notice before proceeding to cut down or destroy the same.

4—In case such owner or occupant of land (or in the case of a Railway the Station Master) upon whom notice has been served, refuses or neglect to cut down or destroy all or any of the said noxious weeds within the said ten days, the Inspector shall enter upon the land and cause such weeds to be cut down or destroyed, with as little damage to growing crops as may be, and he shall not be liable to be sued therefor.

5—The Inspector, instead of entering upon the land and causing such weeds to be cut down or destroyed, may lay an information before any J. P., as to such refusal or neglect, and such owner or occupant shall upon conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$20.00 for every such offence.

6—The inspector shall keep an accurate account of the expense incurred by him in carrying out the provisions of the said Acts and this By-law, with respect to each parcel of land entered upon, and shall deliver a statement of such expenses, describing the land entered upon and verified by oath to the owner or occupant of resident lands requiring him to pay the amount.

7—If any owner or occupant of land liable under the provisions of this Act, deem such expense excessive, an appeal may be made to the Council, if made within thirty days after delivery of such statement, and the said Council shall determine the matter in dispute.

8—In case the owner or occupant of resident land refuses or neglects to pay the same within thirty days after such request for payment; the said Council is hereby authorized to pay the same out of the general purpose fund of said municipality and instruct the Clerk to place all such sums so paid on the Collector's Roll of the municipality against the lands described in the statement of the Inspector, and to be collected in the same way as other taxes imposed by By-laws of the municipality. Costs incurred on non-resident lands in the carrying out of the said Act, and this By-law shall be levied on the Collector's Roll in the same manner as on resident lands.

9—It shall be the duty of the several Pathmasters appointed in the

Township of Biddulph to cause all noxious weeds that may grow on the Public Highways in their respective road division to be cut and destroyed before ripening or going to seed, and to have the same done with ordinary statute labor. Act of 1903, page 223, Sec. 2; and where any Pathmaster refuses or neglects to cut said noxious weeds before ripening or going to seed; the Inspector shall if the matter is brought to his notice, notify the Council at once of such dire action of duty.

19—The Inspector shall be entitled to two dollars and fifty cents a day for actual services, together with his necessary expenses.

And be it still further enacted, that this By-law came into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, Reeve.

The above By-law was duly passed this 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.



By-Law No. 12 of 1912

A By-law regulating the Driving and Riding on the Roads and Bridges in the Township of Biddulph. 3 Edw. 7th, Chap. 19, Sec. 559, Sub-Sees. 7 and 8 and amending acts.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph and it is hereby enacted as follows:

That on and after the passing of this By-law it shall be unlawful for any person to ride or drive a horse or horses or other animals or live stock across and over any bridge in the Township of Biddulph or automobile or taxicab faster than a walk or for racing or immoderate driving on any highway or road in the said Township. And any person contravening the provisions of this By-law, shall be liable on conviction before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction to a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars with costs, and in default of paying said fine and costs, the offender shall be liable to be imprisoned in the common jail of the County of Middlesex for a term not exceeding twenty days.

And be it still further enacted, that this By-law come into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof, and that all By-laws heretofore passed inconsistent with this By-law is hereby repealed.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, REEVE.

The above By-law No. 12 was duly passed this 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

By-Law No. 13 of 1912

To prevent any person throwing any dirt or rubbish or dead carcasses on any street or highway. 3 Edw. 7th, Chap. 19, Sec. 557, Sub-Sec. 6
Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph and it is hereby enacted as follows:

That no person shall throw any dirt, filth, glass, carcasses of animals or rubbish of any kind, upon any streets, lanes, or highways in the Township of Biddulph.

Any breach of this By-law shall make the offender liable on conviction before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the County of Middlesex to a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars with cost of prosecution.

And be it still further enacted, that this By-law came into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof, and all By-laws inconsistent with this By-law heretofore passed is hereby repealed.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, Reeve.

By-law No. 13 of 1912 was duly passed on the 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.



By-Law No. 14 of 1912

To Prohibit Animals or Vehicles being on Sidewalks. 3 Edw. 7th, Chap. 19, Sec. 560.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph, and it is hereby enacted, as follows:

1.—That no person shall use, drive, ride, draw, haul, propel or allow to be on any granolithic, plank, or other sidewalk used by or set apart for the use of pedestrians, and forming part of any street or Public Highway in the Township of Biddulph, nor any carriages, wagons, bicycles, tri-cycles, tandems, sleighs, cutters or other vehicles, and conveyances of every description, except baby carriages.

