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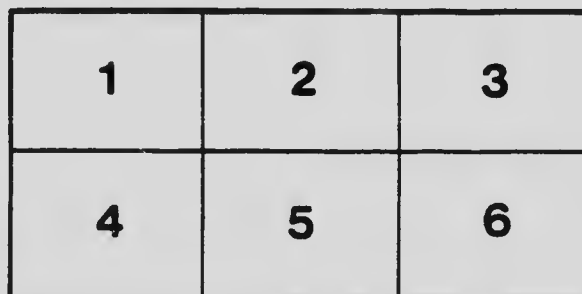
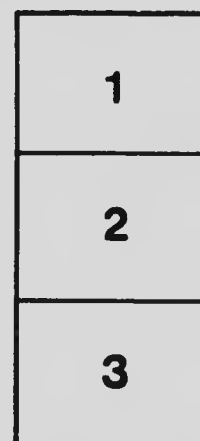
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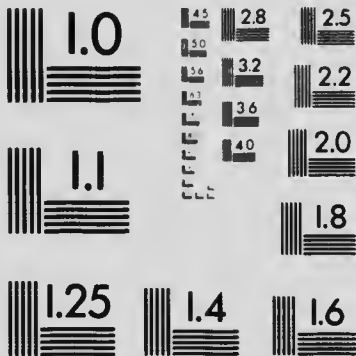
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QUEBEC
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1914



BY-LAW N° 1

Of 24th March 1911, replacing by-law N° 407, of 5th April 1907, and as amended by by-law N° 1-A, of 23rd February 1912.

Concerning the internal government of the council

N. B.—The provisions of by-law N° 1-A are comprised in article 35, which replaces article 35 of by-law N° 1, and in article 35a.

CHAPTER I.

Meetings of the Council

1. There shall be a meeting of the city council every Friday, legal holidays excepted, at the city hall, at eight o'clock in the evening, unless the council be otherwise adjourned.

2. A special meeting of the said city council may also be held on any other juridical day, at the same hour, if the mayor finds it necessary, or upon a requisition in writing by a majority of the members of the council, addressed to the mayor, and provided a notice in writing of such meeting shall have been given, at the latest on the day preceding the day fixed for such meeting, to each member of the council, by the city clerk, informing them of the purpose for which such meeting is called.

3. One third of the members of the council shall form a quorum of the said council, not including the person presiding at such meeting of the council. To pass a by-law, the presence of two thirds of the members is required.—*As amended impliedly by the law 7 Ed. VII, ch. 62, art. 5.*

4. If, at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the hour appointed, there shall not be a sufficient number of members

present to form a quorum, the mayor, or pro-mayor, or, in their absence, the chairman named by the members present, shall call the names of the members present, and shall have them recorded, and the meeting shall be adjourned for want of a quorum.

5. The minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the council shall be kept and clearly entered in french and in english, in a book which shall be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the person presiding any such meeting.

6. The orders of the day of a meeting adjourned for want of a quorum shall be called in their order respectively at the next meeting.

7. At the opening of the meeting, the proceedings of the last meeting shall be read in french and in english, and adopted.

8. After the proceedings shall have been adopted, the council shall proceed to the business connected with the internal government of the council, and the doors of the council room shall then be opened to the public.

9. Whenever any subject of a private nature, or unconnected with the public welfare, shall be before the council, the said council may sit with closed doors, and order strangers to retire.

10. The other routine and ordinary business of the council shall be taken up in the following order:

1° Presentation of all documents, letters, petitions, addressed to the council.

2° Reports of committees.

3° Reports by officers of the council

4° Orders of the day.

5° Questions by members.

6° Notices of Motions.

7° Motions.

11 All documents, letters, and petitions, shall be refer-

d) to the proper committees, unless the council order otherwise.

12. The reports of Committees shall lay on the table, to be taken up at the next meeting in their respective order, unless the council shall order otherwise by a majority of two thirds of the members present.

13. All petitions, letters, representations, enquiries, complaints, or suggestions, addressed to the mayor, the clerk, or city council, must be in writing, in french or in english, and be deposited in the city clerk's office.

14. As soon as the debate upon a question is ended, the person presiding puts the question to the council, and it is resolved in the affirmative or in the negative by the majority to the votes of the yeas and nays. The names of members voting for or against a question shall be taken and recorded when two members shall rise in their places to ask for it.

15. The sittings of the council shall all be closed or adjourned at midnight, and shall not be continued after that time, unless the members present give their unanimous consent.

16. The council may adjourn to such day and hour as is appointed in the motion for adjournment, and a notice of such adjournment shall be sent by the city clerk to the members who were not then present.

CHAPTER II.

The Council sitting in Committee of the Whole.

17. The council may sit in committee of the whole upon a resolution to the effect: "That the council do now sit in committee of the whole, and that the mayor do leave the chair". The mayor shall call an alderman who shall preside over the committee of the whole, who shall maintain order and report to the council the proceedings of the committee.

18. When the council sits in committee of the whole,

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the rules of the council shall be followed, except that motions need not be seconded, that the previous questions cannot be put, and that the adjournment cannot be moved. In case of a vote, the names of the aldermen are not taken, and the aldermen can speak more than once, and beyond the ten minutes limits.

19. In sittings of the committee of the whole council, all questions of order shall be decided by the chairman, subject to appeal to the council, and, if any disorder arises in the committee of the whole council, the mayor resumes the chair, without the main motion being put to the vote.

20. In a sitting of the committee of the whole council, when a motion is put: "That this committee rise and report", such motion shall be decided without debate.

21. In the committee of the whole, a motion, "That the chairman do now leave the chair", is always in order, and shall take precedence over any other motion.

Such motion may be discussed, and, if voted in the affirmative, the matter under consideration by the committee of the whole is rejected. The mayor resumes the chair, and the council proceed to the next order of the day.

CHAPTER III

Motions and Notices of Motion.

22. A notice of motion must be given in writing, and contain the full text of the motion signed by the mover, and shall be handed to the city clerk during the meeting of the council. The city clerk shall read the notice of motion, when motions are called in the order of the day, and if the council adjourns before reaching that point, the said notice of motion shall be entered in the minutes, and be inscribed on the order of the day for the next meeting.

23. All motions must be made in writing, and none shall be received unless seconded by another member present.

24. Before it can be discussed, such motion shall be read by the mayor or chairman in the language in which it is written, and it shall be translated if required.

25. No motion shall be taken up at the meeting during which it shall have been presented, unless two thirds of the members present consent thereto, or unless a notice thereof shall have been given at the preceding meeting.

26. A member who has made a motion may at any time withdraw it, with the consent of the council, so long as the motion has not been disposed of, or no other amendment thereto has been proposed.

27. No motion accompanied by a preface or preamble shall be allowed in the council.

28. A motion may always, before being put to the vote, be altered or changed by a motion in amendment proposed in writing and seconded.

29. No resolution shall be reconsidered unless notice of reconsideration thereof shall have been given at the meeting during which such resolution shall be passed, or at the first subsequent meeting, and unless such motion for reconsideration be adopted by an absolute majority of the council.

30. No second amendment to a motion shall be received until the first amendment shall have been disposed of.

31. Every motion or application for, or occasioning, an expenditure of money, shall, before being agreed to, be referred to one of the standing committees named for the objects to which such motion or application may relate, or to such other select committee as may be named for that purpose.

32. A motion for adjournment is always in order, if it be seconded.

33. The previous question is put in the following terms: "That this question be now put to the vote", and it must be put before any amendment has been moved to the main motion, or immediately after an amendment thereto has been rejected.

When the previous question is put, a debate may be had on the main motion; it excludes all other amendments. If it be decided in the affirmative, the main motion shall be put to the vote immediately. If it be decided in the negative, the main motion is ipso facto set aside.

CHAPTER IV

Committees

34. Every second year, after the election of a new council, a select committee, composed of five members named by the council, shall be appointed, and such select committee shall name the standing committees. This committee may sit with closed doors.

35. The standing committees of this Council shall be:

- 1° The finance committee.
- 2° The road committee.
- 3° The water works committee.
- 4° The police committee and by-laws.
- 5° The fire committee.
- 6° The market committee.
- 7° The health committee.
- 8° The ferry committee.

35a. The clerk of the recorder's court shall be secretary of the police and by-law committees, and may be replaced by another officer of the council by the said committee.

36. Each of such committees shall consist of ten members, one from each ward.

37. The chairman of a committee shall have a casting vote only when the votes are equally divided.

38. Whenever the chairman of any committee is not present at the meeting of the committee, the committee may choose one of its members to act in the place of the chairman.

39. A member who shall move for the formation of a select committee shall not be considered as necessarily belonging to such committee.

40. Four members of a committee shall constitute a quorum of the said committee.

41. The various standing committees shall make rules and by-laws for the better government and management of the matters referred to them.

42. Other matters not cognizable by the standing committees shall be referred to select committees of three or five members named by the council.

43. Whenever a committee shall recommend the adoption of a measure, they shall report thereupon by resolution to the council.

44. The reports of committee shall indicate, as much as possible, the vouchers upon which they are based, and shall be accompanied by the said vouchers.

45. No report of any committee recommending an expenditure of money shall be received by the council, unless the same shall contain a clear statement of the ways and means existing to pay such expenditure, pointing out the fund or source from which it is to be taken; and, if such report proposes the imposition of an additional tax, it shall point out and specify the rate and nature of such tax, and what course shall be pursued to levy it.

46. The committee shall meet in the city hall on the days and at the hours appointed by themselves respectively, but not during the meetings of the council.

47. No recommendation or resolution of a committee for the payment of money shall take effect until sanctioned by the council.

48. Members of the council not belonging to a committee may, however, be present at the meetings of such committee, but they shall have no right to vote thereat.

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CHAPTER V.

The mayor.

49. The mayor shall decide all questions of order, but an appeal from his decision may be taken to the council, and such appeal shall be disposed of without any debate.

50. The mayor may take part in the debates, on conforming to the rules required to be observed by members of the council.

51. When two or more members rise at the same time, the mayor shall designate who shall speak first.

52. The mayor has the right to take part in the deliberations and to vote in all the committees of the council.

53. All memorial-, documents and other papers, which shall be addressed to the council in vacation, shall be referred by the mayor, to the committees, or officers of the corporation, to whom it shall pertain, when it shall be on matters relating to the ordinary business of the council, with such instructions as he shall deem fit to annex thereto; provided that such references and instructions shall not prevent the council from pronouncing afterwards upon the merits of any such communication.

54. The mayor is authorized to sign, seal, execute, for and in the name of the said council, all deeds, contracts and bonds, which the council shall order to be made and executed.

55. The mayor shall superintend the execution of all orders given by the council, and shall see that the officers and servants of the city perform their duty.

56. The person presiding at a meeting of the council shall keep order during the meetings and he may cause to be arrested by a police officer or constable, or other person, any one who may disturb the order of the council in any manner whatsoever, and cause such persons so arrested to be taken to the nearest police station.

CHAPTER VI

Members of the council.

57. Every member of the council shall comply with the rules and regulations of the council.

58. Every member, before speaking, shall rise and address the mayor.

59. The members shall avoid all personal or insulting reflections, and shall make use of no unbecoming or improper language against the proceedings of the council, or against any member thereof individually, and shall speak only on the subject under debate.

60. It is forbidden to interrupt a member of the council while speaking, except for the purpose of calling him to order.

61. No member, except to call a member to order, shall speak more than once upon the same question, without the permission of the council, except in explanation of an essential part of speech which may have been misunderstood. But in no case shall a member have the right to speak more than ten minutes on any question, whether in moving the adoption of a resolution or report, or in replying upon a measure proposed by himself or for the purpose of explaining an essential part of a speech which may have been misunderstood. But the member who shall have proposed a measure shall have the right to reply once, for which reply he shall be allowed ten minutes.

62. Every member shall, at all times, be permitted to request the reading of the motion under discussion, but not so as to interrupt a member while speaking.

63. Every member who shall be present in the council chamber when a question is put, shall vote thereon, unless excused or exempted by the council, or he be personally interested in the question, provided such interest consists in personal pecuniary profit, or is peculiar to such member, and not in common with the interests of the citizens at large, in which cases he shall not vote.

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64. If any member infringes any rule of the council, he shall not be permitted to speak until he shall have apologized for the offence committed.

CHAPTER VII

Officers of the council in general

65. All officers appointed by the council shall fill the duties of their office during good pleasure, and shall be the officers of the city exclusively.

66. No person shall be appointed to municipal office for a specified time unless, in special cases, the council shall deem fit to determine the duration of such office.

67. The fact that a person has been appointed at a salary of so much a month or so much a year, shall not create a presumption that such person has been appointed for any specified time.

68. Every officer or employee may be dismissed by the proper authority, and he shall have no right to an indemnity.

69. Every officer guilty of refusal or of negligence, or malfeasance, in the performance of his duties, shall be liable to lose his situation.

70. The salary of an officer or employee of the corporation who shall have been suspended by the proper authorities, shall be forfeited during the time of such suspension. He shall have all pay restored only if the city council or the committee in whose employ he is, so decides.

71. The offices of the city officers shall be open to the public, on all juridical days, from nine o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon. But they shall be open on Saturdays only from nine o'clock in the morning until one o'clock in the afternoon.

72. When public affairs require it, the mayor, or chairman of a committee, or the chief officer of any department may, at

any time, require at such hours as he shall deem necessary, the presence of the several officers of a department.

73. During office hours, no officer or employee shall absent himself without permission of the proper authority.

74. Unless it be officially, and for the requirements of the municipal service, no officer shall communicate to any person not belonging to the office, the archives or other documents of a department, nor shall he disclose anything said or done by the mayor, the chairman of committees, or by the heads of departments in their official capacity.

75. No officer shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract with the city for the execution of work, or the supply of materials or any merchandize or goods whatsoever, nor shall he derive from such contracts any remuneration or benefit, under penalty of dismissal.

76. Any officer having cognizance of any fraud or attempt to defraud, must, at once, report the same to his superior officer, who shall inform the committee having control of the department in which such frauds shall have been committed or attempted to be committed.

77. Any officer or employee receiving a salary from the city, who shall allow his salary to be seized in the hands of the city, incurs the risk of being dismissed.

CHAPTER VIII

The city clerk

78. The city clerk shall not follow any other profession or occupation.

79. The city clerk shall have control over the officers of his department, and shall be subject to the orders which he may receive from the mayor or from the council.

80. It shall be the duty of the city clerk.

1°. To call the meetings of the council when he shall

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be required to do so by the proper authorities, and to give in such cases all the notices prescribed by law:

2°. To attend all meetings of the council; to draw up the minutes of the proceedings of the council in french and in english, and also the resolutions and orders of the council; to enter them in a register kept for that purpose; the whole to form part of the archives of his office;

3°. To publish in french and in english the minutes of the proceedings of the council in the official newspapers of the corporation.

4°. To superintend the printing which shall be ordered;

5°. To attend to the ordinary and necessary correspondence in obedience to the mayor's instructions;

6°. To inform members of standing committees of their appointment as soon as such committees are formed, and to notify them of the time and place at which the first sitting of each of such committees shall be held.

7°. To transmit to the legal advisers of the city, to the treasurer, to the secretary or chairman of each committee, the petitions, letters, or other documents referred to them by the council, and also certified copies of all resolutions, decisions and orders of the council concerning the matters which are within the jurisdiction of the said officers or committees, on the day following the meeting during which the council shall have debated such questions;

8°. To transmit to the finance committee, previous to the first and fifteenth of each month, a list of all the salaries which shall become due on the fifteenth and last days of the month.

81. The city clerk shall enter in the minute book only a digest of the reports, memorials and other documents which shall be submitted to the council, with their title and subject, and a figure or mark of reference to the said reports and memorials, which shall be kept in files, to be referred to in case of need.

82. The city clerk is the secretary of the following committees: fire, market, ferry, and also of the select committees

when requested to do so by the mayor, or by the chairman of such committee. He shall attend the meetings of the said committees, draw up the proceedings of their meetings, prepare their reports to the council, and make all the necessary translations. With the consent of the mayor, such office work may be divided between the city clerk and the assistant city clerk. *As amended in consequence of article 35a heretofore, of by-law A' 1.1.*

83. All reports of committees, petitions, letters, and other documents, shall be numbered in the order in which they are received, and be put and kept in files, according to their respective titles, in order that reference may be readily had to them.

84. The city clerk shall keep a special register in which shall be entered all the by-laws and orders passed and enacted by the council.

85. It shall be the duty of the city clerk to cause every by-law passed by the council, and which shall affect or concern the public, to be published as soon as possible after the passing thereof, at least twice, that is to say, once a week during two consecutive weeks, in the official newspapers of the city.

86. The city clerk shall keep, in a special book, copies of all letters sent by order of the council, of the committees, or of the mayor.

87. The city clerk shall have the custody of the seal of the city, and shall affix it to all documents to which it must be affixed.

88. The city clerk shall make all the translations, and give all assistance that may be required, in connection with the business of the council.

89. The city clerk shall incur no expense for the furnishing and contingencies of his office without first obtaining the consent of the mayor.

90. All letters, petitions, and other documents, addressed to the council, shall be filed in the city clerk's office to be under his charge.

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91. The salary of the city clerk shall be fixed by the council.

CHAPTER IX

The city treasurer.

92. The treasurer shall follow no other occupation outside his office.

93. He shall receive and deposit all the moneys paid into the city treasury, and shall dispose thereof only upon vouchers approved by the city auditor.

94. He is the custodian of all the assessment books deposited in his office.

95. He shall collect with all possible diligence the assessments, taxes and revenues of the city, and he shall take, in the name of the city, all legal proceedings necessary for the collection of what is due to the city.

96. The treasurer controls all the officers of his department.

97. He shall keep all the immoveable property of the corporation insured against fire, and shall divide the risks between such insurance companies as shall be recommended to him by the finance committee.

98. On the first day of each month, the treasurer shall prepare a statement showing the amount of the cash on hand on that day, the amount paid during the preceding month, and the amount on hand on the first day of the preceding month. He shall also, when requested to do so by the council or by the finance committee, give an account of all the business of his office, and he shall give to all the committees all the information that may be required.

99. The treasurer is the secretary of the finance committee, and it is his duty to attend the meetings thereof, to keep the minutes of proceedings, draw up the reports, and translate them if required.

100. At the beginning of each fiscal year, the treasurer shall prepare a detailed statement of all the receipts and expenditure for and during the preceding year.

101. The treasurer, the assistant treasurer, and the receiving teller, shall give security, consisting either of a good and valid personal security, or of a policy issued by a guarantee company or association duly incorporated to guarantee the fidelity of persons filling positions of trust.

102. The treasurer shall give security for eight thousand dollars. If the said security is not a policy of a guarantee company, the treasurer shall bind himself personally for four thousand dollars, and shall offer two solvent sureties who shall become liable each for two thousand dollars. The condition of the security shall be that the sureties shall bind themselves to reimburse and pay to the corporation any deficiency which may be discovered in the accounts of the treasurer, or in the moneys received by him as treasurer from whatever source they may come and in whatsoever manner he may have obtained them, and the sureties shall moreover guarantee that he shall generally fulfil all his duties to the satisfaction of the council and of the finance committee.

103. The security for the assistant city treasurer shall be four thousand dollars. If the said security do not consist in a policy of a guarantee company, the assistant-treasurer shall bind himself for two thousand dollars, and shall offer two sureties who shall bind themselves for one thousand dollars each, the conditions and the nature of the said security shall be the same as those for the security of the treasurer.

104. The security for the receiving teller shall be two thousand dollars. If the said security does not consist in a policy of a guarantee company, the said receiving teller shall bind himself for one thousand dollars, and shall offer two sureties who shall bind themselves for five hundred dollars each; and the conditions and nature of the said security shall be the same as for the security of the treasurer and assistant treasurer.

CHAPTER X

The city auditor

105. Immediately after the appropriations for the fiscal year shall have been voted by the council, the city auditor shall obtain from the city clerk a certified statement of the same, and shall enter it on the credit side of a ledger called "Ledger of appropriations." Every warrant for money issued and authorized afterwards by the committees or by the council shall be entered in the said ledger, and the amount put to the debit side of the account of the committee who has jurisdiction for the expenditure covered by the said warrant.

106. Every account against the city shall be referred to the committee against which it must be charged, for the purpose of being certified by the committee, and be accompanied by a detailed explanation of the account, after which it shall be handed over to the auditor, who shall examine and sign it if found correct, and then only it shall be laid before the finance committee for authorization of payment. Should any error be found in any account, it shall be sent back to the committee against which it has to be charged, with an explanation of such error.

107. The auditor shall certify for payment only such accounts as are chargeable to expenditure provided for in the annual appropriations and within the amounts of such appropriations, or such other accounts for the payment of which the council has given special authorization, or chargeable to a special loan or issue of debentures duly authorized, and after they shall have been approved by the committee responsible for them.

108. During the fiscal year, the auditor shall examine and verify the books and accounts of all departments, and also those of the recorder's court, and shall report to the finance committee any irregularity which may be discovered in the same.

