

The Engineer as well as arbitrators may fix the time in which repairs of a road must be completed on pain of forfeiture. The abandonment of a road must be signified by the head of a co. to the County Municipal Council. Until that is done the co. is liable for damages. The re-examination after suspension of tolls under 31 V. c. 31, s. 1, & 35 V. c. 33, s. 3, is to be made by an engineer approved of by the judge. 6 days written notice signed by one or more applicants must be given before presenting requisition to judge under C. S. U. C., c. 49, s. 85.

LINE FENCES.

Chap. 25—Makes new provision respecting line fences, repealing previous Acts. Each owner of contiguous occupied lands must keep up his proportion of the dividing or line fence. If they cannot agree as to their proportion one may give the other notice that he will have it set off by 3 fence-viewers, whom he also notifies at least a week before the day fixed. If any or all of the fence viewers are objected to by the other party the County Judge decides on the objection. The fence viewers examine the premises and may take evidence under oath and procure the assistance of a land surveyor. They make an award in writing which is notified to both parties and deposited with the clerk of the Municipality. It becomes a public document, certified copies making proof. It should specify the locality, quantity, description and price of the fence to be erected by each proprietor in view of the place where it is to be built and means of the owners. An appeal is given to the division court. If one party serves the other with notice to obey the award, he must do so in 1 mo. or the other party may do the work for him and recover its cost. If registered the award creates a lien on the lands. The viewers receive \$2 a day, land surveyors and witnesses the same as in division court cases.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Chap. 26—Amends the law organizing the Department of Public Works. The architect is made the chief officer in the absence of the Comr., the other chief officers being the Engineer, Secretary, Law Clerk and Accountant. No arbitration is to be allowed where the contracts provide for the settlement of any dispute by an officer of Department.

SCHOOLS, &c.

Chap. 27—Is a consolidation of the laws respecting the Council of Public Instruction, Chief Superintendent, High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, &c., &c.

Chap. 28—Consolidates the common or public school laws.

Chap. 29—Provides for industrial schools. Industrial training shall be given and children lodged, clothed and fed. When the Public School or Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees in any city have established such a school, with necessary buildings, &c., they notify the Inspector, who examines it and reports to the Chief Superintendent. He, if satisfied with the Inspector's report, certifies it as proper to be used for the purpose, and notice is thereupon given in the *Ontario Gazette*. Thereafter children under 14 may be brought before the Police Magis-

trate, who are found begging or wandering without home, or proper guardianship, or occupation or means of subsistence, or being destitute, having no parent, or but one who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment, or whose parents or guardians cannot control them and so represent, or "who, by reason of the neglect, drunkenness or other vices of parents are suffered to grow up without salutary parental control and education, or in circumstances exposing them to lead an idle and dissolute life," and the magistrate may on satisfactory proof commit them to such school for any period up to their becoming 16 years of age. Children believed to be Roman Catholics are to be committed to the Roman Catholic school where there is one. Ministers may visit and instruct children of their religious persuasion at times prescribed by Council of Public Instruction. Children may be sent out to reside with respectable persons, and they may be apprenticed from the school. If parents or guardians are able they may be compelled to contribute to children's support by the judge of Division Court; or other county, city or town municipalities, where such children have been resident, (if not resident for one year before in city where committed) may be made to support them. The Superintendent may discharge them, and their parents or guardians, on showing fitness to maintain and educate them, may get them back. Any money voted for such schools is to be apportioned by the Chief Superintendent.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Chap. 30—Amends and consolidates the Acts relating to the profession of medicine and surgery.

GAOLS.

Chap. 31—The L. G. in C. may aid any counties which have not already received aid under the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act by a sum not exceeding one-half of the expense, or \$6,000 to each, towards alterations and additions required in their gaols, and the Act is to be construed as if it had been in force since 28th Feb., 1863.

SALE OF LIQUORS.

Chap. 32—Consolidates the laws on this subject.

AID TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Chap. 33—The public charities which have heretofore been in the habit of receiving aid from the Province are classified in three lists. In the first the Hospitals receiving sums from \$11,200 to \$480 each; second, the Houses of Industry and Refuge \$2,900 to \$720, and third, Orphan and Magdalen Asylums, &c., from \$600 to \$320. Those in the first list are to receive in each year 20 cents per day per patient actually in the institution (the day of departure not being counted), and ten cents additional, or any less sum which will make up one-fourth of the revenues of the charity. The second class are to receive five cents, and two cents, and the third, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ cent under like limitation. When the grant in any year is insufficient, the share of each institution is to be reduced *pro rata*. The