2.—It is further enacted that any person contravening the provision of this By-law shall in addition to any damage which may occur or be occasioned thereby be liable on conviction before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction to a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars with costs and in default of payment of fine and costs the offender shall be liable to be committed to the common jail of the

County of Middlesex to a term not exceeding ten days.

Provided that this By-law don't apply to baby carriages which may be used for the conveyance of infants.

And be it still further enacted, that this By-law come into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof, and that all By-laws inconsistent with this By-law heretofore passed is hereby repealed.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, Reeve.

By-law No. 14 of 1912 was duly passed on the 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.



By-Law No. 15 of 1912

For the protection of Trees on highways. 3 Edw. 7th, Chap. 19, Sec. 374, Sec. "b" of Sec. 2.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph and it is hereby enacted as follows:

1.—That it shall be unlawful for any person or owner of adjoining property, Pathmaster or Municipal Officer to cut down or injure any tree, shrub or sapling growing on any lane, street or highway in the Township of Biddulph without the express permission by resolution of the Municipal Council being first obtained.

2.—That any breach of this By-law shall make the offender liable on conviction before a justice of the peace having jurisdiction to a fine of not less than one dollar or more than ten dollars with costs, and in default of paying the same to be liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding ten days.

And be it still further enacted, that this By-law come into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof, and all By-laws inconsistent with this By-law heretofore passed is hereby repealed.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, Reeve.

By-law No. 15 of 1912 was duly passed on the 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

By-Law No. 16 of 1912

A By-law to impose a tax on Dogs and Bitches. R. S. O., 1897, Chap. 271 amended by 19 Edw. 7th, Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and Sub-Sections. Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph, and it is hereby enacted, as follows:

1.—That there shall be levied annually upon the possessors or harbourers of any dog or bitch the following tax:

If only one dog, one dollar, if more than one dog, two dollars for each additional dog, and for one bitch Three Dollars, and if more than one bitch, Five Dollars for each additional bitch., Upon the production of a Veterinary Surgeon's certificate that such bitch or bitches have been successfully spayed, then in such case they shall be rated as dog or dogs.

And be it still further enacted, that this By-law come into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof, and that all By-laws heretofore passed inconsistent with this By-law is hereby repealed.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, REEVE.

The above By-law No. 16 was duly passed this 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

By-law No. 17 of 1912

A By-law to provide for payment of sheep killed by dogs. R. S. O., 1897, Chap. 271, Sec. 7 and amending Act. of 1910, Chap. 97.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph and it is hereby enacted.

1.—That after the passing of this By-law the Council of the Township of Biddulph will pay out of the dog tax fund two thirds the price of each sheep or lamb, killed or injured by unknown dog or dogs on the owner furnishing satisfactory proof of his loss, and that he has made diligent search to find the guilty dog.

2.—That any owner whose sheep has been worried, or killed, or damaged, by unknown dogs shall within twenty-four hours thereafter give notice to the Councillor or Road Commissioner for that Division of his loss, otherwise he shall have no claim on the dog tax fund for damages.

3.—There is nothing in this By-law intended to relieve the owner or harbourer of any dog or bitch that has killed, worried or damaged

sheep from paying full damage for the loss occasioned by such dog or bitch as provided by statute.

And be it still further enacted, that this By-law came into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, Reeve.

The above By-law No. 17 was duly passed this 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.



By-Law No. 18 of 1912

To prevent the obstruction of streams. 3 Edw. 7th, Chap. 19, Sec. 502, 3, Sub-Sec. 12

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph and it is hereby enacted.

1.—That no person or persons shall obstruct or cause to be obstructed, by earth, stone, timber, or by any other material or permit such obstructions to remain on his or their premises, in any creek, stream or watercourse running through his or their lands, but shall clear and remove or cause to be cleared or removed from time to time any such obstructions as aforesaid or on any refusal or neglect to remove such obstructions, then the Township Council of Biddulph may cause such obstructions to be removed and charge the same against the lands of the delinquent party or parties, and if not sooner paid to cause the same to be placed on the Collectors Roll for collection as other municipal taxes.