109. In order that each of the several committees may at all times be enabled to ascertain what sums of money are at their disposal, the auditor shall keep separate accounts for each committee, showing the sums of money remaining at the disposal of the several departments, and the purposes for which they are specially voted.

110. At the end of each month, and oftener, if necessary, the auditor shall make out and submit to the finance committee, a statement showing the amount expended by each committee, and the balance of the appropriation remaining at their credit. He shall also report to the finance committee, from time to time, giving all the information concerning his department which he shall think fit to submit to their consideration.

111. At the expiration of each month, or oftener if necessary, the auditor shall furnish the mayor, or any committee of the council, or the city treasurer, with abstracts from any books, documents, accounts, records, or vouchers, in his office, and give any information concerning all the business of his office, and the civic revenue, and he shall at all times allow the mayor, any member of the council, the city clerk, the treasurer, or any other officer interested in the matter, to examine the books, papers, or documents in his office.

112. In the exercise of his duties, the auditor may obtain, with the authorization of the mayor, the assistance of any city officer for the purpose of checking over his books or making up statements.

113. Certified copies of all contracts shall be handed to the auditor for his guidance and information in the auditing of accounts.

114. The auditor shall render any other service and perform such other duties as the city council or the finance committee may require of him.

115. Periodically, at intervals of not more than sixty days, the auditor shall check the cash in the treasurer's hands, and report thereon to the finance committee.

116. The auditor shall see that the bail bonds of the treasurer, of the assistant-treasurer, and of the receiving teller, be kept in force.

CHAPTER XI

The city engineer.

117. The city engineer must hold the diploma of civil engineer.

118. He shall act as secretary of the road committee, and as such, shall attend the meetings of that committee, keep the minutes of the proceedings of the meetings, draw up the reports, and translate them if required, and may be replaced by another officer of the council appointed by the road committee.

119. He may suspend any officer, laborer, or employee, of his department, when he shall think fit; shall instruct them as to what they have to do besides all the duties which are prescribed to them by statute or by-law, and in conformity with the terms and conditions of their engagement. He shall also have control over all contractors who shall work under his orders.

120. It shall be his duty:

1°. To report to the road committee, at each of its regular meetings, on all the works and services which have been asked for by petition for local improvements, and also on all other works, services, improvements or repairs, found to be necessary;

2°. To enquire carefully, and examine into the circumstances of all claims for damages to persons or property, inspect the places where such damages or accidents are reported to have arisen, and report thereupon to the committee;

3°. To make up for the council and the road committee, all plans and specifications necessary for the streets, lanes, buildings, wharves, and other works of the city, give all the levels, and make all visits and inspections necessary therefor; to examine into and report upon the plans and specifications

required by any other committee for any work under the control of such committee; and shall be responsible to the committee concerned for the satisfactory execution of all the works of engineering and of construction under contract, or those which the city intends to undertake, with the exception of those entrusted to some other persons.

4. When all the works under his control shall be completed, he shall report thereupon to the committee without delay, and mention the balance, if any remain, due to the contractors for such works;

5. To examine and certify all accounts against the city for materials, works under contract, and the labor under his control;

6. To prosecute all persons guilty of any violation of the law or by-laws which he is in duty bound to have executed, and to be diligent and careful with regard to such by-laws.

7. To prepare for the road committee or the other committees, a weekly statement of all the men employed, and materials used during the week, and of the amount, cost, and quality of the works executed;

8°. To draw all the alignments of streets, and make plans of the whole city or of a portion thereof, when he shall be required to do so, without any additional fees above his salary, except the reimbursement of the necessary expenses which he shall have incurred.

121. The city engineer shall not engage the services of architects, engineers, or other persons, as witnesses or experts, in connection with works in which the corporation is interested, without having previously consulted the mayor.

CHAPTER XII

The engineer of the water-works.

122. The engineer of the water-works must hold the diploma of civil engineer, and he shall have the entire management of all the works in relation to the water-works, and have charge

of the water-pipes, sewers and drains; his powers and duties in connection with that department shall be the same as those of the city engineer towards the road committee, and in connection with the city streets.

123. He shall act as secretary of the water-works committee, and as such, shall attend the meetings of that committee, keep the minutes of the proceedings of the meetings, draw up the reports, and translate them if required, and may be replaced by another officer of the council appointed by the water-works committee.

124. He may suspend any officer, laborer, or employee, of his department, when he shall think fit; shall instruct them as to what they have to do besides all the duties which are ascribed to them by statute or by-law, and in conformity with the terms and conditions of their engagement. He shall also have control over all contractors who shall work under his orders.

125. It shall be his duty,

1°. To report to the water-works committee at each of its regular meetings, on all the works and services which have been asked for by petition for local improvements, and also on all other works, services, improvements or repairs found to be necessary;

2°. To enquire carefully, and examine into the circumstances of all claims for damages to person or property, inspect the places where such damages or accidents are reported to have arisen, and report thereupon to the committee.

3°. To make up for the council and the water-works committee, all plans and specifications necessary, give all the levels, and make all visits and inspections necessary therefor; to examine into and report upon the plans and specifications required by any other committee for any work under the control of such committee, and pertaining to the water-works or drainage systems.

4°. When all the works under his control shall be completed, he shall report thereupon to the committee without delay.

and mention the balance, if any remain, due to the contractors for such work.

5°. To examine and certify all accounts against the city for materials, works under contract, and the work under his control;

6°. To prosecute all persons guilty of any violation of the law or by-laws which he is in duty bound to have executed, and to be diligent and careful with regard to such by-laws;

7°. To prepare for the water-works committee or the other committees, a weekly statement of all the men employed and materials used during the week, and of the amount, cost, and quality of the works executed;

8°. To make plans of the water-works and drainage system of the whole city or of a portion thereof, when he shall be required to do so, without any additional fees above his salary, except the reimbursement of the necessary expenses which he shall have incurred;

126. The water-works engineer shall not engage the service of architects, engineers, or other persons, as witnesses or experts in connection with works in which the corporation is interested, without having previously consulted the mayor.

CHAPTER XIII

Archives of the city.

127. The city treasurer shall be the depository and the custodian of all titles to properties, leases, mortgages, insurance policies against fire, &c., certificates of redeemed trading stock, certificates of stock and of debentures held as collateral securities, and he shall not allow any of the same to be taken out of his office, except upon an order of the mayor, of the council, or at the request of and upon a receipt from the legal advisers of the city, to be used in judicial proceedings, or upon an order from a court of justice.

128. The city auditor shall be the depository and the

custodian of all contracts for works or supplies, and of all the coupons which he shall have checked and cancelled, and also of all securities or guarantee policies of officers or employees, and he shall not allow them to be taken out of his office, except upon an order from the mayor or from the council, or upon the request of and on a receipt from the city's legal advisers, to be used in judicial proceedings, or upon the order of a court of justice.

129. The city accountant shall be the depositary and the custodian of all paid accounts which shall have been entered in his books, and he shall keep a register in which he shall enter all the coupons paid, which he shall hand over to the auditor to be by him cancelled and kept of record.

130. After the expiration of two years, all documents shall be deposited in a special vault, in the custody of an officer designated by the council, and such documents shall not be allowed out without a receipt.

CHAPTER XIV

Contracts.

131. When the value or cost of any works or materials shall exceed two hundred dollars, tenders shall be asked for by public notice in the official newspapers of the city, for the execution of such works or the supply of such materials.

132. Every tender for works or for the supply of materials must be accompanied, when presented, by a deposit in cash, or a cheque to the order of the treasurer, accepted by a bank, equal to the amount mentioned in the call for tenders, and the said amount, unless otherwise decided by the committee, shall be equal to five per cent of the whole amount of the contract for which said tender is made and presented.

133. The city treasurer shall keep a special account of the amounts deposited by the persons who send in tenders, and shall enter therein all such deposits, which shall remain

in his keeping until the contract for which the tender was made shall have been recommended by the committee. Then, with the exception of the deposits of the three having made the lowest tenders, such deposits shall be returned by the treasurer to the persons having tendered, unless the committee shall decide otherwise. And when the contract shall have been awarded by the council, all the deposits shall be returned, with the exception of the deposit of the contractor, which shall be kept until such contractor shall have signed the deed together with his sureties. And in all cases where the contract shall have been awarded by the council, if the person whose tender is accepted refuses or neglects to sign the said deed, with his sureties, his deposit shall be forfeited for the benefit of the city.

134. Every contractor or other person in the employ of the city, who shall have been found guilty by the chief officer or other person in charge of the department, or by any committee, or adjudged as such by a resolution of the council, or convicted before a court of justice, of fraud or attempt at fraud to the detriment of the city, shall never again be employed by the city, and shall be awarded no more contracts with the city, without the special consent of the council.

BY-LAW N° 28

Of the 11th April 1913, concerning the pension fund for the permanent municipal officers and employees.

1. In the present by-law, the words "municipal officers and employees" signify and comprise only those whose names are inscribed on the semi-monthly pay rolls of the permanent municipal officers and employees of this city.

2. A pension fund is hereby created for the said permanent municipal officers and employees who shall cease to be in the municipal service, in the manner hereinafter mentioned, and the said pension fund shall come into existence on the day of the passing of the present by-law.

3. The said pension fund shall be administered by a commission composed of the mayor, the chairman of the finance committee, and an other alderman, and of two of the said municipal officers.

4. As soon as possible after the passing of the present by-law, the council shall appoint, by resolution, one alderman to form part of the said commission, besides the mayor and the chairman of the finance committee, and shall also appoint the two municipal officers who must form part of the said commission and all the said members of the commission shall remain in office until they be replaced by their successors appointed as hereafter mentioned.

5. As soon as possible after the entry in office of the members of the council following a general election of aldermen, the council shall appoint the aldermen and the two municipal officers who shall form part of the said commission.

6. The commission shall appoint one of its members to act as secretary.

7. The said commission shall administer the said pension fund, and will take cognizance of all questions concerning the pensioning off all officers and employees, and the said commission shall report its resolutions and decisions to the city council, who shall confirm them, modify them, or reject them.

8. Within the six weeks following the date of the passing of the present by-law, every officer or employee presently in the service of the city, being less than seventy years old, and who wishes to share in the said pension fund, must signify in writing to the city treasurer his intention to so share in the said pension fund.

9. All those who, after the passing of the present by-law, shall enter the city service as permanent officers and employees, shall ipso facto become participant in the said pension fund, and subject to the obligations deriving therefrom.

10. The pension fund shall be confided to the city trea-

surer, who shall keep a special account thereof separate from his other accounts.

11. The pension fund shall be composed of the sums contributed by the city and by the officers and employes as hereafter mentioned, and of the interests and profits accruing to the said fund.

12. The contribution of each officer and employee participating in the pension fund shall be two and a half per cent of his regular salary, and the amount of this contribution shall be kept back by the treasurer when he shall pay the salary of each said officer and employee, and shall be by him carried to the pension fund.

13. No pension shall be paid to any officer or employee, or to his representatives hereafter designated, unless he has been in the city service during a period of at least ten years.

14. No pension shall be paid to any officer or employee who shall have been dismissed from the service, or who shall retire of his own will from the municipal service, before having acquired a right to his pension, as hereafter mentioned, and in such cases, the contributions paid into the pension fund by such officer or employee shall be confiscated, and shall belong to the pension fund.

15. Each officer or employee who desires to have computed in the duration of his service all the years during which he has been in the municipal service before the passing of the present by-law, must pay each month, besides his contribution upon his regular salary, a sum sufficient to reimburse in ten years the equivalent of two and a half per cent of the average salary received by him during the said years. Nevertheless, if an officer or employee retires upon a pension before the expiration of the said ten years, the balance of the amount due for the said ten years must be paid within the three years following the date of his retiring upon a pension. The said balance shall be divided in thirty-six equal payments, one to be retained each month on the amount of the pension which he is entitled

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to receive, and thus untill full payment. But then, he shall cease all other contribution to the pension fund.

16. Every officer or employee contributing to the pension fund in virtue of the preceding article, and who at the time of the passing of the present by-law, shall have accomplished thirty-five or more years of service, shall not be called to contribute upon his regular salary. The same rule will apply to every officer or employee who, after contributing for several years to the pension fund, either on his regular salary or in virtue of the preceding article, shall have attained a total of thirty-five years of service.

17. At the end of april of each year, the city shall carry to the pension fund a sum equal to the total amount paid by the officers and employees during the fiscal year finishing.

18. The commission may pension off each and every officer and employee who has completed thirty-five years of service.

19. Every officer or employee who has completed thirty-five years of service, and who has attained the age of sixty-five years, has the right to retire upon a pension.

20. The commission may pension off any officer or employee who, by reason of a physical or mental infirmity, shall be found, by a physician in the employ of the city, unable to fulfil the duties of his charge.

21. Every officer or employee who, after having attained the age of sixty-five years, and having contributed during thirty-five years to the pension fund, shall be kept in the employ of the city, shall cease to contribute to the said fund, without prejudice to his acquired rights.

22. The pension payable to an officer or an employee pensioned off shall be two per cent of the average salary he received during the five years preceding the date of his retiring upon a pension, the said two per cent to be multiplied by the number of years of service; but such pension shall in no case exceed one half of the said average.

23. No officer or employee shall be entitled to the full

amount of his pension unless he has contributed to the fund during fifteen years, and if such pension becomes payable before the expiration of fifteen years, a sum equal to the amount which would have been kept back on the salary of the said officer or employee, if he had remained in the active service of the city, is deducted each month from the amount of his pension until he shall have completed the amount of his contribution for fifteen years.

21. If an officer or employee should die before beginning to draw his pension, part of the amount of his contribution shall be returned as follows:

1. The total amount of his contribution for his years of service previous to the establishment of the pension fund, with interest at five per cent;

2°. One half of the amount of his contribution for his years of service since the establishment of the pension fund, but without interest:

Such amounts shall be paid in the following manner.

- (a) To the legatees mentioned in his last will;
- (b) If there is no will, the amount shall be paid to his widow.
- (c) If there is no will, and no widow, the money shall be paid to the children;
- (d) If there is no will, no widow, and no children, the whole amount of his contributions paid shall remain vested in the pension fund.

25. The said pension is inalienable and not seizable.

BY-LAW N° 2

Of 24 March 1911, as amended by by-law N° 2B, of 19th April 1912.

Concerning the assessment on taxable immovables in the city of Quebec, and concerning personal taxes, special taxes, and trade licenses.

1. To contribute to the payment of the annual expenses for the use of the civic service, it is hereby imposed upon each

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taxable immovable property in the city of Quebec, an annual tax of one cent per dollar of the real actual value, commercial and real value of each immovable.—*By-law N° 2B, art. 1.*

2. For immovables in which water from the city water-works is not used, the tax for said water is of one eighth of one cent per dollar on the real annual value of each immovable.—*By-law N° 2B, art. 2.*

3. For immovables in which the water-works water is used, the tax for said water is one half cent per dollar on the real value.—*By-law N° 2B, art. 3.*

School tax.

4. It is hereby imposed, and there shall be levied, on the immovable property in this city, a tax of one quarter of one per cent of the annual assessed value of said property, to recover the sums payable every year by the city of Quebec to the boards of the catholic and protestant school commissioners, for the maintenance of schools in the city, in conformity with the law made for that purpose. *By-law N° 2B, art. 5.*

Business tax on rental value

5. An annual tax is hereby imposed on, and shall be paid, by each person, firm or company of persons, or corporation, doing or exercising in the city for itself, or as agent for others, any trade or business, or exercising an art or a trade, or work whatever, or profession, occupation, for profit or gain, or means of livelihood, at the rate of seven and one half per cent for every dollar of the annual assessed rental value of the house or ground occupied or employed for the above mentioned ends.—*By-law N° 2B, art. 4.*

Annual personal tax for hotel keepers, restaurant and tavern keepers.

6. An annual personal tax, in addition to the dues and rates imposed by law, is hereby imposed on, and shall be paid, by

every person, or company, or firm of persons, or corporation, doing or exercising in said city, for itself, or as agent for others, the trade of tavern keeper, or hotel keeper, or restaurant keeper, according to the rental value annually assessed of the place used for such ends, as follows:

Of thirty-six dollars, when the assessed value of the place does not exceed two hundred and forty dollars;

Of forty-five dollars, when said value exceeds two hundred and forty dollars, but does not exceed three hundred and twenty dollars;

Of fifty-six dollars and twenty-five cents, when the said value exceeds three hundred and twenty dollars, but does not exceed four hundred dollars;

Of sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, when said value exceeds four hundred dollars, but does not exceed five hundred dollars;

Of seventy-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, when said value exceeds five hundred dollars, but does not exceed six hundred dollars;

Of ninety dollars, when said value exceeds six hundred dollars, but does not exceed seven hundred dollars;

Of one hundred and one dollars and twenty-five cents, when the said value exceeds seven hundred dollars, but does not exceed eight hundred dollars;

Of one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents, when the said value exceeds eight hundred dollars, but does not exceed one thousand dollars;

Of one hundred and twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, when the said value exceeds one thousand dollars, but does not exceed one thousand two hundred dollars;

Of one hundred and thirty-five dollars, when the said value exceeds one thousand two hundred dollars, but does not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars;

Of one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents, when the said value exceeds one thousand six hundred dollars, but does not exceed two thousand dollars;

Of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, when the said

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value exceeds two thousand dollars, but does not exceed two thousand four hundred dollars;

Of two hundred dollars, when the said value exceeds two thousand four hundred dollars;— and for each one hundred dollars above two thousand four hundred dollars, an additional sum of five dollars.— *By-law N^o 2B, art. 6.*

Annual personal tax for retail merchants of intoxicating liquors.

7. An annual personal tax, in addition to the dues and rates already imposed by law, is hereby imposed upon, and shall be paid, by each person, or company or firm of persons, or corporation, doing or exercising in this city, for themselves or as agent for others, the trade of selling in retail intoxicating liquors according to the rental value annually assessed of the place employed for such purposes, as follows:

Of twenty-four dollars, when the assessed value of the place does not exceed two hundred and forty dollars;

Of thirty dollars, when the said value exceeds two hundred and forty dollars, but does not exceed three hundred and twenty dollars;

Of thirty-six dollars, when said value exceeds three hundred and twenty dollars, but does not exceed four hundred dollars;

Of forty-five dollars, when said value exceeds four hundred dollars, but does not exceed five hundred dollars;

Of fifty-one dollars, when said value exceeds five hundred dollars, but does not exceed six hundred dollars;

Of sixty dollars, when said value exceeds six hundred dollars, but does not exceed seven hundred dollars;

Of sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, when said value exceeds seven hundred dollars, but does not exceed eight hundred dollars;

Of seventy-five dollars, when said value exceeds eight hundred dollars, but does not exceed one thousand dollars;

Of eighty-two dollars and fifty cents, when said value exceeds one thousand dollars, but does not exceed one thousand two hundred dollars;

Of ninety dollars, when said value exceeds one thousand

two hundred dollars, but does not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars;

Of one hundred and five dollars, when said value exceeds one thousand six hundred dollars. — *By-law No 2B, art. 1.*

Personal tax on insurance companies.

8. A personal and annual tax is hereby imposed upon, and shall be paid by, each insurance company having a business office in this city, or being represented by an agent or manager, and doing business in this city, at the following rates, namely:

For each fire insurance company, five hundred dollars.

For each insurance company on the life of persons, two hundred dollars.

For each insurance company against the breaking of plate-glass, and each guarantee insurance company for the fidelity of persons employed by public bodies or others, seventy-five dollars.

For each marine insurance company, insurance company against accidents, to persons, insurance company on the life of animals or against accidents to animals, — fifty dollars.

For each fire insurance company, taking risks on movable or immovable property situate outside of the city limits only, and not in the city, one hundred dollars. — *By-law No 2, art. 3.*

9. When an insurance company holds in the same office, two or more kinds of insurance, only one tax shall be imposed, and that tax shall be the tax on the kind of insurance paying the highest tax, as the case may be. — *By-law No 2, art. 4.*

10. A sum equal to two thirds of the salary of the fire commissioner for the city of Quebec, shall be levied on the fire insurance companies doing business as above said in the city of Quebec, in the following manner:—after the completion of the rolls or books of assessment for each fiscal year, the number of fire insurance companies shall be ascertained from the said rolls or books of assessment, and the said sum equal to two thirds of the salary of the fire commissioner shall be apportioned among all the said companies, and each of the said companies

shall pay the said proportion to the city, on the first of november of each year.— *By-law N° 2, art. 5.*

Personal tax for banks, saving banks, and societies, or companies other than insurance companies.

11. A personal and annual tax is hereby imposed upon, and shall be paid by the banks, and their branches, or agencies, by the following societies and companies, having a business office in the city of Quebec, or doing business therein, namely:

Each bank, and each savings bank, having its principal place of business in the city, one thousand dollars;— and for each branch, or agency, in the city, of such bank or savings bank, outside of the building in which is situated its head office, two hundred dollars.

Each bank having its principal place of business outside of the city of Quebec, but having in the city an agency, or branch, in which it exercises the trade of a bank, one thousand dollars;—and for each agency, or branch, besides the first,— two hundred dollars.

Each telephone company, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Each gas light,—or electric light company, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Each telegraph company,—one thousand dollars.

