

# THE GEORGETOWN HERALD

GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1956

SECOND SECTION

## PROPOSED ZONING BY-LAW TOWN OF GEORGETOWN

This is the first instalment of a series reproducing the proposed Georgetown zoning by-law in its entirety.

This week, the preliminary part of the by-law appears, in which terms used in it are interpreted. Next week's instalment will continue with the main body of the by-law.

Interested parties would do well to save this issue of the Herald, and each future issue, in order to have a complete by-law copy available. The series will conclude with publication of the proposed zoning map.

### A Restricted Area (Zoning) By-Law being a by-law to regulate the use of land and the character, location and use of buildings, in the Town of Georgetown.

1. Title: This By-law shall be known as the "Restricted Area (Zoning) By-law of the Town of Georgetown."

2. Scope: No building, structure or land shall be used and no building or structure shall be hereafter erected, structurally altered, enlarged or maintained within the territorial limits of the Town of Georgetown as now or hereafter legally constituted, except in conformity with the provisions of this By-law.

3. Definitions: For the purpose of this By-Law the definitions and interpretations given in this section shall govern. Words used in the present tense include the future; Words in the singular number include the plural; Words in the plural include the singular number; the word "used" includes "arranged, designed or intended to be used"; the word "shall" is mandatory and not directory; In this By-law, unless the context otherwise requires:

3.1. Accessory: when used to describe a use shall mean a use naturally and normally incidental, subordinate and exclusively devoted to a main use and located on the same lot.

3.2. Accessory Building: means a detached building the use of which is incidental or secondary to that of the main building and not used for human habitation, located on the same lot with the main building and includes a private garage, and, in an industrial zone, a gate-house.

3.3. Accessory Room: shall mean a room in a building other than a habitable room designed or used for human habitation and private use, and shall include a bathroom, shower, water closet compartment, laundry, pantry, hallway, or corridor, furnace, storage or recreation room and a cellar.

3.4. Accessory Use: shall mean use customarily incidental and subordinate to and located on the same lot as, the principal use of the premises.

3.5. Alterations, Structural: shall mean any change in the supporting members of a building and "structurally altered" shall have a corresponding meaning.

3.6. Animal Clinic shall mean a building which includes all the treatment of animals within a closed building.

3.7. Apartment Gardens: shall mean a group of multiple dwellings, not more than two and one half storeys in height, with large open spaces for lawns, landscaping and recreation and held under single ownership.

3.8. Apartment House: shall mean a building or part thereof consisting of more than two dwelling units, which units have a common entrance from the street level and the occupants of which have the right to use in common the halls, stairs, yards or one or more of them.

3.9. Area of a Building: shall mean the maximum projected horizontal area of the building at grade measured to the centre of party walls and to the outside of other walls, including roofed porches, verandahs, air wells and all other spaces within the building but excluding terraces, steps, cornices, fire escapes, exterior stairways, ramps and open loading platforms.

3.10. Area of Ground Floor (or Ground Floor Area) shall mean the maximum area of that floor measured to the inside of all outside walls, excluding, in the case of a dwelling, any garage, porch, verandah or sun room unless such sun room is habitable at all seasons.

3.11. Attic: shall mean the portion of a building situated wholly or in part within the roof, which is not a half storey.

3.12. Basement: Shall mean that portion of a building, between the floor levels, which is partly below grade but which has at least one half of its clear height above grade.

3.13. Boarding House: shall

mean a dwelling in which meals are served, for a consideration, to three or more persons other than the owner or tenant and members of his family.

3.14. Building: shall mean a structure having a roof, supported by columns or walls and used for the shelter or accommodation of persons, animals, goods or chattels, where a dwelling or a non-residential building is separated by a division wall without openings, each portion of such dwelling or building shall be deemed a separate building.

3.15. Building Line: shall mean any line regulating the position of a building or structure on a lot.

3.16. Building lot: in a residential area, shall mean the land appropriated for the exclusive use of one dwelling and elsewhere, the parcel of land on which a building or group of buildings is erected.

3.17. Building Lot Area: shall mean the total land surface measured on the horizontal plane within the building lot boundaries.

3.18. Building Lot Corner: shall mean a building lot situated at the intersection of two streets, of which the two adjacent sides, that abut the intersecting streets, contain an angle of not more than one hundred and thirty five (135) degrees and where such adjacent sides are curved, the angle of the intersection of the adjacent sides shall be deemed to be the angle formed by the intersection of the tangents to the street lines, drawn through the extremities, of the interior building lot lines, provided that:

1. In the latter case, the corner of the building lot shall be deemed to be that point on the street line nearest to the point of intersection of the said tangents, and

2. Any portion of a corner building lot distant more than one hundred (100) feet from the corner, measured along the street line shall be deemed to be an interior building lot line.