2.—That nothing in Section Number one of this By-law is intended to relieve the offending party or parties from any damages occasioned by such obstruction.

And be it still further enacted, that this By-law came into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof, and all By-laws inconsistent with this By-law heretofore passed is hereby repealed.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, Reeve.

By-law No. 18 of 1912 was duly passed on the 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

By-Law No. 19 of 1912

A By-law defining duties of Collectors. 3, Edw. 7th, Chap. 19, Sec. 295, Sub-Sec. 3.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph and it is hereby enacted:

1.—That in addition to all other duties prescribed by statute, the Collector shall in all cases call at least once on the person taxed or at the place of his usual residence or place of business, if within the Township of Biddulph and demand payment of the taxes, and shall if payment is made give a proper receipt therefor, or if the tax is not then paid he shall leave with the taxed party a written or printed notice specifying the amount of such taxes, and failing to meet said taxed party or some grown-up person at such residence or place of business he shall mail to his address on a post card or otherwise a demand for such taxes.

2.—That the Collector shall at least twice make a public appointment to meet the taxpayers of the Police Village of Granton and of Polling Sub-Division No. 5 during the collection of the taxes. A notice of the dates of such meeting shall be printed on the tax notice, and the last of such appointments shall be on either the 20th, 21st, or 22nd of December of the year for which the tax is levied.

3.—And it is further enacted that all taxes that remain on the 22nd. of December in each year unpaid, when lawful demand has been made therefor five per cent. shall be added thereto and collected by the Collector and returned to the Township Treasurer with the tax appearing on the Collectors Roll in accordance with R. S. O., 1897, Chap. 234, Sec. 60, Sub-Sec. 2.

4.—And that the Collector before receiving his roll shall give to the Council satisfactory bonds with two or more persons as his securities to be approved of by the Council, such bond shall be deposited with the Clerk.

5.—And that the Collector shall from the time he receives his roll until he returns the same pay into the Township Treasurer all Township tax that he may have collected once a week until the whole tax is paid, and that he shall return his roll not later than the following 1st day of February, unless otherwise ordered by the Council.

And be it still further enacted, that this By-law come into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof, and that all By-laws heretofore passed inconsistent with this By-law is hereby repealed.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, Reeve.

The above By-law No. 19 was duly passed this 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

By-Law No. 20 of 1912

A By-law to set apart portions of certain streets and highways in the Police Village of Granton for sidewalks. 3. Edw. 7th, Chap. 19, Sec. 637, Sub-Sec. 3.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph, and it is hereby enacted, as follows:

1.—That eight feet on the east and west sides of Main street from Head street on the north of the survey of the Village of Granton to Huron street on the south of the survey of the Village of Awmick, and on the south side of Head street to the westerly limit of the survey of King street and on the north and south sides of Ann street to the westerly limit of said King street, and on the south side of John street in the survey of the said Village of Awmick to the westerly limit of village lot "K" on said John street, and on the north and south sides of Isabella street to the easterly limit of the survey of Queen street in the said Village of Granton, and on the north side of what is termed Station street, in said Village of Granton, to the said easterly limit of the said Queen street; and that eight feet of the foregoing described streets are hereby set apart for foot-paths or sidewalks.

2.—That no person shall ride, drive, lead or back any horse or other animal, or drive any wagon, carriage (except a baby's carriage), bicycle, tri-cycle or other vehicle of any kind, in or along any of the said foot-paths or sidewalks in the said Police Village of Granton or in the said survey of the said Village of Awmick, except in the using of a lawful crossing to enter any premises, as provided in the next following section. Nor shall any person fence or enclose any of the aforesaid streets.

3.—Any owner or occupier of any house, building or lot within said Police Village of Granton, including the survey of the said Village of Awmick, who shall require to cross any foot-path or sidewalk, with any animal or vehicle of any description, shall construct across the drain or watercourse opposite the place of entry into his premises, a good and sufficient bridge or culvert, with plank, stone or cement, so constructed as not to obstruct such drain or watercourse, and shall also place a piece of timber, stone or cement along the edge of each side of the foot-path or sidewalk so as to prevent any injury to the same, in crossing.

4.—That the owner of such premises shall be held liable for any

damage the foot-path or sidewalk may sustain by such crossing into his premises.