Each building society,— loan society,— "Credit Foncier Society" three hundred dollars.

Each mercantile agency,—one hundred dollars.

Each express company,—one hundred and fifty dollars.—

By-law N° 2, art. 6.

Divers other personal taxes

12. A personal and annual tax is hereby imposed upon, and shall be paid by, each person, company, firm, or corporation, having a trade or doing business in this city, for themselves or as agents for others, at the following rates, to wit:

Each brewer, each distiller,—five hundred dollars.

Each pawn-broker,—two hundred dollars.

Each money lender, money changer, commission merchant,
— sixty dollars.

Each broker—other than custom broker, — sixty dollars.

Each custom broker, — ten dollars.

Each auctioneer, — fifty dollars.

Each person leaving an office for the collection of debts
for other people, — sixty dollars.

Each forwarder of merchandise, — ten dollars.

Each bottler of beer or porter, or of both, whether the
liquor is sold on commission or not, — thirty dollars.

Each bottler of soda waters (eaux gazeuses), whether on
commission or otherwise, — twenty-five dollars.

Each person owning and keeping a billiard table, for the
use of the public, — fifty dollars, — and for each additional
billiard table, twenty dollars:

Each person owning and keeping pigeon-holes, missetti
board, ninepins, or other games of skill, for the use of the public,
— ten dollars. — *By-law N^o 2, art. 7.*

13. An annual tax of twenty-five dollars is hereby imposed
upon, and shall be payable by, every person keeping in the
city a dyeing establishment, either for his own account or as
agent for other persons. — *By-law N^o 2B, art. 8.*

14. An annual tax of two dollars is hereby imposed, and
is payable, by each proprietor of a house or other building in
the city, for each water-closet in such house or building. — *By-
law N^o 2, art. 8.*

Tax on horses

15. An annual tax is imposed, and shall be paid, by the
proprietor or keeper of each horse owned or kept in the city,
at the following rates, namely:

For each working horse, not counting the first, used by
cabman, carter, trader, two dollars and fifty cents.

For each other horse, that is considered as drive horse,
six dollars.

Each horse ordinarily employed for work, and employed by

its possessor to earn his living, but considered as a horse for work; every other horse is considered as a horse for hire.

The said tax is due and payable for a horse that has been possessed as above mentioned for the period of two months in the course of any fiscal year.—*By-law N^o 2, art. 10, as amended by by-law N^o 2B, art. 9.*

16. Every doctor must pay an annual tax of two dollars and fifty cents for each horse he owns and habitually employs for his visits to his patients.— *By-law N^o 2B, art. 9.*

Taxes for vehicles

17. An annual tax is imposed, and shall be paid, by every person residing in the city, therein possessing, keeping, or employing, carriages for his pleasure or for drive, at the following rates, to wit:

For one or more four-wheeled carriages, drawn by two horses, twenty dollars, and with said tax said person may possess four-wheeled or two-wheeled carriages for drive, drawn by one horse.

When the said person has no four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses, but owns one or more four-wheeled carriages drawn by one horse, the said tax is of eight dollars, for which tax the said person may also possess other two-wheeled carriages.

When the said person has no four-wheeled carriages, but only one or more two-wheeled carriages, the said tax is of six dollars.—*By-law N^o 2B., art. 10.*

Tax on poles

18. Over and above the assessment on immovables, business taxes, and personal taxes, a special tax of twenty-five cents is hereby imposed upon, and shall be paid, by each telegraph, telephone, electric light company, for each pole erected on streets or public squares of the city, and serving to support or to suspend electric wires, or for any other purpose.—*By-law N^o 2, art. 11.*

Assessments and taxes, when due.

19. All assessments and taxes, including the tax for water from the water-works, are due and payable on the first day of august of each year for the then current fiscal year. — *By-law N^o 2, art., 12.*

Licenses other than for vehicles

20. Whoever keeps or possesses, as proprietor, or as tenant, or manager, in the city of Quebec, a building, or a theatre, or an establishment, or a hall, in which are held theatrical representations, scenic plays, or exhibitions or representations generally known as moving pictures, open to the public upon payment of an entrance fee, must, before admitting the public or spectators therein, and before giving therein such representations, obtain from the city clerk a license, for which the sum of three hundred dollars shall have been previously paid to the city treasurer. — *By-law N^o 2, art. 13.*

21. In all cases where a fire or life insurance company, or other insurance company, has no place of business in the city, and where a person not residing in the city, and not having therein a place of business, comes in the city to act as agent of such company, or to do business, or to solicit fire risks for such company, or to collect insurance premiums for such company, each such person shall, before acting as above mentioned, obtain a license authorizing such business, for which license the sum of two hundred dollars shall be paid. — *By-law No 2, art. 14.*

22. No commercial traveller not residing in the city of Quebec, and coming hither, shall therein take orders or sell goods or merchandise of any kind, on samples, catalogue or list of prices, to persons other than merchants in the ordinary course of their trade, before having obtained for that purpose a license, for which license he must pay a sum of two hundred dollars. — *By-law N^o 2, art. 15.*

23. Each contractor, residing outside of the city, and

who does not pay taxes as owner of immovable taxable property in the city, who contracts for works to be executed in the city, must, before beginning such works, obtain for that purpose from the city a license for which he shall pay the sum of one hundred dollars.— *By-law No 2, art. 16.*

24. Whoever intends to have a circus to go through or parade in the streets of the city, without giving therein performances, must previously pay to the city treasurer the sum of one hundred dollars, and then obtain from the city clerk a permit to that effect.— *By-law N° 2, art. 17.*

25. Whoever wishes to open a circus in the city must previously pay to the city treasurer a sum of one hundred dollars for the first performance, and twenty dollars for each subsequent performance, and obtain from the city clerk a permit for that purpose.— *By-law N° 2, art. 18.*

26. Whoever leads or parades a circus through the streets of the city, or opens a circus in the city, without first obtaining a permit to that effect, as aforesaid, is liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of the fine and costs, to imprisonment, not exceeding three months.— *By-law N° 2, art. 19.*

27. Every person not residing in the city, and not having already therein a place of business, or store, or shop, who, after the completion of the assessment books for any fiscal year, rents in the city, for the remainder of the fiscal year or for a shorter space of time, a store, or shop, or place of business, to sell or offer for sale therein, merchandise or goods whatsoever, must, before opening such trade, obtain a license for which the sum of sixty dollars must be paid.— *By-law N° 2, art. 20.*

28. No person shall follow the business or trade of pedlar in the city of Quebec, before previously obtaining a license, the price of which shall be four hundred dollars, if such person resides in the city, and of five hundred dollars if he resides outside of the city.

Each pedlar must obtain from the city clerk, when taking his license, a piece of metal numbered with the same numbers as

that inscribed in his license, and shall place and carry such piece of metal in a visible manner on his person, when he is following his business or trade as pedlar.—*By-law N^o 2, art. 21.*

29. No person shall act as bill poster, or shall post bills, in the city, without first obtaining for that purpose a license for which the sum of twenty-five dollars must be paid. — *By-law N^o 2, art., 22.*

30. Each person keeping in the city a laundry on his own account, or as agent for other persons, must, before following such trade, obtain for that purpose a license for which the sum of fifty dollars must be paid. — *By-law N^o 2, art., 23.*

31. The price for licenses to keep stalls outside of the markets, to therein sell butchers meat and other provisions which are generally sold in the market halls and public markets, in the city, is of thirty dollars, if the stall be established outside of Limoilon ward.

It is also of thirty dollars if the stall be established in Limoilon ward, on the third street of said ward, or on the Beauport road, in said ward.

And the said price is of twenty dollars if the stall be established in any other place in Limoilon ward.—*By-law N^o 2B, art. 12.*

32. Excepting those who are bound by the Quebec license law to take a license as eating-house keeper, whoever intends to have, in the city, premises wherein to follow the trade only of entertaining for money, must, before the first of may of each year, obtain, in the manner provided for by the law or the by-laws of the city, a license for which the sum of twenty dollars must be paid.—*By-law N^o 2, art., 25.*

33.—Every baker residing or carrying on his trade in the city, must, before carrying on his trade, obtain a license and a number in duplicate, for which he must pay ten dollars if he resides in the city, and twenty dollars if he resides outside of the city.

The number is painted on a piece of tin four inches long

and four inches high, and one of the duplicates is placed on each side of the vehicle in which the baker carries his loaves. And on each side of the said vehicle, the words "Licensed baker" shall be painted.—*By-law N° 2, art. 26.*

34.—Every butcher, and every huckster, intending to carry on his trade in market halls or on public markets, in the city, must previously take out a license, for which he must pay the sum of ten dollars if he resides in the city, and of twenty dollars if he resides outside of the city.—*By-law No 2, art. 27.*

35. Every person intending to sell milk in the city must, previously obtain for that purpose a license, for which he must pay five dollars.—*By-law N° 2, art. 28.*

36. Whoever wishes to obtain from the city engineer a procès-verbal of alignment of his land on a street or public square contiguous, must pay to the city treasurer one dollar and fifty cents, after payment of which the city engineer shall deliver the required procès-verbal.—*By-law N° 2, art. 30.*

37. Whoever wishes to obtain a permit to empty closets in the city must first pay to the city treasurer one dollar, and present the receipt to the city engineer, who shall deliver the permit required.—*By-law N° 2, art., 31.*

Licenses for carriages for hire and carriages for the carrying of persons for gain.

38. Whoever possesses or keeps in the city, horses or carriages for hire, must, before hiring out the same, obtain from the city clerk, a license for the cost of which he must pay a sum of ten dollars, and an additional sum of five dollars for each horse and of five dollars for each carriage for hire, destined to be hired out only at his domicile, office, or place of business, which said horses and carriages are exempted from bearing a number, and must not stand at the cabmen's or carters' stands.—*By-law No 2, art., 35.*

39. Whoever, not being livery-stable keeper, keeps for

hiring it out, any carriage in the city, must, before hiring out the same, obtain a license for the cost of which he must pay three dollars for each two-wheeled carriage, and four dollars for each four-wheeled carriage. *By-law N^o 2, art. 36.*

40. Each driver, or possessor of carriages, carrying persons from one place in the city to another, for payment, must, before exercising such business or trade, obtain a license for which he must pay the sums hereafter mentioned, for the different kinds of carriages hereinafter enumerated, as follows, to wit:

Each omnibus or stage-coach drawn by one horse, if the proprietor resides in the city, fifteen dollars, - if he resides outside, thirty dollars.

Each omnibus or stage-coach drawn by two horses or more, if the proprietor resides in the city, twenty-five dollars, - if he resides outside, thirty dollars.

Those omnibuses, or stage-coaches, must carry a special number, which is delivered with the license.

Each other four-wheeled vehicle, drawn by one horse, if the owner resides in the city, eleven dollars, - if he resides outside, twenty-two dollars.

Each other four-wheeled vehicle, drawn by two horses or more, if the owner resides in the city, eighteen dollars, - if he resides outside, thirty dollars.

Each two-wheeled vehicle, if the owner resides in the city, eight dollars, - if he resides outside, sixteen dollars.

--By-law N^o 2, art. 37.

Licenses for carters' carts, for the carrying of merchandise, material, and other objects.

41. Every carter, carrying from one place in the city to another, for payment, merchandise, materials, or other objects whatsoever, must, before exercising such business or trade, obtain a license, for which he must pay the sums hereinafter mentioned, for the several kinds of vehicles hereinafter enumerated, as follows, to wit:

Each two-wheeled vehicle, if the proprietor resides in the city, six dollars;— if he resides outside, twelve dollars.

Each four-wheeled vehicle, drawn by one horse, if the proprietor resides in the city, nine dollars;— if he resides outside, eighteen dollars.

Each four-wheeled vehicle, drawn by two horses or more, if the proprietor resides in the city, fifteen dollars;— if he resides outside, thirty dollars.

At the same time as he delivers the license, the clerk also delivers a number, which the carter must stick to his vehicle, so that such number may be distinctly seen.

The license and number given for each of the vehicles above mentioned are used for the winter vehicles correspondent or employed for the same object.—*By-law N° 2, art. 38.*

Licenses for merchants and traders' carts, for the carrying of their merchandise, materials, and objects whatsoever.

42. Every merchant, manufacturer, contractor, trader, who uses carts to carry in the city his merchandise, materials, or goods or things pertaining to his trade, must, before using said carts, obtain a license for the cost of which he must pay the sums hereinafter mentioned as follows, to wit:

For each two-wheeled cart, six dollars.

For each four-wheeled cart, drawn by one horse, nine dollars.

For each four-wheeled cart, drawn by two horses or more, fifteen dollars.—*By-law N° 2, art. 39.*

43. Every undertaker in the city, owning therein hearses, must also, before using them, take for each hearse a license for the cost of which he must pay fifteen dollars.—*By-law N° 2, art. 40.*

Licenses for certain other vehicles

44. For each vehicle not destined to the carrying of materials or goods, and which is not comprised in the classes of vehicles for work or carriages for drive, or vehicles for hire, in

the city, its owner must, before using the same in the city obtain a license, for the cost of which he must pay eight dollars, and also obtain a number for said vehicle. - *By-law N° 2, art. 34.*

Fine

45. Whoever infringes any of the provisions of the present by-law is liable, for each infraction, to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, recoverable according to law.—*By-law N° 2, art. 44.*

BY-LAW N° 18

Of 27th october 1911

Concerning the controller of licenses.

1. The license controller shall see that each and every person having to provide himself with a license, as provided by the city by-laws, be provided with said license at the time appointed by the said by-laws.

2. The license controller, in the exercise of his duties, and wearing a badge to that effect, shall have the right to visit any place, or establishment, to satisfy himself if the persons subject to the taking out of licenses for any object whatever, have obtained such license.

3. The license controller shall report to the recorder's court the names of all persons which have failed in taking out licenses, as required by the by-laws of this council.

4. Whosoever shall give the license controller wrong information, or shall insult him by words, or shall assail him, or shall refuse him an entry on his premises, shall incur, for each said offense, a fine not exceeding forty dollars, which shall be recovered according to law in the recorder's court of this city.

1811 OCT 27

BY-LAW N° 192

Of 22nd December 1865

For the good order and peace.

1. Whoever shall in any manner whatsoever disturb, without lawful cause, the peaceable inhabitants residing in any street; or
2. Shall fight in any street; or
3. Shall be found drunk in any street; or
4. Shall use insulting language towards, or shall assault or strike, or insult in any manner whatsoever, the passers-by, or other persons being in any street; or
5. Shall be masked or disguised by day or by night, in any street; or
6. Shall expose in or upon any street, or in the windows or doors of any shop or building whatsoever any indecent or obscene article or object; or
7. Shall expose their persons in an indecent or obscene manner in any enclosed or unenclosed place, or in any window or door of any building whatsoever, in such a manner as to be seen by the neighbors or passers-by; or
8. Who, being in a house or building, or upon any enclosed or unenclosed ground, shall use insulting language towards, or shall assault, or strike, or insult in any manner whatsoever, any person being in or passing through any street; or
9. Who, being in a street, shall use insulting language towards, or shall assault, or strike, or insult in any manner whatsoever any person being in any building or other place, or ground enclosed or unenclosed; or
10. Who, without any lawful cause, shall knock at any door, window, shutter, or other external part of any house or building; or

11. Who shall break, wrench, or damage in any manner whatsoever, any door-knocker or door bell-pull, at the out-door of any house or building, or placed upon the exterior of and communicating with any house or building, or shall knock at any such door-knocker, or shall pull such bell-pull or bell-rope, without lawful cause; or

12. Who shall enter without lawful cause any house or building, or enclosed place, and shall insult by words or otherwise the persons being therein, or shall make a noise or refuse to leave, or threaten in any manner whatever the persons who may be within such house, building or enclosed place; or

13. Who shall spoil, soil or damage in any manner whatsoever the walls, doors, windows, or other external parts of any house or building, or wall enclosure, palisade or fence; or

14. Who shall be found, in any street, having upon his person or carrying any sword-cane or stiletto-cane, dirk, bowie-knife, iron-knuckles, skull-cracker, bludgeon, sling-shot, or other offensive weapon of the same sort, or any pistol, gun, or other instrument or fire-arm, sabre, sword, or other arm of the same nature, without being able to justify the carrying of such weapon; or

15. Who shall break, destroy or damage in any manner whatsoever, any tree, plant, shrub, or other thing whatsoever placed in any street for use or ornament; or

16. Who shall break, destroy or damage in any manner whatsoever, any lamp or lamp post, or shall extinguish, without cause, any gas-lamp or burner, or any other lamp, placed in a street for the purpose of lighting the same, or

17. Who shall break, tear up, displace, or damage in any manner whatsoever the boards or planks of the side-walks, or other material forming the pavement of any street, or any portion of the same; or

18. Who shall break, pull up, or damage, in any manner whatsoever, the boxes or box-covers placed in the streets for

the purposes of the water works of the said city, or of the gas company; or

19. Who shall fling or throw stones or other missiles whatsoever in the streets; or

20. Who shall fling or throw from the street into any house, building or other place whatsoever, enclosed or unenclosed, stones or other missiles whatsoever; or

21. Who shall fling or throw from any house, building or ground whatsoever, stones or other missiles into any street; or

22. Who shall attach or place upon any door-handle, door-knocker, door bell-pull, or other external part of any house or building whatsoever, or upon a wall of enclosure, fence, or palisade, any dead animal or carcase, or any other thing whatsoever of a filthy or disgusting nature, or

23. Who shall satisfy any natural want in any street; or

24. Who shall expose in any street a wound or ulcer, or other hideous or monstrous thing; or

25. Who, in any manner whatsoever, shall obstruct or impede without reason the passage of pedestrians or vehicles in any street; or

26. Who shall play at any game whatever in any street; or

27. Shall interrupt, hinder, pass through or disturb the order of any funeral, ceremony, or other procession, or ceremony not forbidden by law, in any street; or

28. Shall cause or make any tumult, noise, disorder or disturbance, or shall form part of any tumultuous assemblage in any place whatsoever, in any house, building, or place enclosed or unenclosed within the limits of the said city; or

29. Shall disturb or incommode any religious congregation or meeting for the purpose of religious worship, either by making a noise or by indecent or improper conduct, or by profane words, discourses, in the place in which such congre-

gation is assembled or near such place, in such a manner as to disturb the order and solemnity of the reunion; or

30. Shall make any noise, or disturb the order at any public representation, exhibition or lecture, will be subject to the fine hereinafter imposed.

31. No person shall wilfully or in a deliberate manner, raise any false alarm of fire, nor call, without cause, upon the guard or the police, nor raise any other similar cry, nor employ any ringer, nor make use of any bell or other sounding instrument, nor use any other means, or cause any noise, or make use of any sign or other thing, of a nature to assemble or attract passers-by or others, in any street. But nothing contained in this clause shall apply to religious or military ceremonies, or others not forbidden by law.

32. And whosoever shall infringe any of the foregoing provisions shall incur, on each offence, upon conviction before the recorder's court of the said city, a fine not exceeding forty dollars, which shall be levied in the manner prescribed by law, and in default of payment, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two months, at hard labor, at the discretion of the said court.

32a. It is forbidden, under pain of the same fine, to any boy aged less than ten years, and to any woman or girl, to sell or offer for sale, newspapers or other objects, in the streets of the said city.—*By-law N° 442, of 17th June 1910.*

33. The word street, in the present by-law, shall mean any road, street, lane, public square, passage used by the public, any promenade, or public garden, and any wharf, within the limits of the city of Quebec, unless the sense of the clause be in contradiction or incompatible with such a meaning.

To the preceding provisions we may add the following ;

34. Any person passing through a street, and bearing on his shoulders or otherwise, one or more deals or boards, or

other burthen of a nature to keep back foot passengers, or spoil or soil their clothes, will step off the sidewalk, so as not to keep back or inconvenience the foot passengers. *By-law N° 198, art. 44.*

35. It is prohibited to fire off a gun or any other fire-arm or thing whatever, loaded with gunpowder, or to set fire to any crackers, fuses or any other kind of fire-work whatever, in any part whatsoever of the said city.

But this enactment shall not apply to military exercises nor public displays of fire-works which may be permitted by the city by-laws. — *By-law N° 199, art. 70.*

36. No person shall skate or slide with a sledge or sleigh, or on his feet, in any street, lane, or public place. *By-law, N° 227, art. 1.*

N. B. The fine and imprisonment inflicted by article 32 hereabove, are also applicable to the infringement of the provisions of the two preceding articles.

