

School trustees taking steps to provide an additional school in their district under a 108 of the Public School Act, do not require to get the assent of freeholders and householders as provided by s. 120.

The provision that the Inspector must report the case of a lunatic to a County Judge and secure his approval, before sale of his lands (Rev. Stat. c. 220 s. 52) is repealed.

#### TILE DRAINAGE DEBENTURES.

*Chap. 9.*—A township Council may, after four week's notice of their meeting in a local paper, pass a by-law authorizing the issue of 20 yrs., 5 p.c., \$100 debentures to the extent of \$2,000 to \$10,000, the proceeds to be used in loans in aid of Tile Drainage. They are to be made in favour of the Prov. Treas. and shall have annual \$1 coupons attached. So soon as the delay within which application to quash the by-law may be made is expired, the by-law, accompanied by affidavits of its having been duly passed and that no notice to quash has been served—may be filed with the Comr. of Agriculture, with a list of persons to whom it is proposed to lend the moneys. The C. of A. investigates and reports to the L. G. in C. on the propriety of such loans. The Council may issue debentures on application to any person assessed on land, not to exceed in amt. 75 p.c. of the estimated expense of the proposed drainage work. The L. G. in C. may invest surplus moneys of the C. R. F. to the extent of \$200,000 in the purchase of these debentures, on certificates of the C. of A. as to propriety. After such purchase the validity of the debentures cannot be questioned. Loans are to be made in sums of \$100 or multiples thereof, and of not more than \$1,000 to each person and not more than an amount, in order to meet the interest and sinking fund on which would raise the assessment on the lot for all purposes, exclusive of school tax, to 3 p.c. They may not be made to members of the Council; but persons having obtained a loan are not disqualified for election. Loans are to be granted in order of application, if approved—the approval or rejection being decided in the same order. The work is to be done under supervision of an Inspector appointed by the Council and paid out of the moneys borrowed. He reports to Council on work when completed. No moneys are to be paid on loans till he reports. The Council collects the moneys loaned by a special assessment of 8 p.c. on the amt., to be levied on the land drained. The borrower can, at any time, relieve himself of the assessment by paying up the balance due with interest, less the sinking fund; and the money so paid to the Treasurer of the municipality is by him to be paid over to the Prov. Treas. to be applied in extinction of the debentures of that municipality. The Municipal Council must make annual returns in detail to the L. G. in C. of the sums loaned and the works done, to be laid before the L. A. The Municipal Treasurer must remit all sums falling due on such debentures within one mo. or pay 7 p.c. interest on arrears. And in the next year a rate must be levied on the whole municipality to make such arrears good. Such arrears are a first charge on any sums in the hands of the Municipal Treasurer after charges

for sinking fund—nor may he or other officer pay moneys out for any but that purpose, for salaries of employees or debts due to the Province having statutory priority, until such arrears are discharged. In default he becomes liable personally for the amount and a penalty of \$500, or twelve mos. imprisonment in default of payment of judgment. And any Reeve or Councillor wilfully neglecting to ensure such payment becomes also personally liable for the arrears and interest.

#### LINE FENCES.

*Chap. 10.*—The term "occupied lands" under Rev. Stat. c. 186 does not include the unfenced and unoccupied parts of a lot, though another portion be enclosed and occupied.

#### BRIDGES IN VILLAGES.

*Chap. 11.*—Village Councils may accept the transfer to them of any bridge within its limits from the County, and make it toll free,—they taking over all responsibilities of the County authorities when the County and Village Councils have passed by-laws to that effect.

#### DITCHING WATER COURSES.

*Chap. 12.*—Where lands are situate in two adjoining municipalities about the water courses of which a dispute arises, two fence viewers are to be named from the municipality in which are the lands of the person complained against, and one from that of the person giving notice. In case of dispute the Judge can name from the two municipalities indifferently.

#### EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENT.

*Chap. 13.*—The appeal in these cases exists whether County Valuers are appointed or not, and the decision of such valuers is subject to revision by the County Judge.

#### LICENSE ACT.

*Chap. 14.*—Sets apart \$7,000 to repay to brewers and distillers license fees levied or penalties recovered for not taking out licenses, under 37 V., c. 32, with interest and costs,—re-payment to be made by the Prov. Treas. on application and proof. The Province is to be repaid out of the fund coming to it what has been expended on behalf of any municipality to any such brewer or distiller. The License Board may repay to brewers and distillers as above, sums paid to it under 39 V., c. 26, and not yet paid into the C. R. F.,—the Prov. Treas. approving. But this act is not to be construed as an acquiescence by the Legislature in the decision of the Supreme Court in the Queen vs. Severn. The provision in Rev. Stat. c. 181., s. 109, respecting payment of expenses of enforcing the law in municipalities under the Temperance Acts, is repealed. In municipalities where the Dunkin Act or Ontario Temperance Act has been put in force, one-third of the expense of carrying out the provisions of the Rev. Stat. cc. 181 and 182 remaining in force, shall be borne by the Province, and two-thirds by the municipality, if the license