5th.—No person shall throw, pile or place any wood, stone, brick, boards or lumber, or split any wood or in anyway injure the foot-path or sidewalk, nor injure the sidewalk in removing snow or ice therefrom.

6.—No person shall throw or deposit any rubbish, dirt, filth, carcases of animals, on any street or highway within the said Police Village of Granton.

7.—No person shall place or leave any lumber, brick, stone or other obstructions in any street or highway in the said Police Village of Granton, without the permission of the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph or of the Trustees of the said Police Village.

8.—Every person guilty of any infraction or breach of any of the provisions of this By-law shall be liable on conviction before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction, to a fine of not less than one dollar or more than ten dollars, together with costs.

9.—And be it still further enacted, that all By-laws inconsistent with this By-law heretofore passed is hereby repealed.

10.—And be it still further enacted, that this By-law shall come into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, Reeve.

The foregoing By-law No. 20 of 1912 was duly passed on the 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.



By-Law No. 21 of 1912

A By-law to regulate Public Travel and for other purposes relating to Highways.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph and it is hereby enacted as follows:

1.—It shall be unlawful for any person to cut or remove any timber, stone, sand, gravel or earth or sods or any other material from any of the roads or highways within the Township of Biddulph without having first obtained permission from the Council of the Township, and shall be held liable for any damage occasioned by such removal.
3 Edw. 7th, Chap. 19, Sec. 640, Sub-Sec. 7.

2.—In case any person travelling on any road or highway in the Township of Biddulph, with one or more horses or other animals, meet

another vehicle, drawn by one or more horses or animals, he shall turn to the right, allowing the vehicle so met one-half of the road, or in case he is overtaken by a vehicle travelling at a greater speed, he shall turn to the right and give half of the road. But in the case of the extreme weight of the load on either of the vehicles, and the driver finds it impossible to turn as aforesaid, he shall immediately stop and assist the other vehicle to pass without damage.

4.—In case any person in charge of a horse or vehicle of any description, no matter by what means propelled, travelling upon any highway or road in the Township of Biddulph, is through drunkenness unable to ride or drive or manage the same with safety to other persons travelling or being on the highway, he shall incur the penalties imposed by this By-law.

5.—Any person contravening any of the provisions of this By-law shall be liable on conviction before any Justice of the Peace having Jurisdiction to a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars with cost, and failing to pay said fine and costs to be liable to imprisonment in the common jail of the County of Middlesex for a period not exceeding twenty days, besides being civilly liable for any damage that may occur from any such breach of this By-law.


And be it still further enacted, that this By-law come into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof, and that all By-laws heretofore passed inconsistent with this By-law is hereby repealed.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, REEVE. *

The above By-law No. 21 was duly passed this 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.



By-law No. 22 of 1912

To repeal certain By-laws heretofore in use in this Township; to prohibit certain animals from running at large; to provide for the impounding of animals in the Township of Biddulph, and to make regulations respecting matters relative to the impounding of animals in the said Township.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph in Council assembled, and under and by virtue of "Municipal Institutions Act" of Ontario. 3. Edw. 7th, Chap. 19, Sec. 546.

1.—That from and after the passing of this By-law, it shall be

unlawful for any animal to run at large on the public highways in this municipality.

2.—That every Poundkeeper in said Township shall provide himself with sufficient yards and enclosures for the safe keeping of such animals as shall be his duty to impound; and it shall be the duty of this Municipality to pay to each Poundkeeper a sum of money not less than one dollar a year toward the maintenance of such yards or enclosures.

3.—The owner or occupant of any land shall be responsible for any damage or damages caused by any animal or animals under his charge and keeping, as though such animal or animals were his own property, and the owner of any animal not permitted to run at large by the by-laws of the municipality, shall be liable for any damage done by such animal, although the fence enclosing the premises was not of the height required by such by-laws.

4.—If not previously replevied, the Poundkeeper shall impound any horse, bull, ox, cow, sheep, goat, pig, or other cattle, geese or other poultry, distrained for unlawfully running at large, or for trespassing and doing damage, delivered to him for that purpose by any person resident within his division who has distrained the same; or if the owner of geese or other poultry refuses or neglects to prevent the same from trespassing on his neighbors' premises after a notice in writing has been served upon him of their trespass, then the owner of such poultry may be brought before any Justice of the Peace and fined such sum as the Justice directs, not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars.