37. Whereas the custom of harnessing dogs on winter or summer vehicles for the amusement of children, or to carry effects, for money or otherwise, occasions dangers to passers-by; be it therefore, and it is hereby forbidden to any person whatever, to harness any dog on any winter or summer vehicles, for amusement, or to carry any person or thing, for money or otherwise, in any part of this city, under a fine not exceeding the sum of five pounds currency, which fine shall be imposed on the proprietor or on the person in charge of the vehicle or vehicles, drawn by one or more dogs as aforesaid. — *By-law of 10 december 1852.*

38. It is forbidden to any person whomsoever, riding a velocipede, bicycle, tricycle, or any other vehicle of like nature, in the city of Quebec:

- a. To trespass on a sidewalk.
- b. To go round street corners at a fast gait.
- c. To ride with a child.

d. To ride at a rate faster than an ordinary gait. — *By-law N° 361, of the 4th August, 1899, art. 1*

39. Each such person designated in the preceding section must:

e. Have at any time the full control of the vehicle with the pedals and handle bars.

f. In nearing the street corners and going round them ring an alarm bell.

g. In the evening, after sunset, have a lighted lamp attached to said vehicle.

h. Keep on the right side of the road.

i. Notify by the ringing of the alarm bell when overtaking another person or vehicle going at less rapid gait, and pass to the left of said person or vehicle. — *By-law N° 361, art. 2*

40. When several persons, riding bicycles or other vehicles as aforesaid, ride together in the streets, they shall not advance more than two abreast. — *By-law N° 361, art. 3.*

41. Any infraction to any of the provisions of the present by-law shall be punished with a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of the said fine and costs, by an imprisonment not exceeding two months. — *By-law N° 361, art. 5.*

BY-LAW N° 415

Of 28th June 1907.

Concerning walks and public gardens

1. The present by-law applies to gardens and public promenades, and to all places, squares, terraces, ramparts, quincunxes, flower plots, where embellishments exist, plantations, trees or shrubs, lawns, greenswards, grass or flower

plots in this city, and belonging to the city, or of which the city has the control and administration, and which are not already included in the by-laws passed by this council, N° 336, of the 27th of August 1895, concerning Dufferin Terrace, and No. 348, of the 18th of June 1897, concerning Victoria Park.

2. It is forbidden:

(a) To drive or lead vehicles or animals at the places above mentioned, over lawns, greensward, or on promenade paths, through plantations of trees or shrubbery.

(b) To ride automobiles, velocipedes, or other appliances for locomotion, which may impede or be a nuisance to foot passengers.

(c) To play ball, at hockey, foot-ball, or other games in the said premises, except on the Esplanade, where games may be tolerated at the discretion of the chief of police.

(d) To walk, or stand upon, or lay down, upon the lawns and greensward (except on the Esplanade), or to damage them.

(e) To break or damage in any way whatever, the fences, hedges, benches, seats, kiosks, pavillions, trees, shrubs, flowers, or to detach or remove any part thereof.

(f) To deposit therein any dead animal, carcasses, or filthy or foul smelling objects, or to deposit snow, unless with the permission of the city engineer.

(g) To throw or hurl stones or other missiles.

(h) To cause any noise or uproar, shout, sing, in such manner as to trouble the peace.

Any infraction of any of the provisions of the present by-law shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding forty dollars and costs, and in default of payment of said fine and costs, by imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding two months.

BY-LAW N^o 444

Of 17th June 1910.

Concerning restaurant keepers.

1. For the purposes of the present by-law, the words "restaurant keeper" (*restaurateurs*) do not include the persons who are bound to take a license in virtue of the license law of Quebec, to keep a restaurant, a hotel or an inn; but they include all persons who keep, in the city of Quebec, a place where they follow the trade of providing meals only, to be paid for.

2. Whoever intends to follow such trade of restaurant keeper in this city must, before the first of may of each year, obtain a certificate signed by the chief and the deputy chief of the police of this city, to the effect that, after enquiry duly made, they do not see any obstacle to the granting of a license to such person, and also to the effect that the room in which such person intends to supply meals is in conformity with the hereinafter prescribed conditions.

3. If the person who applies for the above mentioned certificate has, during the twelve months preceding his application for such certificate, been found guilty of some offence against the license law of Quebec, the certificate applied for cannot be granted.

4. If the certificate is granted, such person shall pay to the city treasurer the sum of twenty dollars to obtain a license permitting the exercise of such trade, and such license shall be delivered by the city clerk.

5. The said license shall contain a stipulation that if the said restaurant keeper is twice found guilty, before the recorder's court, of infringing the present by-law, during the year for which such license is granted, the city council may adopt a resolution cancelling the said license.

6. If the room in which the said restaurant keeper supplies

meals to his guests has any window overlooking the street, the panes of glass of such window must be clear and unobstructed, in such a way that nothing prevents having a clear view from the outside to the inside of the room.

7. The said room shall have no partition, or division, by wooden partition, curtains, or otherwise, and meals can be served only in that room, and not in any cabinet distinct and separate, or in any other room of the house of the restaurant keeper.

8. It is forbidden to the said restaurant keeper to permit or tolerate intoxicating liquors to be drunk or carried into the said room.

9. The said room must not be opened for guests before five o'clock in the morning, and no guests shall be received therein or kept in after one o'clock past midnight.

N. B. Articles 10 and 11 have been omitted, as having no longer interest.

12. Each such restaurant keeper must have above the door of his restaurant, a painted sign carrying, in visible letters, the following words "authorized to keep an eating room."

13. All offences against the above mentioned provisions of the present by-law are each punishable by a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of the payment of such fine, by an imprisonment not exceeding two months.

14. The chief of police must, from time to time, have visits and inspections made by the men of the police force, of the restaurants kept under the authority of the present by-law, and he must compel his men to report faithfully and without delay to the recorder's court, all offences against the present by-law.

15. Whoever opposes the visit and examination of any restaurant or eating room, as above described, by an officer of police or a constable, or refuses them entrance therein, shall incur, for each offence, a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or an

imprisonment not exceeding two months, or both penalties together, at the discretion of the recorder's court, according to the statute 29-30 Victoria, chapter 57, art. 33.

BY-LAW N° 332

Of 19th April 1895

Concerning posting-bills.

1. No person shall be allowed to act as a bill-sticker, or shall stick posting-bills in this city, unless he shall have first applied for and obtained a license to that effect, as hereinafter provided.
2. No bill-sticker shall post bills or placards upon a wall, door, gate, or fence of private property whatsoever, without having first obtained the consent in writing, of the owner of such wall, door, gate or fence.
3. No bill-sticker shall stick any bill or placard upon any kerb-stone of sidewalk, telegraph, telephone, or electric light pole, hydrant, fence, or palisade of any public place, or upon any public building whatsoever, or upon a building or any other thing within any park or public square, or upon any of the gates or fences thereof, within the said city, without having previously obtained from the city inspector a permission therefore in writing, and as regards telegraph, telephone, and electric light poles, the consent of the companies interested shall moreover have to be obtained.
4. No bill-sticker or other person shall stick in any of the streets or public places of the said city, any illustrated or sensational advertisement, to describe drugs or medicines, or the nature of the treatment of any disease, or any public amusement, theatrical performance or lottery, unless such advertisement shall have previously been submitted to and approved by the chief of police.

5. The chief of police is hereby authorized to issue license to such person whom he shall think qualified to act as a bill-sticker, as aforesaid, and to revoke, and cancel such licenses, as often as he shall think fit, or whenever the misconduct of the person to whom such license shall have been granted, shall justify such revocation or cancellation. But to the police committee shall appertain the right to determine the number of such licenses to be issued every year as aforesaid.

6. Whoever shall take such license shall pay to the city treasurer, through the hands of the chief of police, the sum of twenty-five dollars.

7. All licenses thus issued shall expire on the first day of may after they shall have been issued, unless they shall have been revoked before, and they shall be renewable every year upon a requisition to that effect.

8. Every proprietor or occupant of a private property in the said city may, himself or through his employees, stick upon any portion of the said property, any notice or advertisement of any kind for the ends of his trade, or in his own private interest.

9. The present by-law shall not apply to any placards, advertisements or notice in print of any kind whatsoever which the city council, or any one of its departments, shall require to stick or post for the good administration, and in the interest of the city, nor to placards or advertisements in print the object of which is to promote some charitable act, or excursions or pilgrimages organized for benevolent or devotional purposes.

10. Any person who shall be guilty of any infraction of the present by-law shall incur and have to pay a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to an imprisonment not exceeding two months.

BY-LAWS

Concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors

1. All bars (*burettes*) in every house or building where intoxicating liquors are sold, in the city of Quebec, must be kept closed until seven o'clock in the morning, on all week days, and on the saturday evening, be kept closed from seven o'clock in the evening until midnight.—*By-law N° 400, art. 1, as amended by by-law N° 438, art. 1.*

2. It is forbidden to any person whomsoever to sell, before seven o'clock in the morning of any week day, intoxicating liquors in any licensed house or retail liquor shop, in the city of Quebec.—*By-law N° 438, art. 2.*

3. Every person, having or not having a license to sell such intoxicating liquors, who refuses or neglects to close such bar and keep it closed during the time during which it must so be kept closed, or every person who, before seven o'clock in the morning, sells intoxicating liquors in a licensed house or retail liquor shop, in the city of Quebec, shall be liable, for each offense, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of payment of the said fine, to an imprisonment not exceeding three months.—*By-law N° 400, art. 2, as amended by by-law N° 438, art. 3.*

4. The present by-law is without prejudice to the provisions of article 1111 of the consolidated statutes of this province, of 1888, or to any other provisions enacted by the law to replace the same.—*By-law N° 400, art. 3, and by-law N° 438, art. 4.*

N. B. The provisions of that article 1111 are now contained in article 1333 of the consolidated statutes of 1909.

5. After seven o'clock of the evening of each saturday, it is forbidden to whomsoever to sell intoxicating liquors in a licensed house or retail liquor shop, in the city of Quebec, under penalty of a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence, and in default of payment of said fine, of an imprisonment not exceeding three months.—*By-law N° 427.*

1888-1889

BY-LAWS

Concerning the observance of sunday

1. All stores, and shops, photographers' establishments, barbers' shops, in the city of Quebec, shall be closed during the whole day of sunday.—*By-law N° 277, art. 1.*
 2. Whoever shall infringe any of the provisions of the present by-law shall incur, for each offence, a fine not exceeding forty follars, recoverable according to law.—*By-law N° 277, art. 2.*
 3. All theatres, playhouses, or halls used for theatrical performances, or moving picture shows, and amusements where the public are admitted on payment of an entrance fee, in the city of Quebec, must be closed and kept closed during the whole day of sunday, in such a manner that entrance thereto be closed to the public.—*By-law N° 435, art. 1.*
 4. In the city of Quebec, during the whole day of sunday, it is forbidden to give or open theatrical performances, or moving picture shows, scenic exhibitions, shows or amusements, wherein the public is admitted on payment of an entrance fee, and it is also forbidden to take part in or to attend to such plays, shows, theatrical performances, or moving picture shows.—*By-law N° 435, art. 2.*
 5. Whoever having possession, charge, direction or keeping, of any such playhouse, or halls used for theatrical shows or plays, shall neglect to close them or to keep them closed, as above specified, or shall give therein such theatrical plays or shows, or shall take part therein, or attend to the same, or shall infringe any of the provisions of the present by-law, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars and costs, and in default of payment of the said fine and costs, to an imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding two months.—*By-law N° 435, art. 3.*
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BY-LAW N° 26

Of 28th march 1913

Concerning houses of prostitution, houses of illfame, or disorderly, or reputed such.

1. In this present by-law, the words "house of prostitution" signify a house, building, apartment, room, or any premises, in the city of Quebec, kept for the purpose of prostitution, or inhabited or frequented by one or more persons for such purposes, and the words "house of ill-repute or house of ill-fame" signify every house of prostitution or of ill-repute, and also every building, or part of building or house, ill-famed, disorderly, or reputed as such, or known as such, in the city of Quebec.

2. Whosoever keeps, inhabits, or frequents, a house of prostitution, or disorderly house, of ill-fame, or reputed as such, in the city of Quebec, is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of said fine and costs, to an imprisonment at hard labour for a space of time not exceeding six months.

BY-LAW N° 215

Concerning the ill treatments of domestic animals.

1. Whosoever shall abusively, or without any legitimate cause or reason, ill-treat in any manner whatsoever, a domestic animal within the limits of the said city, shall incur, on conviction for each offence, before the recorder's court of the said city, a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of the said fine and costs of suit, the said offender shall be im-

prisoned for a term not exceeding two months, in the common jail of the district of Quebec, unless such fine and costs of suit, and those of imprisonment, be sooner paid.

BY-LAW N° 194

Of 19th January 1866

Concerning dogs and other vicious animals.

1. No person shall keep or have in his possession a vicious dog, biting or attacking passengers or other persons: or shall keep or have in his possession any other vicious or ferocious animal, dangerous to the security, or disturbing the tranquillity or comfort of the inhabitants or other persons in the said city.
2. Any dog or other vicious or ferocious animal, who shall bite or attack passengers, or other persons, or dangerous to the security, or who shall disturb the tranquillity of the inhabitants or other persons as aforesaid, shall be shut up or killed, or caused to be killed or destroyed, pursuant to the order which the recorder's court of the said city shall see fit to make in the premises, at the costs and charges of the proprietor, possessor, or person having charge of the said dog or animal.
3. Damages not exceeding forty dollars shall be awarded to any person bitten or injured by such dog or animal as aforesaid.
The action for the recovery of such damages will be brought before the said recorder's court, and shall be heard and determined conformably to the law regulating the said court.
4. The proprietor, possessor, or person having charge of a dog, shall be bound to place, or cause to be placed round the neck of the said dog, a collar with the name or names of such proprietor, possessor, or person, legibly inscribed thereon.

5. Any infraction of the foregoing provisions shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment by an imprisonment not exceeding two months.

See also art. 7355 of C. S. P. Q.

BY-LAW N^o 197

Of 23rd February 1866

*Concerning masters, clerks, apprentices, domestics, servants,
laborers.*

N. B. This by-law inflicted, for certain infringements, a fine not exceeding \$40.00, or an imprisonment not exceeding two months. But according to the law 57 Viet., ch. 40, now article 7423 of the consolidated statutes of the province, the fine must not exceed \$20.00, nor the imprisonment exceed thirty days.

1. Any clerk, apprentice, servant, or any journeyman or laborer of either sex, engaged under a written agreement for a time exceeding one month, or verbally for one month, or any shorter period, who shall be guilty of bad conduct, disobedience, laziness, or desertion; or

2. Who shall by day or by night absent himself without leave from the house or residence of his master; or

3. Who shall refuse or neglect to fulfil his lawful duties, or obey the lawful commands, of his master or mistress, as the case may be; or

4. Who shall waste his master or mistress' goods or effects; or

5. Who, by some illicit act shall compromise the interest of his master or mistress, will incur, for each offence, on conviction

thereof before the recorder's court of the said city, a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

6. Any clerk, servant, journeyman, hired person or laborer, for a month, or a shorter or longer period, or by the job, or by contract, who shall desert or abandon his service or his contract, before the expiration of the time agreed upon, will incur for each offence, on conviction before the said court, a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

7. Whosoever shall knowingly harbour or conceal a clerk, apprentice, hired servant as aforesaid, who will have deserted the service of his master or mistress; or

8. Who shall entice or persuade such clerk, apprentice, or servant, to desert such service; or

9. Who shall keep such clerk, apprentice, or servant, in his service, after being notified of his desertion, will incur, on conviction before the said court, a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

10. Any clerk, servant, journeyman, or hired laborer, for a given period, of one month, or for a longer period, and not by the job or by contract, who shall intend to leave the service he has engaged in, shall give notice of his intention one month at least before the expiration of the time of his engagement, if such engagement be for more than two months, or if it be for two months or less, a fortnight's warning will suffice.

11. And if such clerk, servant, journeyman, or laborer, leave his service without having given such notice, he shall be held to have deserted such service, and punished accordingly as above prescribed.

And all masters or mistresses, as the case may be, shall be bound to give the same notice to such clerk, servant, apprentice, journeyman, or laborer, of his or her intention not to keep him in his or her service or employ after the expiration of his engagement.

12. But a clerk, servant, journeyman, or laborer, engaged for a fixed and determined period, may be discharged at or

before the expiration of the term of his engagement, without previous notice, by his master or mistress, or his employer, after having received the full amount of his wages or salary to which he would be entitled had he completed the whole time of his engagement; and if the term of his engagement is expired, the person so discharged without previous notice will have a right to be paid his wages or salary for all the time to be computed from the day when the notice ought to have been given and the time of his discharge as aforesaid.

13. The master or mistress so discharging such clerk, servant, journeyman, or laborer, without paying him his wages as aforesaid, will incur, on conviction before the said court, a fine not exceeding twenty dollars; and the said court may award to the said clerk, servant, journeyman, or laborer, such part of the fine as it may deem a fair indemnity for the damage sustained by the said clerk, servant, journeyman, or laborer, and condemn the master or mistress to pay him the amount of the wages which he is entitled to.

14. Any clerk, apprentice, servant, journeyman, engaged as aforesaid, having some just cause of complaint against his master, mistress, or other person, by whom he is employed, by reason of ill treatment, want of sufficient or proper food, cruelty or ill usage, may cause his master, mistress, or employer, to be summoned before the said recorder's court, to answer a complaint brought against the said master, mistress, or other person, by the said clerk, apprentice, servant, journeyman, or laborer, and on conviction, the said master, mistress, or other person, will incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, or an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

15. On a complaint brought by a master, mistress, or person, as aforesaid, against his clerk, apprentice, servant, journeyman, laborer, or by a clerk, apprentice, servant, journeyman or laborer, against his master, mistress, or employer, by reason of reiterated ill treatment, and continued violations of the ordinary duties recognized to be due by the parties to each other respectively; or

16. In case a clerk, apprentice, servant, journeyman, or laborer, is incapable or unfit to fulfil the duties or to do the service for which he has engaged himself, the said recorder's court, on legal evidence of the fact, may annul the written or verbal contract in virtue whereof the said parties may be bound to each other.

17. Any clerk, servant, journeyman, or laborer, engaged as aforesaid, who will refuse or neglect, without lawful cause, to execute his contract, or who, having engaged himself, and before entering the service pursuant to such engagement, will make or enter into another engagement with another person, on conviction before the said court, will incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, which fine shall be sued for and levied according to law, in the same manner as the other fines and penalties imposed by the present by-law; and in default of payment of the fine and costs, the defendant shall be imprisoned at hard labour, at the discretion of the said court, for a period not exceeding thirty days.

18. In all cases of complaint brought for infraction of the provisions contained in the aforesaid 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11 articles, the offender may be proceeded against, by a warrant issued by the recorder of the city of Quebec, to bring the said offender before the said court to answer the complaint made against him; or

By summons issued out of the said court, ordering the offender to appear before the said court to answer the complaint contained in the said summons.

And in either case, either by the issuing of a warrant or of a summons, the proceedings shall be had by the said court pursuant to law.

BY-LAW N° 285

Of 21st June 1899

Concerning the body of police agent

N. B. The two first articles have been omitted, on account of articles 35, 35*a*, and 36 of the by-law concerning the internal government of the council. And articles 3 and 18 have also been omitted, on account of the law 2 George V, ch. 55, art. 25, of 1912 providing that the members of the police force are now appointed by a committee composed of the mayor, of the chairman of police committee, and of the chief of police. Article 15 has been replaced by article 1 of by-law N° 285*a* of 18th April 1913; and article 16 has been amended by article 2 of the said by-law N° 285*a*.

4. The stations or quarters of the said police, the clothing, arming, and the government of the police force generally, shall be under the superintendance of the police committee, who will report to the city council touching all subjects relating to these matters.

5. The chief and deputy chief of police shall be named by resolution of this council, with a fixed yearly salary, but only during good pleasure. They shall be paid half monthly as the other city officers.—*As amended by parag. 8 of art. 80 of the by-law concerning the internal government of the council.*

6. The uniforms of the said chief and deputy chief of police shall be such as prescribed by the said police committee, and shall be worn by them when on duty.

7. The said chief of police shall have the command of the police force generally, subject to the provisions of law and of the by-laws of this council, established for the discipline, powers, duties, and guidance of the members of the said police force, as well as to the orders of the police committee and of the mayor.

8. The said chief of police shall have power to suspend

any sergeant of police, or constable, for a space of time not exceeding eight days, for violation of discipline, or negligence in the accomplishment of his duties. But he will immediately report such suspension to the police committee.

9. The said chief of police shall forthwith report to the police committee any case where a member of the police force shall have rendered himself guilty of the following offences, namely: disobedience to orders of superiors, drunkenness, having entered a house of prostitution or ill fame except in the execution of his duty, or having entered a tavern, hotel or restaurant to take liquor.

10. In case of absence or incapacity to act of the chief of police, the deputy chief shall fulfil all the duties and exercise all the powers belonging to the said chief of police.

11. The said deputy chief of police shall be subordinate to the chief of police. He shall be responsible for the efficiency, general conduct, and good order of the force. He shall have the general charge of the public station houses in the several police districts, and shall be responsible for the cleanliness, general condition, and good order of the station houses. He shall require the chief constables and the policemen to be clean in their persons and dress. And he shall promptly report to the said chief of police, in writing, all complaints made to him against any member of the said police force.

12. On being engaged, the sergeants and police constables shall sign in the presence of the secretary of the police committee, the engagement in the form of schedule A annexed to this by-law.

13. No man shall be engaged for the first time in the said police force, if he does not comply with all the following conditions: 1st. Not under twenty nor above thirty years of age. 2nd. Not under five feet eight inches in height. 3rd. Free from infirmity and chronic disease ascertained by the certificate of a physician chosen by the police committee. 4th. Suffi-

ciently educated to be able to read and write. 5th. Capable of understanding french and english.

