

June 27, 1893. Article 205 of the Code of Civil Procedure says: "A party's revocation of the powers of his attorney will not be received unless he pays him his fees and disbursements, taxed after hearing or notice given to the party." The question was whether the attorney revoked could claim disbursements not taxable in the bill, such as travelling expenses, etc., or payments for services rendered by other parties in connection with the suit, or a retainer promised him by his client. The article plainly points to a taxed bill, and the court held that the substitution could not be delayed by contestations which might arise upon other demands of the attorney upon the client, even if perfectly legitimate in themselves.

*BELAIR v. LA VILLE DE MAISONNEUVE—
INJUNCTION—RIGHTS OF RATEPAYER.*

The notes of Mr. Justice Doherty in this case were not received in time to be included in the report, R.J.Q., 1 C.S. 181. Mr. Justice Pagnuelo, however, had this written opinion before him, and referred to it and followed the holding, in *J. G. Ross v. The Merchants Telephone Co.*, in which, on the 4th October, 1893, the issue of the writ was refused.

DOHERTY, J.:—

This case together with two others, that of *The Edison Electric Co. v. Barsalou*, and *Senécal v. The Town of Maisonneuve & Edison Electric Company*, arise out of a decision arrived at by the Council of the Town of Maisonneuve on the 21st September to light the town by the electric light.

In pursuance of this decision they instructed their engineer, Mr. Vanier, to advertise for tenders for furnishing the apparatus necessary for such lighting, in accordance with specifications prepared by him and approved by the council.

In response to his advertisements several tenders were received, and among others one from the company defendant and one from the Edison Electric Company. The former offered to