5.—When the common pound of the municipality or place wherein a distress has been made is not secure, the Poundkeeper may confine the animal in any enclosed place within the limits of the pound-keeper's division within which the distress was made.

6.—The owner of any animal impounded shall at any time be entitled to his animal, on demand made therefor, without payment of any poundage fees, on giving satisfactory security to the pound-keeper for all costs, damages, and poundage fees that may be established against him, but the person distraining, and impounding the animal shall, at the time of the impounding, deposit poundage fees, if such are demanded, and within twenty-four hours thereafter deliver to the pound-keeper duplicate statements in writing of his demands against the owner for damages (if any), not exceeding twenty dollars, done by such animal, exclusive of such poundage fees, and shall also give his written agreement (with a surety if required by the pound-keeper) in

the form following, or in words to the same effect:

"I (or we, as the case may be) do hereby agree that I (or we) will pay to the owner of the (describing the animal) by me (A. B.) this day impounded, all cost to which the said owner may be put in case the distress by me the said A. B. proves to be illegal, or in case the claim for damages now put in by me the said A. B. fails to be established."

7.—In case the animal distrained is a horse, bull, ox, cow, sheep, goat, pig or other cattle, and if the same is distrained by a resident of the municipality for straying within his premises, such person, instead of delivering the animal to a pound-keeper, may retain the animal in his own possession, provided he makes no claim for damages done by the animal, and duly gives the notices hereinafter in that case required of him.

8.—If the owner is known to him, he shall forthwith give to the owner notice in writing of having taken up the animal.

9.—If the owner is unknown to the person taking up and retaining possession of the animal, such person shall, within forty-eight hours, deliver to the clerk of the municipality a notice in writing of having taken up the animal, and containing a description of the color, age and natural and artificial marks of the animal, as near as may be.

10.—The clerk, on receiving such notice, shall forthwith enter a copy thereof in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and shall post the notice he receives, or copy thereof, in some conspicuous place on or near the door of his office, and continue the same so posted for at least one week, unless the animal is sooner claimed by the owner.

11.—If the animal or any number of animals taken up at the same time is or are of the value of ten dollars or more, the distrainer shall cause a copy of the notice to be published in a newspaper in the county, if one is published therein, and if not, then in a newspaper published in an adjoining county, and to be continued therein once a week for three successive weeks.

12.—In case an animal is impounded, notices for the sale thereof shall be given by the pound-keeper or person who impounded the animal within forty-eight hours afterwards, but no pig or poultry shall be sold till after four clear days, nor any horse or other cattle till after eight clear days from the time of impounding the same.

13.—In case the animal is not impounded, but is retained in the possession of the party distraining the same, if the animal is a pig, goat or sheep, the notices for the sale thereof shall not be given for one month, and if the animal is a horse or other cattle, the notice shall not be given for two months after the animal is taken up.

14.—The notices of sale may be written or printed, and shall be

affixed and continued for three clear successive days, in three public places in the municipality, and shall specify the time and place at which the animal will be publicly sold, if not sooner replevied or redeemed by the owner or some one on his behalf, paying the penalty imposed by law (if any), the amount of the injury (if any) claimed or decided to have been committed by the animal to the property of the person who distrained it, together with the lawful fees and charges of the pound-keeper, and also of the fence-viewers (if any); and the expenses of the animal's keeping.

15.—Every pound-keeper, and every person who impounds or confines, or causes to be impounded or confined, any animal in any common pound or in any open or close pound, or in any enclosed place, shall daily furnish the animal with good and sufficient food, water and shelter, during the whole time that such animal continues impounded or confined.

16.—Every such person who furnishes the animal with food, water and shelter, may recover the value thereof from the owner of the animal, and also a reasonable allowance for his time, trouble and attendance in the premises.

17.—The value or allowance as aforesaid may be recovered, with costs, by summary proceeding before any Justice of the Peace within whose jurisdiction the animal was impounded, in like manner as fines, penalties or forfeitures for the breach of any by-law of the municipality may by law be recovered and enforced by a single Justice of the Peace; and the Justice shall ascertain and determine the amount of such value and allowance when not otherwise fixed by law, adhering, so far as applicable, to the tariff of pound-keepers' fees and charges established by the by-laws of the municipality.

18.—The pound-keeper, or person so entitled to proceed, may, instead of such summary proceeding, enforce the remuneration to which he is entitled in manner hereinafter mentioned.