11. Before being admitted to sign the engagement, any new applicant shall do, on trial, the service of police constable for one month, after which he shall be admitted or refused; but will be paid, however, for his time of trial.

15. As soon as a member of the said police force shall have attained the age of sixty-five years, he shall of right cease to belong to the police force. Nevertheless, he may be re-engaged, on a report of the chief of police to the effect that he is still capable of doing duty. But in such case, he shall only receive the salary paid to him at the time of his attaining his sixty-fifth years, and shall no more receive an increase in pay.

16. The accounts of the police force shall be kept by the chief and deputy chief, who will prepare the pay lists, have them certified by the secretary of the police committee, and the chief shall receive from the city treasurer the amount of the salary of the members of the police force, and pay it over to the men entitled to it, every week.

17. The said police committee may, as a token of punishment, retrench or diminish for an indefinite number of days, the salary of a member of the police force, whereof the secretary of the said police committee shall forthwith inform in writing, the city treasurer, who will in consequence withhold the said salary.

19. The police constables will form two classes. The newly appointed men will enter into the second class, and remain therein until designated to enter into the first class. After two years service, they will have a right to pass to the first class, if the chief of police certifies that they have always given perfect satisfaction, and have incurred no punishment. Any constable of the first class who shall incur a punishment shall of right be reduced to the second class, and remain therein six months.

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20. Besides his salary, each sergeant and police constable shall receive yearly from the city of Quebec:

One night summer uniform consisting of pantaloons and tunic;

One pair of cloth pantaloons;

One pair of pantaloons for winter season;

One hat or light summer cap.

One pair of summer boots;

One pair of knitted worsted stockings;

Two pairs of rubbers;

One muffler;

Every two years:

One cloth tunic;

One pair of mitts.

Every three years:

One winter top coat;

One india rubber overcoat;

One cap or helmet;

One pair of winter long boots.

Every four years:

One fur cap.

The quality and shape of these articles of uniform shall be determined by the police committee.

21. No officer, sergeant, or police constable forming part of the said police force, shall be concerned directly or indirectly, in his own name or in the name of his wife or any of his children, or in the name of any other person whomsoever, in any trade, business, or traffic whatsoever, nor fill any other office, so long as he shall form part of the police force.

22. All members of the police force shall reside within the limits of the city of Quebec.

23. Any member of the police force who will fail to perform his duty shall forfeit his salary for all the time of his absence. But if this absence is caused by sickness, the police committee may allow him his salary, on production of a physician's certificate verifying such sickness.

24. On ceasing to form part of the said police force, any member of the said force shall return and restore in the hands of the chief of police, all clothing, arms, stripes, badges, or other articles whatsoever belonging to the said city, and entrusted to him for the fulfilling of his duties.

25. Amongst the constables or sergeants of the said police force, some of them may be detailed to act as secret police agents (*detectives*), to act under special instructions to be received from time to time from the police committee, the mayor or the said chief of the police force. In such case, they will not wear their uniform, but the police committee may allow them an indemnity in money, to enable them to dress in a becoming manner.

26. Each police guard stationed in a police station shall be under the orders of a police sergeant or of a constable designated by the chief of police, and who shall maintain good order, cleanliness, and shall provide for the relieving the constables on duty.

27. All sergeants shall report forthwith to the chief or deputy chief of police any breach of discipline or neglect in the accomplishment of his duties by any one of the constables actually under their orders.

28. All police constables shall strictly obey all orders and instructions given them by the sergeant commanding them, who shall then be responsible for such orders and instructions.

29. The police sergeants and constables definitely engaged, when on duty, shall always wear their uniform, and carry the arms which will be distributed to them for the purposes of their duties.

30. When a person is arrested and confined in a police station, to remain therein until brought before the recorder's court or any other court, such person shall be searched in a becoming manner, in order to take from him any offensive weapon that he might have on his person. And the sergeant of the

station will take note of the arms so found in the possession of said person, and will have the keeping of it, that it may be afterwards dealt with under the said recorder or other court.

31. No officer or constable of police shall converse with prisoners in his charge, except for the requirements of his duty.

32. No person shall be admitted in a police station or shall remain therein, unless on business.

33. No constables on duty in the streets shall converse together nor with other persons, unless for the requirements of their duty.

34. No constables on duty shall stop in any place without necessity; but they will constantly walk about in the different directions assigned to them for the time of their patrol or being on duty.

35. It is prohibited for all constables on duty in the streets to smoke, to chew tobacco or gum, to eat, accept and take liquor, to enter a tavern, hotel, or restaurant, or other place of public entertainment, or a house of prostitution or of ill fame, or gaming house, by day or by night, except in the execution of their duties.

36. The members of the police force shall not furnish, without permission of the police committee or the mayor, any information on matters relating to the accomplishment of their duties, or concerning the persons arrested by them or in their custody.

37. Any member of the police force shall be at all times peaceable, sober, and proceed with coolness, patience, energy, not using more than the force and violence necessary for the execution of his duties, and avoiding all unnecessary ill treatment with prisoners.

38. No person, police constable or others, shall receive or keep, or use, in a police station, any spirituous liquors.

39. It is prohibited for any member of the police force

to accept any value as a recompense, gratification or otherwise, directly or indirectly from persons under arrest or whom he may be charged to arrest, or to accept them from persons who apply for his services or to whom he may render any service in the accomplishment of his duties, without the express and special permission of the police committee.

40. No member of the police force shall compound, or receive from any person whomsoever, any sum of money or thing whatever for the commission of an offence, nor shall withdraw or abandon any complaint made by him, otherwise than on the written permission given by the mayor, the police committee, or chief of police. And he will give up the said permission to the clerk of the recorder's court or of any other court inquiring into the said complaint.

41. Any member of the said police force shall keep secret all that he knows or will learn in the exercise of his functions, and will not communicate it to any but the chief of police, or to the mayor of the city, or the police committee, or when he will be legally requested so to do.

42. No member of the police force shall, without the authorization of the mayor, or of the chief of the police force, enlarge any person arrested, or detained in a police station, unless such person is legally admitted to bail.

43. No member of the said police force shall absent himself from the city, or neglect to perform his duty, without the permission of the police committee, of the mayor, or of the chief of police, except in case of sickness, and in such case, he shall immediately inform the chief of police of the cause of his absence.

44. Any member of the police force may be, by the committee composed of the mayor, of the chairman of the police committee, and of the chief of police, dismissed from the service for insubordination, infraction of the by-laws regulating the police, or for breach of discipline, drunkenness, neglect in the performance of his duties, incapacity, or other

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grave reasons left to the discretion of the said committee; and such member of the said police force so dismissed from the service shall have no right to any indemnity or recourse for damages against the said city by reason of such dismissal.—
Such as amended impliedly by the law 2 George V, ch. 55, art. 25.

45. Unless the chief or deputy chief of police be both prevented by requirements of their duties, one of them shall be present at the office from seven o'clock in the morning to nine o'clock in the evening. And at any other time, the chief shall always leave word at the office, at what place he can be found.

SCHEDULE A.

We, the undersigned, engage to act as members of the police force of the city of Quebec, in our respective qualities, until the first day of may next, for the prices or salaries to be fixed by the council of the said city, and subject to the provisions of the by-laws concerning the police committee and the police force of the said city.

BY-LAWS

Concerning the fire department and fire brigade.

1. The fire department of the city of Quebec shall be under the direction of the fire committee of the council.—
By-law N° 208, art. 1.

2. Besides the chief of the fire brigade and the two assistants or deputy chiefs to be chosen and appointed by the council, a committee composed of the mayor, the chairman of the fire committee, and the chief of the fire brigade, shall choose and appoint as many guardians of stations, assistant guardians, and firemen, as they may deem necessa-

sary.—*By-law N° 341, art. 1, as amended by the law 2 George V, ch. 55, art. 25.*

3. Those officers and men are called "the city fire brigade", and as firemen, shall be entitled to all the privileges, immunities, and exemptions, as by law established.—*By-law N° 208, art. 2.*

4. There shall be as many firemen stations as this council may find advisable to establish, which stations shall be numbered from one and upwards, in each of which there shall be placed such a portion of the members of the fire department as the fire committee may from time to time determine, who shall perform all the duties required of them, and especially the protection of property from fire, and the watering of the streets. Each station shall be supplied with the necessary apparatus, equipment of horses, carriages, ladders, axes, torches, etc., etc. *By-law N° 208, art. 3, as amended by by-law N° 341, art. 2.*

5. It shall be lawful for the said fire committee, having first obtained the consent of the council therefore, to add to the present establishment by increasing the number of stations, should the increase of the city hereafter make such **extension necessary.**—*By-law N° 208, art. 4.*

N. B. But, as aforesaid, those additional members must be appointed by the special committee composed of the mayor, the chairman of the fire committee, and the chief of the fire brigade.

6. The guardians and assistant guardians and drivers, shall form one company of fire brigade as drivers, and shall be employed to operate fire engines, hose, hooks, ladders, axes, etc., according to the exigencies of the service, and under such rules and regulations as may be established by the fire committee.—*By-law N° 208, art. 5.*

7. Alarms of fire shall be communicated to the central office, and from said office to the several stations, by electro magnetic telegraph.—*By-law N° 208, art. 10.*

8. There shall be one chief operator and superintendant and not less than two assistant operators, who shall be charged with the working of the fire alarm establishment, under rules and regulations to be fixed and determined by the fire committee. The said chief operator and superintendant shall have charge of the repairs of the police and water department branches, the outlay for such repairs as well as the proportionate costs of working the said lines, to be chargeable to those respective departments.—*By-law N° 208, art. 11.*

9. It shall be the duty of the chief of the fire brigade of the city of Quebec, and in his absence, of his deputy, and they are both and each of them hereby appointed for the purpose, to give such orders as they or either of them may think fit for the governing of all persons present at any fire within the limits of the city of Quebec, and any such person disobeying the orders of the said chief or of his deputy shall incur the penalty or imprisonment imposed.—*By-law N° 226, art. 1, as amended by by-law N° 341, art. 3.*

10. No person shall assault or in any manner maltreat any fireman or member of the fire brigade, or member, officer or employee of the said city council of the city of Quebec, in the execution of his duty, at any fire within the limits of the city of Quebec, or shall resist him, or impede him in the execution of his duty, or prevent him to execute the same; nor shall cut or in any way damage any portion of the hose, hose reels, fire engines, ladders, hooks, or any other fire apparatus.—*By-law N° 226, art. 2 and 3.*

11. No person shall open any of the signal boxes connected with the city fire alarm telegraph, for the purpose of giving a false alarm, or shall in any way interfere with the said boxes, either by breaking, cutting, injuring, or defacing the same, or shall pull the spring handle therein, except in case of fire, or shall tamper or meddle with the said boxes, nor shall cut, nor injure, any pole or wire connected with the said fire alarm telegraph.—*By-law N° 226, art. 4.*

12. Any person who shall infringe or violate any of the above provisions shall incur a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of the same, an imprisonment of not more than two calendar months, the whole in conformity to law.—*By-law N° 229, art. 5.*

13. The chief of the fire brigade, or, in his absence, or his disability, the deputy chief, shall have power to direct the pulling down of any house or building which he shall judge necessary to be pulled down or demolished in order to prevent the spreading of fire, provided however that he shall have first obtained the sanction of the mayor for the time being, or in his absence, that of the acting mayor or the chairman of the fire committee, or of two members of the city council, for so doing.—*By-law N° 208, art. 16, as amended by by-law N° 341, art. 3.*

14. When a vehicle, or vehicles, forming part of the fire brigade equipment in this city, is or are driven in a street in the city, to reach a place where a fire is supposed to take place, or to return from a fire, any pedestrian, and any person driving any vehicle drawn by one or more horses, and any person driving a motor car, must go out of the way followed by any such vehicle of the fire brigade, so as to leave the way clear, and after having thus gone out of the way, said drivers of said vehicles must keep their vehicles stopped until after the passage of the vehicle or vehicles of the fire brigade.—*By-law N° 22, of 19 april 1912, art. 1.*

15. When a vehicle or vehicles of the fire brigade are driven as aforesaid, in a street where electric cars pass, said cars must be stopped, and kept so until after the passage or the meeting of the vehicles driven by the firemen, so as to give a free passage to said firemen's vehicles.—*By-law N° 22, art. 2.*

16. Whosoever infringes any of the provisions of the present by-law, is liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars for each infringement, and in default of payment of said fine and costs, to an imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding two months.—*By-law N° 22, art. 3.*

17. No motor vehicle, or automobile, bicycle, tricycle, or any other vehicle of the kind, driven or ridden in the streets of the city of Quebec, can be provided with a horn emitting sounds, whistlings or shrieks similar to the sounds, whistlings or shrieks of warning horns placed on the motor vehicles which are used by the employees of the fire brigade, the ambulances, the city patrol vehicles. *By-law N° 22b, of 23rd may 1913, art. 1.*

18. Whoever uses, in this city, a warning horn thus placed on a motor vehicle, bicycle, or any other vehicle of the sort, which emits sounds, whistlings or shrieks similar to those of the horns placed on the motor vehicles of the fire brigade, the ambulances and patrol vehicles of the city, is liable, for each offence, to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, to be recovered according to law. *By-law N° 22B, art. 1.*

BY-LAW N° 199

Of 16 april 1866,

To prevent accidents by fire.

N. B. Seeing by-law N° 24, hereafter cited, concerning the petroleum, coal oil, and gazoline, I have thought fit to omit the following articles of by-law N° 199, of 16 april 1866, the provisions whereof are obsolete, to wit: articles 1-13, 30, 40, 44. Articles 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 35, have been inserted in the by-law hereafter, concerning the construction of buildings. Article 34 has been inserted in by-law concerning the sweeping of chimneys.

1. It is forbidden to keep or sell, in any quantity whatever, in the said city, crackers, fuses, or fire-works of what sort or kind soever.—*Art. 41.*

2. Any person keeping in his house, either for sale or for his own use, lucifer-matches, will inclose them in a tin or sheet-iron box.—*Art. 44.*

3. It is forbidden to use a stove or fire in a stable or building containing hay, straw, cattle.—*Art. 31, 1st par.*

4. Any person who shall enter into a stable or building, or into a cellar or garret with a light not enclosed in a close lantern shut up, or with a lighted pipe or cigar, will incur the penalty hereinafter mentioned.—*Art. 31, 2nd par.*

5. It shall not be lawful for an occupant of a wooden house, or part of a wooden house, or other wooden building, not being provided with a good stone or brick chimney, on a solid stone or brick foundation, to make a fire in any manner in the said house, part of house or building of wood.—*Art. 25.*

6. If a chimney has been constructed at a distance of twelve feet from any higher building than that to which such chimney belongs, the proprietor or occupant of the lower building shall raise such chimney to a sufficient height to protect the neighbouring building from all danger to which it might be exposed from sparks issuing from the building to which the said chimney belongs.—*Art. 17.*

7. But if the lower building has been constructed prior to the erection of the higher one, in such case the proprietor or occupant of the higher building shall at his own cost cause the chimney of the lower building to be raised to a sufficient height to protect his property from all danger.—*Art. 18.*

8. It is forbidden to introduce a stove pipe in a wooden partition, or lath and plaster partition in a house or other building unless the stove pipe pass through a stone in the said wooden or lath and plaster partition as aforesaid, and be at least six inches distant from any part of the said partition, and at least eight inches from any beam, or ceiling, or upper flooring, of the room or other part of the said house or building through which the said stove pipe shall pass and the said pipe shall be secured in a solid and secure manner to the beam, ceiling or

upper flooring, by a wire or an iron chain or hoop. *Art. 25, par. 1 and 2.*

9. The said pipe shall also be walled round or surrounded by tin or sheet iron firmly nailed to the partition of wood or lathed and plastered, under a penalty, by the occupant, or tenant, of such building, or part of house or building, to be incurred on conviction of the fine hereinafter mentioned. *Art. 25, 3rd parag.*

10. All stove pipe shall enter into a stone or brick chimney, and will penetrate therein at least six inches, above said measure, but in no case will enter further than the exterior surface of the flue; and any occupant of a house or part of a house wherein any stove pipe shall be placed contrary to the present enactment, will be subject, on conviction, to the fine hereinafter mentioned. *Art. 23.*

11. No more than two stove pipes shall enter the same chimney, or in the same story, of any house or part of a house, under pain, by the occupant thereof, of incurring, on conviction, the fine hereinafter mentioned. *Art. 24.*

12. Any stove in use in any house or building, or part thereof, shall be placed at a distance of at least eight inches from any partition or other wooden construction, provided there be a tin or sheet iron screen between them, and at a distance of at least twelve inches if there be no screen. Any stove thus in use shall have a metal ash pan of a sufficient size, placed in front of the door thereof. *Art. 27, parag. 1 and 2.*

13. The bottom of the said stove shall be at least at a distance of eight inches from the floor of the said room wherein it shall be placed, under pain by the occupant of such house, building or part thereof, of incurring, on conviction, the fine hereinafter mentioned. *Art. 27, 3rd parag.*

14. The occupant or tenant of a house or building shall cause stoppers of iron or sheet iron to be placed in the chimneys

of the said house or building, and tin or sheet iron to be placed in all pipe holes not in use.—*Art. 18.*

15. Any carpenter or tradesman, working in wood, shall every day collect or cause to be collected and carried to some safe place, all chips and shavings from his shop or other place where he may be at work.—*Art. 16.*

16. No joiner or carpenter shall keep a stove in a shop or other building in course of construction, unless the stove be properly placed in a tin or iron pan under the same to the whole length of the said stove, and projecting at least twenty inches in front thereof.—*Art. 17.*

17. No person shall keep or allow to be kept in a house or part of a house occupied by him, chips, hay, or straw except the hay or straw necessary for bedding, which must be enclosed in linen or other like material.—*Art. 18.*

18. No person shall throw or deposit hot ashes in a wooden vessel, or on a floor in a house or building, or keep hot ashes or quick lime in a wooden vessel or on a floor in any house, building, or yard.—*Art. 19.*

19. Every house shall have on one of the sides of the roof thereof a ladder, which will be necessary to ascend quickly to the roof, to the chimney of the said house, and also one or more ladders to descend from the roof from the yard of the said house.—*Art. 20. 1st parag.*

20. If a house is so situated as not to admit the placing of a ladder in the yard, in that case an attic window of not less than three feet in height by two in width, will be made in the roof of the said house, and the ladders so placed on the said roof, so as to communicate easily with the said attic window. The said ladders will be firmly attached and secured to the said roof with iron hooks. And the proprietor or any occupant of the said house will be bound to see to the execution of the present enactment.—*Art. 20. 2nd parag.*

21. Any wooden house, building, or construction, or roof covered with wood or shingles, on a house, building,

or construction whatsoever, covered with wood or shingles, will be white-washed with lime or coated over with any other incombustible liquid, every year, during the month of June, and every time that it will be considered necessary by the officer appointed for that purpose by the city council. *Art. 45.*

22. Any infraction of the enactments of this by-law, or of any one of them, shall, on conviction before the recorder's court of the said city, be punished by a fine not exceeding forty dollars, unless otherwise ordered by the present by-law, and in default of payment of the fine and costs, by an imprisonment at hard labor or not, at the discretion of the said court, for a time not exceeding two months, conformably to law.—*Art. 49, 1st parag.*

23. Every day that a thing shall continue to exist or be neglected to be done, contrary to the enactment of the said by-law, or of any of them, will be taken as a distinct and separate offence, for which the offender shall incur a distinct and separate fine, not exceeding forty dollars, to be levied as aforesaid.—*Art. 49, 2nd par.*

We may add here article 10 of by-law N° 24, of the 9th august 1912, which is as follows:

10. The chief, the sub-chief, and the captains of the fire brigade of this city, are hereby authorized to enter, at any convenient hour, in buildings and yards, in order to inspect them, and they shall report to the clerk of the recorder's court any infringement of the law or of the by-laws concerning the construction of buildings or concerning the precautions to be taken against fires, or for the prevention of fire; without prejudice to the rights and duties of the peace agents or of the members of the police force.

BY-LAWS

Concerning fire lighted in open air

N. B. The provisions of by-law N^o 198, hereafter mentioned, refer to obstructions in the streets. But article 38 of by-law N^o 199 is as follows:

“No person shall burn or cause to be burnt in open air any combustible matter or thing”.

The punishment for such infringement is the same as the one mentioned at article 11 of by-law N^o 398, which by-law is as follows:

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of the by-law Nos. 198, of the 23rd of march 1866, and 199, of the 16th of april 1866, when on streets or public squares of this city, or on ground belonging to private citizens, work is proceeded with of paving in bitume, asphalt, or other substance similar thereto, the laying of which requires fire to melt or boil the material required for that purpose, the boilers used and heated for that purpose may be placed on the said street or public squares.

2. The said boilers must not be so placed on the streets or public squares if there is in the vicinity of the said works, another spot suitable where they can be placed.

3. The said boilers shall be so placed that they will interfere as little as possible with the circulation of vehicles and passers-by, and they shall remain only just as long as is necessary for the performance of the work.