3.19. Building Lot Interior: shall mean a building lot other than a corner building lot.

3.20. Building Lot Line: shall mean any boundary of a building lot.

3.21. Building Lot Line Front: shall mean any line that divides a building lot from the street, provided that, in the case of a corner building lot, the shorter building lot line that abuts a street, shall be deemed to be the front building lot line and the longer that abuts shall be termed a "side lot line."

3.22. Building Lot Line Rear: shall mean the building lot line which is farthest from and opposite to the front building lot or street line.

3.23. Building Lot Line, Side: shall mean any building lot line other than a front or rear building lot line.

3.24. Building Lot, Through: shall mean a building lot having separate frontages on two parallel streets.

3.25. Building Lot, Percentage of: See Coverage.

3.26. Bulk: shall mean the cubic content of a building above grade.

3.27. Car Port: See Garage, Private.

3.28. Cellar: shall mean that portion of a building between two floor levels, which has more than one half of its clear height below grade.

3.29. Change of Occupancy: See Occupancy, change of.

3.30. Corner Building Lot: See Building Lot, Corner.

3.31. Court: shall mean an open, uncovered and unoccupied space appurtenant to a building and bounded on two or more sides thereby.

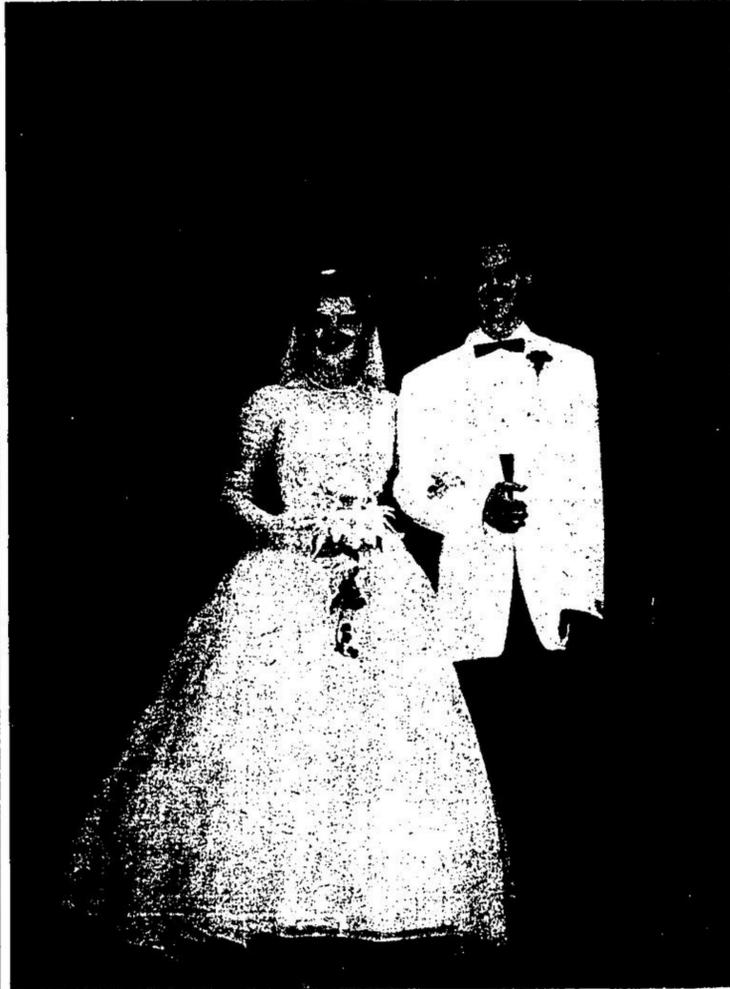
3.32. Court, Inner: shall mean a court which does not extend to or open upon a yard, street or public land.

3.33. Court, Length of: shall mean the greatest mean horizontal dimension of such court.

3.34. Court, Outer: shall mean a court which does extend to or open upon a yard, street, or public land.

3.35. Court, Width of: shall mean the least horizontal dimension between the opposite sides measured at right angles to the longest sides

## KNOX CHURCH BRIDAL PAIR



Leaving Knox Presbyterian Church after their wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Johnson are followed by attendants as they pose on the church steps. Mrs. Johnson is the former Barbara Cromar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cromar, 51 Maple Ave. W. Her husband, a Toronto insurance company employee is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Johnson, Toronto.

—Edmund Soame, Toronto

of such court.

3.36. Coverage: shall mean that percentage of the lot area covered by the building area.

3.37. Dwelling: shall mean a building or portion thereof, designed exclusively for residential occupancy, including boarding and rooming houses but not including hotels or private hotels.