19.—In case it is proved by affidavit before one of the Justices aforesaid, to his satisfaction, that all the proper notices had been duly affixed and published in the manner and for the respective times above prescribed, then if the owner or some one for him does not within the time specified in the notices, or before the sale of the animal, replevy or redeemed the same in manner aforesaid, the pound-keeper who impounded the animal, or if the person who took up the animal did not deliver such animal to any pound-keeper, but retained the same in his own possession, then any pound-keeper of the municipality may publicly sell the animal to the highest bidder, at the time and place mentioned in the aforesaid notices, and after deducting the penalty

and the damages (if any) and fees and charges, shall apply the product in discharge of the value of the food and nourishment, loss of time, trouble and attendance so supplied as aforesaid, and of the expenses of driving or conveying and impounding or confining the animal, and of the sale and attending the same, or incidental thereto, and of the damage when legally claimable (not exceeding twenty dollars,) to be ascertained as aforesaid, done by the animal to the property of the person at whose suit the same was distrained, and shall return the surplus (if any) to the original owner of the animal, or if not claimed by him within three months after the sale, the pound-deeper shall pay such surplus to the treasurer of and for the use of the municipality.

20.—If the owner, within forty-eight hours after the delivery of such statements, as provided in section 5, disputes the amount of the damages so claimed, the amount shall be decided by the majority of three fence-viewers of the municipality, one to be named by the owner of the animal, one by the person distraining or claiming damages, and and the third by the pound-keeper.

21.—Such fence-viewers or any two of them shall, within twenty-four hours after notice of their appointment as aforesaid, view the fence and the ground upon which the animal was found doing damage, and determine whether or not the fence was a lawful one according to the statutes or by-laws in that behalf at the time of the trespass; and if it was a lawful fence, then they shall appraise the damage committed, and, within twenty-four hours after having made the view, shall deliver to the pound-keeper a written statement signed by at least two of them of their appraisement and of their lawful fees and charges.

22.—If the fence-viewers decide that the fence was not a lawful one, they shall certify the same in writing under their hands, together with a statement of their lawful fees to the pound-keeper, who shall, upon payment of all lawful fees and charges, deliver such animal to the owner if claimed before the sale thereof, but if not claimed, or if such fees and charges are not paid, the pound-keeper, after due notice, as required by this Act, shall sell the animal in the manner before mentioned at the time and place appointed in the notices.

23.—In case a pound-keeper or person who impounds or confines, or causes to be impounded or confined, any animal as aforesaid, refuses or neglects to find, provide and supply the animal with good and sufficient food, water and shelter as aforesaid, he shall, for every day during which he so refuses or neglects, forfeit a sum not less than \$1 nor more than \$4.00.

24.—Any fence-viewer neglecting his duty as arbitrator as aforesaid, shall incur a penalty of \$2.00, to be recovered for the use of the

municipality, by summary proceedings before a Justice of the Peace upon the complaint of the party aggrieved or the Treasurer of the municipality.

25.—Every fine and penalty imposed by this Act may be recovered and enforced, with costs, by summary conviction, before any Justice of the Peace for the county or the municipality in which the offence was committed; and in default of payment the offender may be committed to the common gaol, house of correction, or lock-up house of the county or municipality, there to be imprisoned for any time in the discretion of the convicting and committing Justice, not exceeding fourteen days, unless the fine and penalty, and costs, including the costs of the committal, are sooner paid.

26.—When not otherwise provided, every pecuniary penalty recovered before any Justice of the Peace under this Act shall be paid and distributed in the following manner; one moiety to the city, town, village or township in which the offence was committed, and the other moiety thereof, with full costs, to the person who informed and prosecuted for the same, or to such other person as to the Justice seems proper.

27.—Every pound-keeper, and every other person who under the provisions of section 12 of this Act, distrains any animal, shall, on or before the 15th day of January in every year file with the clerk of the municipality a statement for the year ending on the 31st day of December prior to that in which the statement is filed shewing:—

1. The number of animals impounded or distrained as the case may be.
2. The number of animals sold and the amount received.
3. The sum received as poundage fees and cost of keep by pound-keeper or party distraining.
4. The amount of damages paid by any party.
5. All disbursements and to whom paid.
6. Any other receipts and expenditures in connection therewith.