4. The fire under the said boilers must be surrounded with pieces of sheet-iron or other metal so as to prevent the flying of the sparks or flakes of fire; and if such fire is lighted in a public place already paved in asphalt, it shall not be lit thereon except on a hearth so prepared that the pavement shall not be deteriorated thereby.

5. Any person intending to undertake such a work of pavement shall first obtain a permit from the city engineer for that purpose.

6. The said city engineer must look after the enforcement of the present by-law, by himself or his subordinates.

7. The person having obtained from the city engineer a permit for executing such works, shall be responsible for any damages caused by him in executing such works, and shall hold the city protected against any claim for damages in relation with the said works.

8. Any person undertaking such works in the city without having first obtained a permit, as aforesaid, or who shall become guilty of any infringement of the present by-law, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, and in default of payment thereof and of the costs, an imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding fifteen days.

BY-LAW

Concerning the storage of petroleum, coal oil, and gasoline.

Extract of by-law N° 24, of 9th august 1912

5. It is absolutely forbidden to any one to establish or keep in this city a warehouse for storage of petroleum or coal oil without previously obtaining for that purpose a permit, which shall be delivered by the city engineer.

6. Whoever proposes to establish and keep in this city a warehouse for storage of petroleum or coal oil must previously obtain for that purpose, from the city engineer, a permit in writing.

7. If the city engineer has any objection to the establishment of such warehouse, either on account of its mode of construction, or on account of the neighbourhood, or of the place where it is built, he may refuse the permit required for the establishment or maintenance of such a warehouse.

8. Any place wherein a quantity of petroleum or coal oil exceeding and over five barrels is kept shall be considered as a warehouse.

9. It is forbidden to keep within the city limits the fluid known as "gazoline," or any fluid of similar composition, otherwise than in iron or other metal tanks, placed under ground, the whole subject to the approval of the city engineer.

10. The chief, the sub-chief and the captains of the fire brigade of this city, are hereby authorized to enter, at any convenient hour, in buildings and yards, in order to inspect them, and they shall report to the clerk of the recorder's court any infringement of the law or of the by-laws concerning the construction of buildings or concerning the precautions to be taken against fires, or for the prevention of fire; without prejudice to the rights and duties of the peace agents or of the members of the police force. *By-law N° 24, art. 10.*

11. Whoever is guilty of infringement of any disposition of the present by-law is liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars for each offence, and in default of payment of said fine and costs, is liable to be imprisoned for a space of time not exceeding two months.

12. The said fine may be imposed for each day during which the said offence shall be committed or continued.

BY-LAWS

Concerning the sweeping of chimneys

N. B. —The five following articles are the five first articles of by-law N° 312, of 10th april 1895.

1. Every chimney actually used in any house or building whatsoever in the city of Quebec, shall be swept by one or more sweepers in the city's employ at least once a year.

2. Every proprietor or occupant of a house or building whatsoever, wherein there shall exist one or more chimneys requiring to be swept, shall be bound to make a demand therefor by a requisition to that effect to the inspector of chimneys, stating the day and hour when he shall require the service of the chimney sweepers.

If the inspector of chimneys cannot send the chimney sweepers at the day and hour appointed in the requisition of the proprietor or occupant of such house, he will himself appoint the time when the chimney sweepers shall proceed to the said work, with as short delay as possible.

3. Every proprietor or occupant of a house who shall wish to have the chimney swept a second or a third time in the same year, shall be granted his request upon sending a requisition as provided in the preceding section.

4. All the chimney sweepers in the employ of the said city shall be under the direction of the inspector of chimneys, and it shall be their duty to obey all the orders and instructions of the said inspector in all matters relating to chimney sweeping.

5. Every proprietor or occupant of a house shall see that the chimneys are kept in order, and without any obstruction, so that they may be easily swept.

6. The chimney inspector, on complaint made to him that a chimney is defective, will visit it, and if he find that repairs are necessary, he will order the proprietor or occupant of the said house to cause the said chimney to be immediately repaired, and the said proprietor or occupant will be bound to conform to such order. — *By-law N° 199, art. 34, par. 2nd.*

7. Any occupant, tenant, of a house, building, or part of a house or building, whereof the chimney shall take fire, shall incur a penalty not exceeding five dollars, unless he prove that he has conformed to the by-law concerning the sweeping of chimneys. — *By-law N° 199, art. 29.*

8. Any person who shall be guilty of any infraction of

the present by-law shall incur and have to pay a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of such fine, shall be liable to an imprisonment not exceeding two months.—*By-law N^o 312, art. 6.*

9. The chief of the fire brigade of the city of Québec shall be and shall act as chimney inspector in the city of Québec for the purposes of the said by-law. —*By-law N^o 312, art. 6.*

BY-LAWS

Concerning the construction of buildings

1. All persons whatsoever intending to erect or to rebuild any house or other building, or any inclosure fronting upon any of the streets of this city, shall obtain a *procès-verbal* of alignment from the surveyor of highways of the city; and any person who shall commence, or cause to be commenced, any works in order to the erecting or building such house, building or inclosure, before having taken such *procès-verbal* of alignment, shall incur a penalty of two pounds currency, and the proprietors shall be liable to the demolition of their buildings.

— *Police regulation of the month of april 1818, art. 1.*

N. B.—There is a discrepancy between the english and the french version of the foregoing article, with regard to the amount of the penalty, which, in the french version, is said to be of two pounds and ten schellings, whilst the english version says two pounds. That discrepancy has not been noted at page 84 of the french version of the present compilation, because it was discovered only at the time of the compiling of this english version.

2. All masons, carpenters, undertakers, or any workmen, beginning any of the said works, building or rebuilding, before having procured such *procès-verbal* of alignment, or neglecting to conform thereto, shall incur a penalty of two pounds currency.—*Police regulation of april 1818, art. 2.*

3. Whoever proposes to build in this city any building whatsoever, or to execute upon a building repairs, the costs of which is valued at more than one hundred dollars, must, before beginning such works of construction or of repairs, obtain from the city building inspector a written permit to execute the same. *By-law No 24a, of 17th october 1913, art. 3.*

1. The erection of any house or building in this city shall not be commenced before the plans thereof have been submitted to the city engineer, and have been approved by him, as far as public health and safety are concerned. *By-law N° 313, of 2nd may 1893, art. 48.*

N. B. The following articles 5-25 are from by-law N° 24a.

5. In the following wards of the city, to wit: St. Peter's, St. Louis, and Palace, it is forbidden to erect any building whatsoever, even sheds, otherwise than in stone, or brick, or concrete, or wooden wall lined with brick of at least four inches in thickness, or with materials of asbestos cement.

6. In the following wards of this city: St. John, Montcalm, St. Roch, and Jacques Cartier, not only the houses, but also all the other buildings, shops, warehouses, must also be constructed of stone or brick, or concrete, or of wood lined with brick of at least four inches in thickness, or with materials of asbestos cement, or with a rough-cast of cement laid upon metallic laths, with the exception of such sheds as are used exclusively to put in fuel and coal.

7. But even as regards such wooden sheds, their front walls bordering on a street or public place must be of stone or brick, or of wood lined with brick of at least four inches in thickness, or of materials of asbestos cement, or of rough-cast of cement laid upon metallic laths. The other sides may be lined with sheet iron laid upon asbestos sheet of at least fourteen pounds to the toise.

8. But if such shed does not border on a street or public place, the four sides may be lined with sheet iron laid upon asbestos sheet of at least fourteen pounds to the toise.

9. In the following wards of this city, to wit, St. Sauveur, St. Valier, St. Malo, Lincolin, and Champlain, the walls of houses, shops, warehouses, bordering on a street or public place, must be built in stone or brick, or of concrete, or of wood lined with brick of at least four inches in thickness, or with materials of asbestos cement, or with a rough-cast of cement laid upon metallic laths.

10. The walls of wooden houses not bordering on a street or public place must be lined with brick of at least four inches in thickness, or of materials of asbestos cement, or with a rough-cast of cement laid upon metallic laths, or with sheet iron laid upon asbestos sheet of at least fourteen pounds to the toise; and the sheds must be completely lined with sheet iron.

11. In all the wards of the city, if a proprietor raises his wooden building by adding one or more stories, and that, by this fact, the gable ends or side walls exceed the roofs of the adjoining buildings, such gable ends or side walls may be lined with sheet iron upon asbestos sheet of at least fourteen pounds to the toise.

12. In all the wards of the city, if the owner of a house already built wishes to line the gable ends or walls thereof facing a yard or a vacant lot, he may line them with sheet iron laid upon asbestos sheet of at least fourteen pounds to the toise.

13. In all the wards of the city, the tambours and enclosed stairs, situated outside of buildings, must have their sides as well as their upper part and under part lined with sheet iron laid upon asbestos sheet of at least fourteen pounds to the toise, or with other incombustible materials above enumerated.

14. The wooden sheds or penthouses used as stores upon the wharves must be lined with sheet iron laid upon asbestos sheet of at least fourteen pounds to the toise; and if there is no plank lining, such asbestos must exceed by one inch on each side of the stud-works, rails or rafters.

15. Such sheds or penthouses built on wharves must not

be occupied as offices or rooms used as lodgings, unless such sheds be put in the same conditions as those required for the building of houses.

16. In the following wards: St. John, St. Roch, Montcalm, Jacques-Cartier, St. Sauveur, St-Valier, St. Malo, Limoilon, Champlain, private stables and dependencies occupied for domestic purposes shall be considered as sheds (hangars).

17. In all the wards of the city, it is forbidden to construct wooden buildings of more than thirty-five feet in height from the average level of the sidewalk to the highest point of the roof, nor having more than three stories above the stone foundation.

18. In all the wards of the city, a wooden building constructed in conformity with the present by-law must be lined with brick, stone, materials of asbestos cement, or sheet iron, immediately after it has been erected. In case the proprietor or builder should neglect to conform to the present by-law within thirty days after being notified by the city inspector of buildings to make such lining, the said building shall be considered as having been constructed contrary to law and to the by-laws of this council.

19. In all the wards of the city, no wooden building already built and not lined with incombustible materials will be allowed to be removed from one lot of land to another, or from one portion of the said lot to another portion of the same lot, unless it be lined with incombustible materials, as required by the present by-law, immediately after such displacement.

20. In all the wards of the city, it is forbidden to use saw dust or shavings of wood between the floors or in roofs except as regards ice houses and cold storage buildings.

21. The outside cornices of buildings must be in incombustible materials, and in all cases, the stone or brick walls behind the cornices must be extended up to the under side of the planking of the roof (or cut-fire wall, if need be), and such cornices shall be solidly fixed to the wall independently of all wood work.

22. When a wall of a building must be erected alongside another wall already existing, whether the latter be a wall belonging to an adjoining building or that it belongs to a wall of a building belonging to the person who erects the new wall, such new wall must be built of stone, or brick, or of wood lined with brick of at least four inches in thickness.

23. In all the wards of the city, if a proprietor builds or wood or of brick two or more houses, he shall be bound to erect the dividing or cut-fire walls (*coupe-feu*) in brick or concrete of at least eight inches in thickness between each of the said houses, and moreover the said dividing or cut-fire walls must be laid on a stone or concrete foundation.

24. The roofs of buildings in this city may be covered with five layers of ten ounces tarred paper, with one layer of gravel over, the said gravel to be imbedded in warm pitch.

25. Whoever infringes any of the provisions of the present by-law is liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of the said fine and costs, to an imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding two months.

26. Any person who shall employ or use wooden beam, lintel, post, or supporter, to permanently sustain or support any brick or stone wall, or part of a wall, of any house or other building within the limits of the city, or shall mix externally in the construction of the face or gable end wall of any house or other building, any wooden jamb (*jambie étrière*), frame in use here, and employ or use, well externally as internally to form the lintels, jambs and base-cant (*appui*) of the windows and doors, such person shall pay and incur a penalty of five pounds currency with costs, for each and every offence, and for each day that the cause of offence shall exist. *By-law of 19th June 1875, art. 3 and 4.*

27. Any house which will hereafter be built in the city with gable ends, shall have the chimneys to at least two feet above the level of the roof with corbels projecting at least nine inches.—*By-law N° 199, of 16th April 1876, art. 17.*

28. Any house which shall hereafter be covered with tin, or other metal, shall also have the under part of the projecting portion of the said roof lined with tin or other metal as far as the eave thereof if there be one. *By-law N° 199, art. 15.*

29. Any chimney which shall hereafter be constructed in the said city shall be built up at least two feet above the summit of the roof of the house or building, when without a gable end, and covered with tin or other metal, or slate, and at least five feet above the summit of such house or building, when having gable ends, or not covered with metal or slate. *By-law N° 199, art. 16.*

30. Any chimney to be hereafter built in the said city shall be of stone or brick, and at least eight french inches thick, and cemented or coated inwardly with mortar in its entire height, unless the flue of the said chimney from end to end consist of clay pipes varnished within, the said pipes to be of eighteen inches in diameter. *By-law N° 199, art. 20.*

31. Any person who shall build or cause to be built in the said city a false chimney or a chimney against a wall, or who shall make or cause to be made a fireplace, at a distance from a main chimney or a chimney of a house or building, and communicating therewith by a side flue carrying the smoke to the main or any other chimney, shall incur, for each fireplace or chimney so erected, a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and every day that such fireplace, false chimney, or chimney, shall remain standing, in contravention of the present provision, will constitute a distinct and separate offence, for which the offending proprietor or occupant of the said house or building wherein shall be such fireplace or chimney shall be liable to the said fine. *By-law N° 199, art. 21.*

32. Any chimney or fireplace mentioned in the foregoing article now existing in the said city shall be pulled down or entirely walled up with stone or brick and mortar, under pain by the offending proprietor, occupant, or tenant, of the house or building wherein is to be found such chimney

place, or chimney, as aforesaid, of meeting the line mentioned in the said article. *By-law N° 199, art. 22.*

33. The hearths or fireplaces will be of flat stone or of stone, marble or iron plates of at least eighteen inches in width, and will exceed six inches beyond each end of the said hearths or fireplaces. The said flat stones or plates will be laid on masonry work, of stone or brick, of at least eighteen inches in width from the point of the said chimney, and if there be no opening underneath, they may be fitted into the earth. *By-law N° 199, art. 33, 2nd paraq.*

34. It shall not be lawful to introduce into a chimney now constructed or hereafter to be constructed, or in any opening for a chimney or branch thereof, any joice, binding or cross-bar for any purpose whatever, unless such joice, binding or cross-bar be six inches distant from the flue of the said chimney. *By-law N° 199, art. 33, 1st. paraq.*

35. The flues of any chimney to be hereafter built in the said city shall be of a rectangular, circular, or oval form.

If the flue be of a rectangular form, the total amount of the four interior sides will not be less than forty-four french inches, and no side thereof will be under nine inches same measure.

If the flue be of a circular or oval form, the circumference will not be less than forty-four inches same measure. *By-law N° 199, art. 19.*

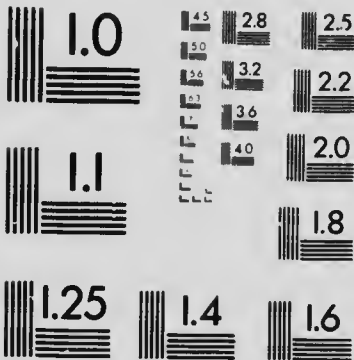
36. The chimney inspector, on complaint made to him that a chimney is defective, will visit it, and if he finds that repairs are necessary, he will order the proprietor or occupant of the said house to cause the said chimney to be immediately repaired, and the said proprietor or occupant will be bound to conform to such order. *By-law N° 199, art. 34, 2nd paraq.*

37. As soon as the water and drainage services shall have been introduced in a street of the city, not before provided therewith, each proprietor or occupant of houses or buildings on said street shall, within the two years following the introduction of the said water and drainage services in said street, construct in the said house or building water closets connected



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with the said water and drainage services, and shall be bound also within a month after the construction of the said water closets, to suppress, cause to be removed and put out of use, each and every privy pit used by the inhabitants of the said house or building or upon a lot or in a yard belonging to the said house or building, or adjacent thereto. — *By-law N^o 313, of 2nd may 1893, art. 39.*

38. The water closets and fixtures known as pan-closets, or under the name of Ridgeway, are forbidden in all new buildings, and those presently in existence may be repaired, but it is forbidden to rebuild them or make them completely new.

The only water closets authorized by the present by-law are those known as the wash-out closet system. — *By-law N^o 313, art. 47.*

39. In every house or building, in which drains shall be constructed, the main drain shall be of iron, or of cast iron, or of varnished or glazed earthenware, and there shall be attached thereto a siphon placed as far as possible from the house, and as near as possible to the drain. The soil-pipe shall be carried above the roof, or be in communication with the outside of the house, through a chimney, and it shall be in iron, or of cast iron, or in lead. — *By-law No 313, art. 42.*

40. Every house or building where water closets shall be constructed, shall be provided with a water tank of at least thirty gallons, and placed at four feet at least above the said water closets, and connected therewith by a pipe made of lead, iron, or cast iron, so that there will be no interruption of the service of water in the said water closets. — *By-law N^o 313, art. 44.*

41. The pipes connecting the water closets, baths, basins or sinks, with the soil-pipes, shall be of iron or lead, and there must be a trap close to each water closet, both basin or sink.

All the joints shall be so made that neither water nor gas can escape.

The pannels or wood-work, enclosing the water closets, viz: benches, water and drainage pipes, shall be fixed so as to be easily removed, to allow an inspection to be made to see if they are made in obedience to the by-law. *By-law N^o 313, art. 45.*

42. Wherever the roof of any house or building shall incline over any street, lane, or highway, in the said city, the proprietor or person having the care and management of such house or building shall at all times have placed underneath the eaves of the roof of such house or building, a good and sufficient gutter supported by good iron hooks, or stone supporters furnished with iron pins, to serve as a guard to the said gutter, and to prevent its sliding from the said supporters, to which gutter shall be attached the requisite number of spouts not projecting more than six inches from such house or building, strongly fastened to it, and descending to within twelve inches of the pavements; and such proprietor or person shall at all times have a conductor fixed underneath, and from each of the said spouts across the pavement so as to receive the water from the roof and carry it beyond the foot-path, which conductor shall be of stone, where there is a stone pavement, and of wood in other places; and every such proprietor or person who shall make default to comply with any one of the regulations in this section contained shall forfeit and pay a fine or sum of ten shillings currency for every offence, and the further sum of two shillings and six pence for every day during which he shall continue to make such default, after a notice of his neglect from the road surveyor, until the said sum of ten shillings and two shillings and six pence shall amount to the sum of five pounds currency.—*By-law of 15th april 1842.*

43. The chief, the sub-chief, and the captains of the fire brigade of this city, are hereby authorized to enter, at any convenient hour, in buildings and yards, in order to inspect them, and they shall report to the clerk of the recorder's court any infringement of the law or of the by-laws concerning the construction of buildings or concerning the precautions to be taken against fires, or for the prevention of fire; without prejudice

to the rights and duties of the peace agents or of the members of the police force. *By-law N^o 24, art. 10.*

11. Each separate day during which an infringement of any of the above provisions shall be committed or continued shall constitute a distinct and separate offence punishable in the manner above prescribed. *By-law N^o 24, art. 29.*

BY-LAWS

Concerning the cleanliness in the city of Quebec.

1. Each and every person being proprietor, or tenant, or having the care, management, or administration, of a vacant ground, or of a portion thereof, within the limits of the city of Quebec, shall enclose it with a wall of stone or brick, or a wooden fence, of not less than four feet in height.—*By-law N^o 313, art. 1, of 2nd may 1893.*

2. Each and every proprietor, occupant, or person having the care, management, or administration, of a house, building, or other immoveable property or portion thereof, within the limits of the city of Quebec, shall be bound to keep it constantly in a thorough state of cleanliness, in conformity with the provisions of the present by-law, and shall not tolerate therein any dirt, or manure, or filth, or anything unclean, or detrimental to the health, or emitting nasty smell, or of such a nature as to incommode the neighbours or other persons.—*By-law N^o 313, art. 2.*

3. It shall be the duty of every person, proprietor, occupant, or having the care or management of any house, part of a house, building, lot of ground, or part thereof, within any part of this city, forthwith to remove and carry away any soot, ashes, dirt, filth, snow or ice, which may have been deposited or thrown in any street, lane, or highway, in this city, in front of the house, part of a house, building, lot of ground, or part

thereof, of which such person is the proprietor or occupant, or of which he has the care or management as aforesaid, and every such person who shall neglect so to do shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five shillings and not exceeding two pounds of current money. — *By-law of 1st december 1857, art. 6.*

4. Nobody shall throw, deposit, or cause to be thrown, or deposited, in or upon any street of the said city, any filth, dirt, sweepings, paper or pieces of paper, straw, hay, vegetables, paring or peel of vegetables or fruits, or other matters or things what-soever unclean, disgusting, offensive, or soiling said street, or emitting bad smell, or rendering the streets slippery for passers-by or horses; nor shall shake, beat, or clean, in, over, or above a street, any carpet or other article, nor shall throw on any street any liquid what-soever, except for the purpose of watering said street, in case when such watering is not forbidden. — *By-law N^o 313, art. 3.*

5. Every proprietor or builder must remove the rubbish from buildings in construction or in process of demolition through a conduit made of wood or metal, running from the upper story down to a distance of two feet from the ground. — *By-law N^o 24a, art. 19.*

6. It is forbidden to all proprietors of establishments which undertake the cleaning of carpets, hangings, etc., to beat, shake, or clean, such carpets or hangings, in, over, or above, a street or yard, in the limits of the city of Quebec. — *By-law N^o 443, of 17th june 1910.*

7. Whether such cleaning be made at home or in the establishment of the proprietor, such proprietor is bound either to burn the dusts in his establishment, or to bury them underground three feet deep in the public place for the depositing of rubbish. — *By-law N^o 443, art. 2.*

8. The cartage of such dust to the said public place for the depositing of rubbish shall be made in tight closed carts covered with impermeable tissue in such a manner that nothing of the contents of the said carts can slip out therefrom. — *By-law N^o 443, art. 3.*

9. It is strictly forbidden to leave, even for an hour, in a street or lane, a cart or box containing such dusts. The proprietor may, however, keep them in his yard, but not longer than six hours, and even then, such dusts must be contained in carts or tight closed boxes covered with impermeable tissue.