3.38. Dwelling, Single Family: shall mean a separate building containing one only dwelling unit.

3.39. Dwelling, Single-Family, Detached: shall mean a single family dwelling having two side yards.

3.40. Dwelling, Semi-Detached: shall mean a dwelling divided vertically into two dwelling units.

3.41. Dwelling, Duplex: shall mean a separate two storey building divided horizontally into two dwelling units.

3.42. Dwelling, Double Duplex: shall mean two attached duplex houses.

3.43. Dwelling, Multiple Family: shall mean a separate building containing three or more dwelling units.

3.44. Dwelling, Row: shall mean more than two and not more than

six attached singlefamily dwellings.

3.45. Dwelling, Split Level: shall mean a single-family dwelling, in which part of the habitable floor area is situated one-half of a storey, more or less, above or below the other part or parts thereof.

3.46. Dwelling Unit: shall mean a separate set of living quarters designed or intended for use or used by an individual or one family alone and which shall include at least one room and separate kitchen and sanitary conveniences with a private entrance from outside the building or from a common hallway or stairway inside.

3.47. Dwelling Converted: shall mean a dwelling altered to make a greater number of dwelling units.

3.48. Erect: shall mean (with reference to a building or structure) build, construct or reconstruct and shall include:

1. The removal of a structure from one lot and relocating it on another lot, and

2. Any physical operation, such as excavating, filling or draining, preparatory to building, construction or reconstruction.

## LIMEHOUSE

### NEWTON RUDELLS HOSTS FOR FOSTER REUNION

The Foster family re-union was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Newton Ruddell on Civic Holiday. Rev. T. G. M. Bryan of St. Columbia Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, conducted services at Limehouse Presbyterian Church on August 12th. Services last week and this coming Sunday were cancelled during holidays.

We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Doucett and family and Mr. and Mrs. Culp and family who have recently taken apartments in the village.

Visitors include: Mr. and Mrs. Cook of Detroit, with the Collyers, 4th Line. Donald Meliugh of Oakville with the James family for two weeks.

David Greygoose of Ballinfad with the C. Clarke's last week. Mrs. Ted Morrow of Toronto with her mother, Mrs. Lane, last week end. Elaine Morrow with her this week.

Mrs. B. Robinson of Orangeville and her sister of Detroit with Mrs. Smethurst on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Newton and Margaret of Barrie with Miss Ivens and Mrs. Newton on Sunday. Mr. James Hoad of Niagara Falls.

N.Y., with the Cam Sinclairs on Sunday and Miss Jean McCarthy of Oshawa there this week.

Those on holiday recently: Joy Patterson at Bobcaygeon for a week recently and presently at Welland with the Chas. Sinclairs. Mr. and Mrs. Benno Spitzer and Rosalee in Massachusetts.

Mr. Herb Spitzer at North Bay. Diana Shelbourne with her grandmother, Mrs. John Scott in Georgetown.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Sanderson in Algonquin Park. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Turner and Paul at Sauble Beach. Mrs. Smethurst has just returned from a month at Kincaidine.

### McNally Contracts Brampton School

McNally Construction, Georgetown has the contract to build the new Agnes Taylor public school in Brampton.

The Georgetown firm submitted the lowest of six tenders for the 7-room school named after a veteran Brampton teacher. Construction should start in September. The school was designed by architect R. W. Hall, Brampton.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD!

## CHIROPRACTIC IN INDUSTRY

Continuing an article taken from Canada's Foundry Journal Vol. 29, No. 6, June, 1956, by Gordon Best.



D. GAY, D.C.

The industrial survey previously referred to was limited to a study of low back injuries treated by three methods, chiropractic, osteopathy and medicine.

The figures are taken from files of Compensation Boards in 44 States of the USA and Canada. In all, 4,746 cases of low back injuries are included. Crushing injuries, fractures and others requiring surgery are not included.

The figures of the greatest significance were probably those dealing with the relative number of work days lost under the different types of care — medical (non hospitalized) with 19.9 days; medical (hospitalized) with 33.8 days; osteopathy with 11.5 and chiropractic with 10.9 days off work.

Also of significance are the figures showing the amount of compensation paid in each category. The compensation paid with chiropractic \$27.07; osteopathy \$35.46; medical (non-hospitalized) \$50.06; medical (hospitalized) \$85.34.

The wages lost by the worker were reported as follows: chiropractic \$55.52; osteopathy \$76; medical (non hospitalized) \$95.06; medical (hospitalized) \$121.45.

(to be continued)

APPOINTMENTS  
TUESDAY . . . 1 p.m. to 8 p.m.  
THURSDAY . . . 1 p.m. to 8 p.m.  
SATURDAY . . . 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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Georgetown Branch: C. J. Hart, Manager

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