

SECURITY—OFFICERS OF CIVIL SERVICE.

Cap. 29.—Provides for the securities to be given by officers in the civil service of Ontario for the proper fulfilment of their duties. Is the same as the Dominion Act—See *Year Book of 1869*.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Cap. 30.—Provides that the Provincial Secretary is Registrar General. Each city, town, county or union of counties forms a registration district, and the Clerk of the Peace is Registrar. Each township or union, incorporated village and town and every ward in cities is a registration division. The council appoints the Registrar at the third regular meeting of 1869. The L. G. in C. appoints for Algoma and Nipissing or any territorial district hereafter formed and by order in Council makes rules and regulations on the subject. The Registrar General procures the necessary books and forms for all the Registrars which are paid for out of the C. R. F. Division Registrars are to receive their books and forms and make their reports through the District Registrars, on or before the 15th January in each year, and the District Registrars transmit theirs on or before the 1st February. The father, or mother, or person standing in their place, or person in whose house a birth takes place, or the nurse must within 30 days register it, and pay 10cts fee therefor. If illegitimate, no father's name is to be entered without his consent, the word "illegitimate" being entered in the proper column. Registration may be made within the year. The occupier of the house (or one of them) in which a death takes place, or a person present at, or cognisant of a death must register it within 10 days paying the same fee. Every clergyman, &c., authorized to celebrate a marriage must register it within 90 days, paying the same fee and collecting it together with the regular fee for marriage. No other returns or reports than these are required of clergymen, &c. Physicians must report all deaths and births in cases which they have attended. Errors of registry may be corrected within a year. Registrars forfeit \$50 for each occasion of neglect or refusal to perform duty, the County Attorney to prosecute. The original returns are to be kept and bound up by the Registrar General and they are also to be transcribed into separate books. All persons have a right to search the records there and require extracts duly certificated on payment of 50cts. Any person wilfully making a false statement to a registrar forfeits \$40, recoverable before a J. P. The Registrar General annually collects and publishes for the use of Parliament a report of the results of all registration. Any person neglecting to make a report to the Registrar, when bound to do so forfeits \$1 to \$20, recoverable before a J. P., it being the duty of the Division Registrar to prosecute. Penalties, except against Registrars are payable one half to the informer. In default of payment or sufficient distress the offender may be imprisoned for 1 to 20 days.

DOGS AND SHEEP.

Cap. 31.—Imposes a duty of \$1 on each dog, and \$2 on each bitch, but county councils may by any law declare that such tax shall not be collected within their jurisdiction. In all other municipalities the assessors must enter the number of dogs owned or kept by each rate-payer, and such owner or keeper is bound under \$5 penalty to deliver a statement of such dogs to such assessor; and the collector shall collect and pay over the tax to the Secretary Treasurer. The money so collected shall form a fund to pay damages caused to sheep by dogs in any year. The residue may be applied to the general purposes of the municipality, but if the fund falls short in subsequent years it must be supplemented by a like amount from general revenues. The owner of any dog is responsible and may be prosecuted under c. 103, C. S. U. C. for damages done by it to sheep. But if the owner of such dog cannot be found the Municipal Council must pay two-thirds of the loss. If distress against the owner proves insufficient the Council pays the balance of the judgment less costs. Having paid the aggrieved party the Council may take action in his name against the owner of the dog whenever found. Any person may kill a dog annoying or wounding sheep. Owners of dogs must kill them in 48 hours after receiving notice that they have chased or worried sheep. Refusing or neglecting they forfeit \$2.50 for each dog, and \$1.50 more for each additional 48 hours delay to kill them. If the collector fails to collect the tax a J. P. may order a dog to be destroyed. If the owner does not obey the order he incurs the penalty. If a collector neglects to report the fact to a J. P. he forfeits \$10. Owners of sheep killed or injured while running at large in a highway or unenclosed land have no claim against the municipality. A County Council may levy the tax, but not apply it to the maintenance of the fund provided for in this act.

TAVERN AND SHOP LICENCES.

Cap. 32.—No person may sell spirituous, fermented or other manufactured liquors by retail without a license, which the L. G. in C. may order to be issued upon stamped paper to be signed by the Treasurer of the Province. Besides any fee levied by the municipality the licensee must pay in cities \$20, in towns \$17, in villages and townships \$10, for vessels \$20, and for each shop \$12 to the Provincial revenue. An issuer of licenses is appointed for each municipality, and receives 6 p. c. of the fees for his services. The license is to be constantly and conspicuously exposed in shops or bar-rooms, &c., under a penalty of \$5 per diem. The municipal councils of townships, villages, or towns, and police commissioners of cities may make by-laws respecting certificates for licenses or the terms upon which they are to be granted within such municipality, the numbers to be granted, and for the appointment of inspectors. In cities 10 persons, in towns 4 may be exempted from providing tavern accommodation in the building where they retail liquors but must pay \$25 for their license. Licenses to vessels are granted irrespective of municipal regulation. Except in the cases above mentioned, taverns must have at least 4 properly furnished bed-rooms besides those needed for the family, and except in towns and cities stabling for 6 horses. The clerk of municipality or police-commissioners furnish before the 15th February annually, to the issuer, a statement of the number of licenses to be issued under a penalty of \$40 to \$100. He