—*By-law N° 443, art. 4.*

10. The snow from yards, porches, passages, shall be removed on or before the first day of may of each year, except in special cases when the city medical adviser shall decide otherwise. —*By-law N° 313, art. 4.*

11. Whosoever shall make use of a street, himself or through some other person, when the use of such street is allowed, shall cause to be carried and removed to the place appointed by resolution of the council, or by the city engineer, without delay, after such use shall have ceased, any straw, shavings, saw-dust, or other matter the proceeds of the unpacking or opening of any barrel, cask, cases package of any kind, containing goods, merchandize, provisions, or from the piling, sawing or splitting of wood, or in consequence of works of construction or repairs of buildings, walls or fences, adjoining said street.—*By-law N° 313, art. 5.*

12. Each and every proprietor, tenant, or occupant, of any house, building, immoveable property whatsoever or of any portion thereof in the said city, shall without delay remove or cause to be removed any filth, manure, soot, dirt, or any unclean or stinking matter, dead bodies of animals, or any other matter or thing injurious to the health, or emitting bad smell, or contrary to cleanliness, in or upon any street, lane, or public place, bordering upon any house, building, or property, to-wit, upon one half of the street or lane bordering on such house, building, or property; and on a width of fifteen feet, if it be on a public place bordering upon such house, building or property.

If such proprietor, occupant, or tenant, neglect to do so, the city engineer, or any overseer, road inspector, or foreman, or any policeman, or officer or inspector of the board of health

of the said city, may cause to be removed, such filth, manure, unclean or stinking matter, carcass, dead body of animals, or any other matter or thing injurious to the health as aforesaid, and have them carried and deposited at the place appointed therefor by resolution of the said council, or by the city engineer, at the expense of such proprietor, occupant or tenant, which costs shall be recovered by an action for debt in the recorder's court of the said city. *By-law N^o 313, art. 6.*

13. No animal or vegetable refuse shall be kept in cellars, or thrown in privies, nor shall they be deposited in open yards; but they shall be burnt or deposited in a closed barrel or box, and carried to the place indicated therefor by resolution of the council or by the city engineer. *By-law N^o 313, art. 7.*

14. No one shall satisfy any wants of nature, nor shall throw or deposit any filth, dirt, rubbish whatsoever, upon any street, passage or porch, or shall throw or cause to be thrown or deposited any dead animal, or any other matter injurious to public health, or emitting a bad smell, or noxious, or running matter, flowing from such porch or passage into a street, lane, or public place. — *By-law N^o 313, art. 8.*

15. Every occupant of a stall in a market hall shall, every day, after market hours, thoroughly clean the same, and also the whole front of said stall, by ten feet in depth. — *By-law N^o 313, art. 9.*

16. It is forbidden to all occupants of stalls to keep therein any living animal, or skins, or anything emitting bad smell. — *By-law N^o 313, art. 10.*

17. Butchers and occupants of stalls in any of the markets shall keep said stalls always clean, and shall scrape and wash the tables or blocks used for cutting meat, whenever it shall be necessary, in order that no blood or dirt shall remain thereon; and whenever a stall shall be allowed to remain in a state of uncleanness, it shall be the duty of the clerk of said market to have it cleaned at the expense of the occupant of said stall. — *By-law N^o 313, art. 11.*

18. It is forbidden to throw under the pavement of market halls or markets adjoining thereto, refuse, garbage, vegetables, or any other matter or thing unclean or liable to rot, or be decomposed, or to produce bad smell. — *By-law N° 313, art. 12.*

19. Nobody shall bring or put up for sale on any of the said markets any meat with blood oozing from it, or unclean entrails from any animal, nor shall kill, or bleed, or gut any animal on the said markets, in the said market halls, or in any stall or in any place within the market halls, nor shall pluck any fowl, nor shall throw or leave the refuse of vegetables, or any filth whatsoever on the said markets. — *By-law N° 313, art. 13.*

20. It is forbidden to keep live hogs within the limits of the city. — *By-law N° 313, art. 14.*

21. It is forbidden to keep fowl of any kind in dwelling houses. — *By-law N° 313, art. 15.*

22. Every butcher or person intending to open or keep an abattoir in the city, shall first obtain from the city clerk a license for which he shall first pay to the city treasurer a sum of one dollar. In said license, mention shall be made of the street, or a description of the place, where the said abattoir is or shall be opened. — *By-law N° 313, art. 22.*

23. Unless specially authorized therefor by the city council, nobody shall in the future erect or open an abattoir at a distance of less than ninety feet from any dwelling, and less than twenty feet from a public highway. — *By-law N° 313, art. 23.*

24. The flooring of abattoirs shall be constructed in such manner as not to allow any blood or other liquid to pass through it. — *By-law N° 313, art. 24.*

25. No abattoir shall be open upon any street where the water and drainage service are not yet introduced. — *By-law N° 313, art. 25.*

26. In each abattoir there shall be a sufficient supply of water; and after each time of slaughtering, all implements and utensils used for such slaughter shall, as well as the floors and the walls, if soiled, be washed and cleaned.—*By-law N° 313, art. 26.*

27. In the interior of an abattoir there shall be no cess-pool for receiving the blood, nor any pit for the offal or manure, nor any privy pit.—*By-law N° 313, art. 27.*

28. If the offal is not disposed of by some manufacturing process, it must be carried away and removed to the public place indicated for that purpose, to be burnt or burned thereon after each time of slaughtering.—*By-law N° 313, art. 28.*

29. The removal of offals, other than that removed from privies, shall be executed with vehicles closed in such a manner as to prevent their contents from running out therefrom into the streets or places through which they will be carried to the place where such offals have to be deposited. No offals shall not be carried in vehicles employed to carry at the same time milk, meat, butter, fruits, vegetables, or any articles of food.—*By-law N° 33, art. 29.*

30. The night-soil removed from privy pits, and all liquid mater, shall be carried away in barrels, covered securely and closed in such a manner that nothing can run out therefrom.—*By-law N° 313, art. 30.*

31. No person shall empty or cause to be emptied any privy pit, unless he shall have previously obtained for that purpose from the city engineer, a permit signed by the said engineer, stating the name of the proprietor, occupant, or tenant, of the building or lot of ground, in or upon which such privy exists, the names of those who shall empty the said privy, and also the names of those who shall carry away the night-soil, and the said permit shall also state the day and hour at which such emptying of privy and removal of night-soil shall be begun and executed.—*By-law N° 313, art. 31.*

32. The emptying of privies and the removal of night-

soil therefrom, shall be executed only during night time, between eleven o'clock at night and four o'clock of the next morning, and not otherwise.—*By-law N° 313, art. 32*

33. Any proprietor, occupant, tenant, of any building, or lot of ground, who shall cause to be emptied a privy pit existing in said building or upon such lot, shall be responsible for any infringement of the provisions of the present by-law, as to the emptying of said privy pits or removal of night-soil therefrom, committed by persons executing such work or carriage, and shall be liable to the fine imposed for any infringement of such provisions of the by-law.—*By-law N° 313, art. 33.*

34. Any proprietor, tenant, or occupant, of a lot upon which stands a house or building, used as a dwelling or otherwise, and situated in a street not provided with water service and drainage, shall establish upon the premises or in the yard belonging to such house or building, but at a distance, if it is possible, of not less than fifteen feet from said house or building, or of any other house or building used as a dwelling, privy pits or closets sufficient for the wants of the persons occupying such houses or buildings.

Such privies or closets shall be placed over a pit excavated at a depth of not less than three feet.

Over such pit a building shall be erected, closed on all sides and covered, of at least six feet in height above the pit, with a ventilator in wood or in metal running from the said pit and rising at least eighteen inches above the roof of the said building.—*By law N° 313, art. 34.*

35. Any proprietor, occupant, or tenant, of a building or lot of ground in or upon which there exists a privy pit, shall be bound to have such privy pit emptied and cleaned at least once a year, so that it shall be kept constantly in a state of suitable cleanliness, in conformity with the provisions of the present by-law.—*By-law N° 313, art. 35.*

36. For the future, nobody shall construct any drain or

sewer to put a privy pit in communication with the public drain.—*By-law N° 313, art. 36.*

37. All sewers and drains presently existing, which communicate from a privy pit to the public drain, shall be suppressed and put out of use before the first of november next, one thousand eight hundred and ninety three.—*By-law N° 313, art. 37.*

38. Every proprietor or owner of a house or building in which there presently exist water closets connected with the water and drainage services, and in which there also exists a privy pit, the said water closets and privy pit being for the use of the same occupants, shall be bound, within a month from the date of the adoption of the present by-law, to suppress, cause to be removed and put out of use, the said privy pit.—*By-law N° 313, art. 40.*

39. Every privy pit which is to be abandoned shall be first emptied and then filled up with earth.—*By-law N° 313, art. 41.*

40. The pipes or drains made of wood, and terminating in the inside of houses or buildings, are forbidden as well as box drains (*dalots*) placed inside of houses or buildings, and in which domestic waters are thrown and conducted to cess-pools or privy pit.—*By-law N° 313, art. 43.*

41. No privy pit shall be erected over and above a manure box. All such privy pits presently existing over and above a manure box, shall be suppressed, and destroyed and put out of use within twelve months after the coming in force of the present by-law.—*By-law N° 313, art. 46.*

42. The refuse, dirt, filth, offals of all kinds, bodies of animals, the removal or destruction of which is prescribed by the present by-law, shall be carried away to the public place selected for that purpose by a resolution of the said city council, or by the city engineer, and a notice of the indication and description of the said place shall be from time to time published in the official newspapers of the city for the information of the public.—*By-law N° 313, art. 49.*

43. In all cases not provided for in the present by-law, when a person bound, by the said by-law, to fulfil an obligation, or to refrain from accomplishing a certain act, shall neglect or omit to accomplish such act ordered to be done, or shall do the act prohibited, or shall become guilty of any infraction of the present by-law, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars to be recovered in the recorder's court of the city of Quebec, and if such offence consists in the omission to accomplish something ordered by the present by-law, the city engineer, or the foreman in his control, or the board of health of this city, or some member of the said board of health, may, according to the urgency and the circumstances of each case, execute or cause to be executed that which is required, at the expense of the city, and the city may recover the said costs from the person in default by an action for debt in the recorder's court of the said city.—*By-law N° 313, art. 71.*

44. Every company constituted as a corporation shall paint, with gray paint, every post already erected, or that shall be erected in future, or that belongs to, or is used by said company, in the streets or public places, or any other place in the city, to suspend or uphold electric wires, cables, or for other use.—*By-law N° 359, of 4th August 1899, art. 1.*

45. On each said pole must be inscribed, in a visible and comprehensible manner, at a height of not more than ten feet from the ground, the name of the company to which such pole belongs, or the initials of the words which form the name of the company.—*By-law N° 359, art. 2.*

46. Any infraction to any of the provisions of the present by-law shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding forty dollars and the costs.—*By-law N° 359, art. 3.*

47. Any private passage or porch, communicating with a street, lane or public place, possessed or occupied by one person, or possessed or occupied by two or more persons in common, or which the said person or persons shall use either by a right of servitude or otherwise, shall be enclosed and have a gate

placed on the alignment of the _____ of the _____ with such passage or porch communicates. — *By-law N° 214, art. 1.*

48. The said gate shall remain fastened and closed except when such person or persons, as aforesaid, or their servants or employees, will require to open it to pass through such passage or porch. — *By-law N° 214, art. 2.*

49. The said gate, the putting up whereof is hereby demanded, after it shall have been opened, shall be immediately fastened and closed so soon as the cause for which it shall have been so opened shall no longer exist. — *By-law N° 214, art. 3.*

50. Whosoever shall enter or be found in such passage or porch, without being able to give a satisfactory account of his presence therein, shall incur the penalty hereafter mentioned. — *By-law N° 214, art. 5.*

51. Any infraction of the foregoing provisions, or any one of them, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding forty dollars, which shall be sued for and recovered against all possessors or occupants as aforesaid, or any one of the aforesaid persons, violating the said provisions or either of them, before the recorder's court of the city of Quebec, and in default of payment of the fine and costs the party convicted shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two months, unless the said fine and costs and those of imprisonment be sooner paid. — *By-law N° 214, art. 6.*

BY-LAW N° 437

Of 3rd December 1909

Concerning the smoke of chimneys of manufactories, industrial establishments and others

1. The dense and black smoke emitted by chimneys of manufactories, industrial establishments, workshops, furnaces,

o by the smoke stacks of railway locomotives, steam engines, boilers, in the city of Quebec, is hereby declared to be a nuisance.

2. Whoever employs such chimney, pipe or engine, is forbidden to allow such smoke to be emitted during more than six minutes in the course of each hour.

3. The fact of allowing, or causing, such emission of smoke, for more than six minutes in the interval of an hour, constitutes an offence for each hour during which such smoke shall have emitted for the space of more than six minutes.

4. Whoever is found guilty of infringing the present by-law is liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding two months.

5. Before proceedings are instituted against any offender against this by-law, the city engineer shall notify him in writing to the effect that, after the expiration of three months from the date of such notice, legal action will be taken.

BY-LAWS

Concerning obstructions in the streets.

1. No person shall deposit, place, leave, or shall cause to be deposited, placed, or left, or shall allow any person in his employ, or residing in his family, or forming part thereof, to deposit, place, or leave, in or upon a street in the said city, any hogshead, cask, barrel, case, package, or other object whatever, empty or containing merchandize, effects or things whatsoever, for a longer space of time than one hour, to be computed from the time such hogshead, cask, barrel, case, package or other object as aforesaid, shall have been deposited, placed or left, in or upon the said street, nor

2. Shall not open, unpack, or empty, nor shall cause to be

opened, unpacked, or emptied, nor shall permit or allow any person whatsoever in his employ or residing in his family, or forming part thereof, to open, unpack, empty, in or upon a street, any hogshead, cask, barrel, case, package, or other object containing merchandize, effects or things whatsoever. — *By-law N° 198, art. 30, 31.*

3. Save and except the case where the proprietor, or person having the care or charge of the said effects or merchandize, shall have no cellar, nor shed, yard, store, shop, or other place, and that it be impossible for him to cause to be deposited, for the purpose of being opened, unpacked, or emptied, such hogshead, cask, barrel, case, package, or other object, or thing as aforesaid.

But in such case, such hogshead, cask, barrel, case, package, or other object as aforesaid, shall be opened, unpacked, or emptied, within two hours after having being deposited, placed, or left, upon or in the said street, but no longer. — *By-law N° 198, art 32.*

4. No person shall cord, saw, split, or shall cause to be corded, sawn, or split, any kind of fire-wood or other wood in or upon a street. — *By-law N° 198, art. 33, par. 1.*

5. But any person having no yard, cellar, shed, to therein deposit the fire-wood intended for his use, may cord, saw, or split it, or cause it to be corded, sawn, or split, in the street in front of his premises, and as near as possible to the sidewalk. *By-law N° 198, art. 33, par. 2.*

6. The said wood shall be corded, sawn, split, immediately, whenever the quantity shall not exceed five cords. — *By-law N° 198, art. 33, par. 3.*

7. If such quantity shall exceed five cords, and that the said wood must remain during the night in a street, the proprietor, or person having the care or the charge of the said wood, shall cause to be placed as soon as darkness comes on, until daylight the following morning, a lantern which he shall keep or cause to be kept lighted during every night that the said

wood or any part thereof shall be and remain upon or in the said street.—*By-law N° 198, art. 33, par. 4.*

8. But in the case mentioned in the preceding article, it shall not be permitted to leave the said wood in or upon a street, longer than two days, to be computed from the day on which the said wood or part thereof shall have been deposited in or upon the said street.—*By-law N° 198, art. 33, par. 5.*

9. In all cases where fire-wood shall have been deposited in or upon a street, in conformity with the provisions of the present by-law, the proprietor or person having the care or charge of the said wood shall conform to the provisions of the present by-law for the cleanliness of the streets.—*By-law N° 198, art. 34.*

10. Whosoever, without any just cause, shall remove, break, spoil, damage, or extinguish, in any manner whatever, any lamp placed for the ends of the present by-law or of any other by-law of the said city; or shall remove, wrench, break, or damage, any post or thing to which such lamp shall be fastened, or on which it shall be placed, shall be liable to the fine hereinafter mentioned.—*By-law N° 198, art. 35.*

11. It will not be lawful for any person whatever to put, deposit, leave, or cause to be put, deposited, or left, or allow or suffer any person in his employ or residing in his family or forming part thereof, to put, deposit, or leave, in or upon any street, during the day or during the night, any obstruction of what kind or nature soever, except in such cases where such obstruction is allowed by the present by-law.—*By-law N° 198, art. 36.*

12. No person shall put, deposit, place, suspend, or cause to be put, deposited, placed, or suspended, or suffer or permit to be put, deposited, placed, or suspended, by any person whatever, on any part of the outside of a house, building, wall, or fence, joining a street, or on the sidewalk or other part of a street whereby is bounded on any side whatever a house, building, wall, or fence, any merchandize or thing what-

ever projecting into the said street, or impeding, obstructing, or narrowing in any manner whatever the passage of the vehicles or foot passengers.—*By-law N° 198, art. 37.*

13. Any person desirous of placing one or more sun-shades upon the front of his house, shop, store, stall or other building situate on any of the streets or public places within this city, shall suspend them upon iron rods, which shall be fixed in a secure manner and at not less than seven feet from the foot-path, all fixtures comprised, under pain of a fine not exceeding eight dollars, or of an imprisonment for a period not exceeding eight days, or of both; and moreover, every such sun-shade which shall not be fixed as aforesaid shall be carried off by the police authorities within twenty-four hours after verbal notice shall have been given to the occupier of the said house, store, stall, or other building, or to any person in his employ.—*By-law of 13th july 1860.*

14. No person shall place or cause to be placed in a street any sun-shade or sign, unless it be at a distance of at least seven feet over the foot-path, but no flag will be permitted to be used as a sign.—*By-law N° 198, art. 45.*

N. B. The provisions of the two foregoing articles were contrary to the law, which prohibited those objects over the streets. I cite them, but I think that they are not in force. The law now authorizes the city council to make a by-law to permit the suspension of those objects over the sidewalk. No such by-law has been made since the law permits it.

15. When a building is in course of construction in line with a street, the sidewalk must be kept all the time free of obstructions.—*By-law N° 24a, art. 25.*

16. Every sidewalk, whether temporary or not, fronting a building in course of construction, must be provided, at a height of eight feet above the said sidewalk, with a planking sufficiently strong and tight to protect the passers-by against the fall of objects which might drop over them.—*By-law N° 24a, art. 26.*

17. Except in cases otherwise provided for by this by-

law, all infractions by whomsoever of any of the provisions of this by-law, shall be punished by a penalty not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of said penalty and costs, by an imprisonment for a time not exceeding two months.—*By-law N° 198, art. 46, par. 1.*

18. For every day that an infraction of any of the foregoing provisions shall last or continue, there shall be a distinct and separate offence punishable in the manner prescribed by the present by-law.—*By-law N° 198, art. 46, par. 2.*

19. The word street, in the present by-law, shall signify all streets, lanes, public stairs, public garden, public promenade, wharf, or all other public place in the said city, unless the sense of the provision be incompatible with or contrary to such interpretation.—*By-law N° 198, art. 47.*

20. Whereas the manner of placing the hinges, iron bars, and padlocks, upon and over many of the cellars and vault doors opening on the footways of the streets now paved within this city, is a very great nuisance to passengers, it is therefore ordered that in one month after due notice shall have been given in writing by the surveyor of the roads of this city, the proprietor or proprietors of such cellar doors or vaults, shall remove all such hinges, iron bars, and padlocks, and place them in the manner hereafter described, or in default thereof, the said surveyor is hereby authorized to remove the same at the expense of such proprietor or proprietors; that is to say, the hinges shall be placed on the doors level with the pavement, and the iron bars and padlocks, if any be necessary, shall be placed within four inches of the walls of the said cellars and vaults; and the proprietor or proprietors who shall neglect to comply with this regulation, shall pay a fine of ten shilling or and above the cost of the removal by the surveyor as is said.—*By-law of may 1826, art 13.*

21. It is strictly forbidden to all proprietors or occupiers of such cellars to keep open the outer doors thereof by day or in the night time, longer than is necessary for getting into or out of the same, the merchandize or effects which it is their

intention to introduce therein or to take out of **the same**, under a penalty of five shillings for each offence. *By-law of April 1818, part of art. 3.*

22. All persons who shall have opened any drain or other excavation in a street or public place or adjoining the same, shall cause one or more lights to be kept thereat during the night time, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and any person wilfully and maliciously extinguishing or removing the said light or lights, shall incur a like penalty. *By-law of 19 January 1831.*

BY-LAW

Of 24th July 1857

Relating to animals wandering.