28.—The said statement shall be certified to by the pound-keeper or the person distraining as a true and accurate statement for the year ending on the 31st day of December prior to that in which the statement is filed.

29.—Any pound-keeper or other person required to file such return, neglecting or refusing to file the same on or before the 15th day of

January in any year, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered as are other penalties under this Act.

And be it still further enacted, that this By-law come into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof, and that all By-laws heretofore passed inconsistent with this By-law is hereby repealed.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, Reeve.

By-law No. 22 of 1912 was duly passed on the 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.



By-law No. 23 of 1912

A By-law to Prohibit the Running at Large of Cattle and Animals,
3 Edw. 7th, Sec. 546, Sub-sec. 2.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph and it is hereby enacted as follows:

1.—That it shall be unlawful for the owner of any horse, cattle, sheep or pigs to permit the same to run at large at any period of the year on the roads or highways in the Township of Biddulph.

2.—That any of the said animals running at large may be impounded in any pound within the Township of Biddulph and to be dealt with according to the provisions of the Act relating to pounds, 3 Edw. 7th, Chap. 19, Sec. 546, and the Township By-law dealing with pounds

3.—That nothing contained in this By-law is intended to relieve the owner of animals running at large for any damage done by or through such animals running at large, and may be charged before a Justice of the peace for allowing such animals to run at large.

4.—That any owner convicted before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction for any breach of this By-law, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one dollar and not more than five dollars with costs of prosecution.

And be it still further enacted, that this By-law come into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, Reeve.

By-law No. 23 of 1912 was duly passed on the 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

By-Law No. 24 of 1912

A By-law for the preventing of Vice, Drunkenness and other Immorality. 3 Edw. 7th, Chap. 19, Sec. 549.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Biddulph and it is hereby enacted as follows:

1.—No person shall post up any indecent placard, bills, posters, writings or pictures or any drawings, on walls or fences or elsewhere in any street or public place within the Township of Biddulph.

2.—That no person shall be guilty of any vice, drunkenness, profane swearing, obscene, blasphemous or grossly insulting language or other immorality or indécency in the Township of Biddulph.

3.—That no person shall keep a disorderly house, or house of ill-fame, nor house where gambling is practiced or allowed, with either cards, dice or any other instruments, nor faro-banks, rouge-et-noir, roulette tables or other devices for gambling are kept or found therein.

4.—That no person shall be guilty of vagrancy or being drunk or disorderly in any street, highway or public place in the Township of Biddulph.

5.—That no person shall be guilty of indecent public exposure of the person, or other indecent exhibitions, or for vagrancy or for begging in the Township of Biddulph or on any street or highway or public place therein.

6.—That no person shall offer for sale or gift, or give any intoxicating drink to a minor, apprentice or servant without the consent in writing of the parent, master or legal protector.

7.—And it is further enacted that any person contravening any of the sections or provisos of this By-law, shall be liable on conviction before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the County of Middlesex to a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than fifty dollars, with costs of prosecution and in default of paying said fine and costs, may be committed to the common jail of the County of Middlesex for a term not exceeding sixty days.

And be it still further enacted, that this By-law come into full force, virtue and effect after the passing hereof and that all By-laws heretofore passed inconsistent with this By-law is hereby repealed.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

A. K. HODGINS, REEVE.

The above By-law No. 24 was duly passed this 18th day of March, 1912.

W. D. STANLEY, Clerk.

INDEX---By-Laws in the Township of Biddulph



- 5—To Regulate Proceedings of Council
- 6—To Divide Township into Polling Sub-Divisions
- 7—Performance of Statute Labor
- 8—Commuting Statute Labor in Granton
- 9—Taking Road Material
- 10—Lawful Fences.
- 11—Noxious Weeds
- 12—Regulating Travel on Highways
- 13—To Prevent Throwing Rubbish on Highways
- 14—Prevent Vehicles on Sidewalks.
- 15—Protection of Trees on Highways
- 16—Tax on Dogs
- 17—Paying for Sheep
- 18—To Prevent Obstruction of Streams
- 19—Defining the Duties of Collector
- 20—Setting Apart for Sidewalks
- 21—To Regulate Travel on Highways
- 22—Impounding Cattle
- 23—Cattle Running at Large
- 24—To Prevent Vice, Gambling or Intemperance.