1. Any person who shall leave wandering in any of the streets, lanes, or public places, of this city, any horse, mule, ox, ram, goat, pig, male or female, or any other animal whatsoever, shall incur and pay a fine of five shillings currency.

2. Any person may seize and send to the public pond any animal that such person shall find wandering in the streets, lanes, or public places, of this city, and shall be entitled to receive from the city treasurer five shillings for every pig, and two shillings and six pence for every other animal; and every such animal so seized shall be kept in the said pond until the proprietor of the same shall have paid as follows:

Fine as imposed by the first section of this by-law, five shillings;

For each day of detention at the pond, two shillings and six pence;

For seizing the animal, five shillings or two shillings and six pence, according to the species.

3. If such animal is not claimed within two days, it shall be the duty of the pond-keeper to cause the same to be sold on the Palais market of this city, at ten o'clock in the morning, and the sum produced by the sale shall be paid to the city treasurer, who, after having deducted the fine and the other expenses, shall hand the balance to the owner of such animal as soon as he shall be known; or if such owner do not apply to the treasurer within one year, such balance shall become the property of the corporation and shall be placed in the general funds.

4. The public pond for this city is placed at the Palais market.

N. B. This by-law seems to be impracticable, and inconsistent with the law 29 Viet. ch. 57. art. 29, parag. 54, 55, 56. (art. 388, 389, 390. of my compilation of the charter of the city).

BY-LAW N° 256

Of 18th may 1877

Concerning the security of the wharves in the city of Quebec, and of persons passing or being upon such wharves.

1. Every proprietor, lessee, or occupant, of wharves in the city of Quebec, must place, at the edge of every part of such wharf facing the river, sufficient posts and chains sufficient to prevent passers-by or other persons on such the said wharf, after nightfall, from falling into the river.

2. Every proprietor, lessee, or occupant, of a wharf, in the city of Quebec, must also place thereon, after nightfall, lights sufficient to guide persons passing upon or frequenting, or being on such wharf, and prevent them from falling over the said wharf.

3. Whosoever shall infringe any of the foregoing provisions shall incur, for each offence, upon conviction before

the recorder's court of the said city, a fine not exceeding forty dollars, which shall be levied in the manner prescribed by law, and in default of payment, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two months, at hard labor, at the discretion of the said court.

BY-LAWS

Concerning the keeping in good repair of the streets during winter and other purposes.

1. Any proprietor, tenant, occupant, or other person in charge, or having the care, or management, of a house, building, lot of ground, or part thereof, within the limits of the city of Quebec, bounded by or adjoining on any of its sides to a street, lane, public place, or passage, must:

Remove snow or ice exceeding four inches in height from the half of the width of the street, lane, or passage, bounding or adjoining such house or building, lot of ground, or part thereof, within forty-eight hours after the falling thereof.

To level the snow or ice when it will not exceed four inches in height on the half of the width of such street, lane, or passage.

To cause to be reduced and levelled, on such half of said street, any hole, cavity, roughness, or slope, within twenty-four hours after their formation.—*By-law N° 227, art. 1, as amended by by-law N° 351.*

2. But when a house, building, lot of ground, or part thereof, shall be bounded by or adjoining to a public place, in whole or in part, the obligations imposed by the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sections of this clause, shall not extend to more than fifteen feet in width from such house, building, lot of ground or part thereof; the surplus shall be under the charge of the corporation of the said city.

N. B. According to the law 3 Ed. VII, ch. 61, art. 11, (art.

354 of my compilation of the charter), the city may pass a by-law to render compulsory the removal of the snow on a width of twenty feet of a public place, square, boulevard, or cross-roads. But as such by-law has not been passed, the obligation for that removal of snow still applies only for a width of fifteen feet on such public places.

3. No person shall make a hole, cavity, or hollow, in the snow or ice on any portion of such street, lane, passage, or public place, as aforesaid, or shall remove snow or ice so as to form a difference in the level of such street, lane, passage, or public place, or any part thereof.

But this provision shall not apply to the provisions contained in the first article of the present by-law.

4. Any person who has contracted verbally or otherwise, to remove snow or ice from streets, lanes, passages, or public places, whereon is situated any house, building, lot of ground, or part thereof, belonging to or in the possession of the military or civil government, when such house, building, lot of ground or part thereof are placed in the conditions mentioned in the first article of the present by-law, shall be held to the fulfilment of all the obligations imposed by the paragraphs 1, 2, 3, of the aforesaid first article.

5. Any infraction to any of the provisions of the present by-law shall be punished by a fine not exceeding forty dollars and costs, or, in default of payment, by an imprisonment not exceeding two months, which sum shall be sued for and recovered before the recorder's court of the said city, conformably to law.

6. The present by-law shall not affect the obligation contracted by the Quebec district railway company, with respect to the removal or the levelling of the snow or ice in the streets where the cars are running.

N. B. It is now the Quebec railway, light and power company.

7. All water courses in the streets of the said city shall be made as near as possible to and outside the footways, and

shall not exceed one foot in width, and any person, being a proprietor or occupier, or having the care or management of any house, part of a house, building, lot of ground, or part thereof, in front of which such water course shall not be so made, or in front of which he shall not cause the loose ice and other matter caused by the excavation of such water course to be immediately carried away, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings currency, nor more than forty shillings currency.—*By-law of 19 december 1845, art. 4.*

8. Every person who shall chop or break up ice or snow, or cut any water course in any of the streets of the said city, shall submit to such verbal directions in relation thereto, as he may from time to time receive from the surveyor of highways or other person acting on his behalf; and in default of any such person complying with such directions within three hours after such directions shall have been given him personally or at his house or domicile by the said surveyor or other person acting on his behalf, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings currency, nor more than twenty shillings currency.—*By-law of 19th december 1845, art. 5.*

9. It shall be the duty of every person, proprietor, occupant, or having the care or management of any house, part of building, lot of ground or part thereof, to remove and cart away, on or before the twenty-fourth day of april of each year, the snow and ice from half the street or lane in front of the premises owned or occupied by him, or of which he hath the care or management as aforesaid; and every such person neglecting or refusing so to do shall incur and pay a penalty of not less than five shillings and not more than forty shillings for each day the said snow or ice is allowed to remain in the said street, highway or lane after the said twenty-fourth day of april of each year.—*By-law of 19th december 1845, art. 7.*

10. The snow or ice so removed shall be properly secured in a cart, sleigh, or other vehicle, so as to allow no part thereof to fall in any public street, highway, or lane, of this city, under a penalty of not less than five shillings and not more than forty

shillings to be paid by the owner of such cart, sleigh, or vehicle, in which the said snow or ice has been removed —*By-law of 19th december, art. 8.*

11. Any person who shall deposit any snow or ice in any street, lane, or public place, within this city, shall incur and pay a penalty of not less than five shillings and not exceeding forty shillings currency.—*Part of art. 10.*

12. On notice given by the road surveyor or any person on his behalf, any occupant, proprietor or proprietors of a house or lot of land, situated within the limits of this city, shall remove the snow or ice from the footpaths fronting such house or lot of ground, within twenty-four hours after such notice shall have been given, under a penalty of not less than five shillings and not more than forty shillings currency.—*Art. 12.*

13. Every proprietor, tenant, occupant, or person having the keeping, care, or management, of any house or building, must not leave upon the roof of such house or building, any snow or ice, whether upon the roof or at its nether end, when the roof shall slope towards a street, lane, passage, or public place, nor shall he allow any piece of ice to form along eaves water conduits or the gutters, in a manner dangerous to public safety.—*By-law N° 227, union of 1st par. of art. 1 with art. 2.*

BY-LAWS

Relating to the manner of leading horses and vehicles in the streets.

N. B.—The following 15 articles are the by-law N° 22a, of 16th May, 1913.

1. Every person driving a vehicle in the streets of this city, must drive it along the sidewalk at his right.

2. If said person wants to outpass another vehicle in front of him, he must drive to his left, and then drive along to his right only after having completely outpassed said vehicle.

3. When two vehicles go in opposite direction on the same way, each driver must drive to the right to meet each other.
4. The preceding rules shall be observed in the avenues or streets of the parks or public places for promenading.
5. Each driver of a vehicle turning to the right at a street corner, continues to drive along the sidewalk to his right.
6. When the driver of a vehicle reaches a transversal street where he will turn to the left, he shall not cross diagonally said transversal street but shall cross it in a straight line, and shall then turn to his left.
7. Every driver of a vehicle who crosses from one side to the other on a street as much as possible must cross said street at right angle and not diagonally.
8. No driver of a vehicle shall keep said vehicle stopped with its left side along the sidewalk except on carters' stands.
9. Unless it is necessary to give passage to another vehicle or to pedestrians, no driver of a vehicle can leave his vehicle stopping in any street or public place, otherwise than along the sidewalk to his right, without obstructing any street crossing.
10. Every driver of a vehicle who wants to change his direction, must so do it by going forward, and not going backwards.
11. Every driver of a vehicle must give the way to persons who drive vehicles belonging to the fire brigade, police force, water-works, mail service, and ambulances.
12. Drivers of vehicles who drive from north to south or from south to north, must give the way to those who drive from east to west, or from west to east.
13. When an electric railway car is stopped to allow passengers to get up into it or to alight from it, the drivers of

vehicles on the side where are said passengers must stop and remain stopped until said passengers of electric cars have left the highway.

14. The drivers of vehicles must stop when they shall be requested to do so by a member of the police force, either verbally, or by a sign of the hand, and they shall obey his orders and conform to the directions he shall give them, in the interest of good order, traffic, and the public security.

15. Whoever infringes any of the provisions of the present by-law is liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of the said fine and costs, to an imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding two months.

16. It is forbidden to pass quicker than pacing, with a carriage or on horseback, when turning the corner of a street, lane, passage, or public place, or in passing at the place where streets intersect.—*By-law N° 227, of 15 January 1869, art. 5.*

17. No person shall place, stop or station a horse (harnessed or unharnessed to a vehicle) which he is driving, or permit or suffer such horse or vehicle to be placed or stopped on a sidewalk or on a crossing of a street, or on the planking laid down in a street for the convenience of foot passengers; nor will drive or go over a sidewalk with a wheelbarrow or vehicle of what kind soever, drawn or moved by hand, or by any other animal than a horse; nor will place crosswise on a street a vehicle to load or unload it.—*By-law N° 198, art. 42, 43.*

18. When the streets of the said city are covered with snow, so that the division line between the sidewalk and the causeway cannot be distinguished, no person shall drive, or shall pass, or allow a horse harnessed or unharnessed to a vehicle, at a shorter distance than three feet from the alignment of the said street on each side thereof; and this distance shall be considered as the sidewalk in such case (or when there is no sidewalk) reserved for foot passengers.—*By-law N° 198, art. 41.*

19. No person shall ride or drive, in the limits of the city, an animal or animals, without being provided with the necessary means to direct them; and no person shall drive, in the city limits, such animal or animals faster than a moderate trot.—*By-law N° 4, art. 10, 9 april 1911.*

20. No person, riding or driving, outpassing or meeting another vehicle, shall occupy more than the half of the street or road, in the said city, and each shall pass to the right.—*By-law N° 4, art. 11.*

21. No carter shall at any time place his vehicle crosswise in any street of the city, to load or unload such vehicle.—*By-law N° 4, art. 12.*

22. No person shall drive, or shall allow to pass on the sidewalk of a street, any horse harnessed or unharnessed to a vehicle, nor any part of the said vehicle, nor any ox, cow, pig, sheep, under his charge or keeping, or which he is driving, nor drive a horse in any public garden or public promenade.—*By-law N° 198, art. 59, 40.*

23. If any person shall ride or drive, or cause or permit to be ridden or driven, harnessed to any winter vehicle, a horse or horses, without causing to be worn by each horse at least two good bells, fastened in such a manner that the sound thereof may be distinctly heard by all persons passing, so that they may be warned of the approach of every such horse or horses and avoid the same, such person shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten shillings currency, for the first offence, and twenty shillings currency for every subsequent offence, recoverable as well against the proprietor of such horse or horses as against the rider or driver of the same.—*By-law of 19 december 1845, art. 15.*

BY-LAW N° 193

Of the 22nd december, 1865

Concerning horses left unguarded in streets.

1. No person shall leave in a street, lane, passage, public place, or on a wharf, within the limits of the city of Quebec, any horse without a person capable of taking charge of the said horse during the time the said horse shall be in such street, lane, passage, public place, or wharf, unless the said horse be secured or fastened by an iron chain, one end whereof shall be attached to the bridle of the said horse and the other end, to which shall be suspended a piece of iron, weighing at least twenty-five pounds, shall be placed on the ground or pavement of such street, lane, passage, public place, or wharf: such horse shall, in all cases, be so placed as not in any way to interrupt or obstruct the passage of carriages or of foot passengers.

2. The master, proprietor, or possessor, of any such horse, shall be personally responsible, and may be prosecuted for any infringement of the provisions of this by-law, whether the said infringement has resulted from the action of the said master, proprietor, or possessor, of the said horse, or from the act of his domestic, servant, or other person in his service, or to whom he may have loaned or leased the said horse.

3. Any police constable may take and conduct into any public pound in the said city, any horse by him found in a street, lane, passage, or public place as aforesaid, in contravention to the above provisions or any one of them.

The master, proprietor, or possessor, of such horse, will be bound to pay the charges of keeping and feeding such horse, during the time of his being so detained in the said pound, which said charges shall be levied according to law, and he will be liable besides to pay the fine hereinafter mentioned.

If the said police constable know the master, proprietor, or possessor, of the said horse, or if there be on the bridle or on the vehicle to which the said horse is harnessed, a number whereby

the master, proprietor, or possessor, may be made known, it will not in such case be necessary to conduct the said horse into the public pound.

4. Any infringement of any of the provisions of the present by-law shall on conviction of the offence before the recorder's court of the said city, be punished by a fine not exceeding forty dollars, to be recovered and levied conformably to law.

BY-LAW N 23

Of 7th june 1912

Concerning the lighting of certain parts of the city

Considering that by the act of incorporation of this city, 29 Victoria, chapter 57, article 29, paragraph 31, this council is authorized to make by-laws to light the whole or part of the city.

Considering that in a contract made and passed on the 28th of january 1912, before Jos. Allaire, notary, between this city and the Dorchester electric company, it was stipulated that if the city decided to itself erect and place at its own expense, in certain streets or other parts of the city, certain metallic poles and electric wires, to install certain lights, the said Dorchester electric company bound itself to supply to the city the electric power or current for the said lights at certain specific prices, which contract was declared valid by the act of the legislature of this province, 2 George V, chapter 55.

Considering that by the article 6 of the last mentioned statute, this city has been authorized to make special loans by means of debentures issued according to the provisions the said law.

Considering that this council deems it useful and advantageous to order, at present, the establishment of a partial system of said lighting, by erecting in certain parts of the city, poles

and electric wires, supplied with the electric current furnished by the said Dorchester electric company.

It is in consequence ordered and enacted by the municipal council of the city of Quebec, and the said council orders and enacts as follows, to wit:

1. This council hereby authorizes the purchase and the erection in certain streets and public places of this city, of poles and metallic wires, supplied with the necessary and useful apparatus and accessories for the establishment, under the control of the city, of a system of lighting with electric power or current supplied by the Dorchester electric company, at the prices agreed upon between the city and the said company, as per contract bearing date the 28th of January 1912, before Jos. Allaire, notary.

2. In order to provide for the payment of the cost of the materials and works for the establishment of the said system of lighting, this council hereby authorizes the issue, as soon as necessary, of bills of the municipal treasury of the city, in conformity with the said law 2 George V, chapter 55, article 6, up to a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, said amount of \$50,000.00 to be reimbursed from the amount of the loan authorized by the act 2 George V, chapter 55, passed by the legislature at its last session.

3. The city engineer is authorized to call for tenders for the supply of the materials and the execution of the works, for the purposes above mentioned, in order to establish the said system of lighting in such portions of the city which shall be mentioned in the call for tenders, the whole subject to the approval of this council, as in the case of other public works ordered and regulated by this council, in conformity with the law and with the by-laws of this council.

4. When the apparatus for the said lighting shall be in certain places where they may be exposed to damages through the fall of ice or snow coming from the roofs of buildings, the proprietor of said building shall place on the edge of the roof of said building, a snow fender or an appropriate and con-

venient protection bar to prevent the fall on the said lighting apparatus of any snow or ice, or other objects of a nature to damage the said lighting apparatus.

5. If the proprietor of a building in this city omits or neglects to place on the edge of the roof of his building a snow fender sufficient to prevent the fall on the said electric lighting apparatus of snow or ice or other objects liable to damage the said lighting apparatus, such proprietor shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of the said fine and costs, to an imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding two months.

BY-LAWS

Concerning the water-works.

1. The corporation must introduce the water of its water-works in all the streets of the city where the revenue of the tax for water supply will be at least equal to six per cent of the cost of its introduction.—*By-law N^o 266, art. 4.*

2. No occupant of a house or other real property, or of any part thereof, within the city of Quebec, supplied with water from the said water-works, shall furnish water to others, or shall use it otherwise than for his own use, or shall increase the supply of water agreed for, or shall waste it, under pain of a fine not exceeding forty dollars, or an imprisonment not exceeding one month, or both, at the discretion of the recorder's court.—*By-law N^o 201, art. 1.*

3. The said council may, in conformity to law, cause hydrometers to be placed for the purpose of regulating, determining, and measuring, the quantity of water to be supplied by the said water-works, either to every house or building to which the said water is or may be supplied, or to every public institution, court-house, gaol, hotel, house of public entertain-

ment of whatsoever nature, boarding house, or to every brewery, distillery, factory, manufactory, establishment, art, trade, commerce or industry of any nature whatsoever, in the exercise of which the water of the water-works is or may be used, or to any one of the same. And every proprietor, tenant, or occupant, of any house or building, or every person, public institution, court-house, gaol, hotel, house of public entertainment of any nature whatever, boarding-house, brewery, distillery, manufactory, art, trade, commerce, or industry whatsoever as aforesaid, shall pay to the corporation of the city of Quebec, for the fitting up of any such hydrometer, the sum of six dollars and thirty-five cents, and for the rent of the same, an additional annual sum of three dollars and sixty-five cents, the said rent to be computed from the day of the fitting up of the said hydrometer, and to be paid at the expiration of the year.—*By-law N° 201, art. 7.*

4. The engineer of the water-works of the city of Quebec is hereby empowered to enter, at all reasonable hours, to wit: from eight o'clock in the morning to nine o'clock in the evening, into any house or building, and upon lands traversed by the water of the said water-works, and to examine the cocks, pipes, service pipes, conduits, cisterns, reservoirs, or apparatus, placed in such houses, buildings, lands, and the dependencies thereof. And to such enactment all persons residing either permanently or temporarily in the said city shall conform themselves, upon pain of a fine not exceeding forty dollars, or of an imprisonment not exceeding two months, or of both, at the discretion of the recorder's court.—*By-law N° 210, art. 3.*

5. When a religious or teaching institution or community, established in the city of Quebec, and already exempted by law from municipal taxes, shall make an application in writing to the city council for the supply of water from the water-works, to be measured by means of a hydrometer, the manager of the water-works, with the approval of the water-works committee, shall procure a hydrometer, which he shall place at a point which he shall find suitable in the buildings of the said

institution or community, in order to regulate, determine and measure the quantity of water which shall be taken by such institution or community. *By-law N° 323, art. 1.*

6. The water shall be delivered and supplied through the said hydrometer only after such institution or community shall have paid to the city treasurer the purchase price of the said hydrometer and the cost of placing it in position, as established by a certificate from the manager of the water-works. —*By-law N° 323, art. 2.*

7. If any of the following institutions or communities, to wit: the Sisters of Charity of Quebec, the Good Shepherd's asylum of Quebec, the Jeffrey Hale hospital of the city of Quebec, the St-Bridget's asylum association of Quebec, the Ladies' Protestant Home of Quebec, the Community of the Nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec, for their monastery and hospital, petition for and are granted a supply of water from the said water-works, with measurement by hydrometer, the price for the said water shall be twenty-five cents for each thousand gallons.—*By-law N° 339, as amended by by-law N° 439.*

8. All institutions or communities other than those mentioned in the preceding article, which shall have petitioned for and will have been granted a supply of water from the said water-works, with measurement by hydrometer, shall pay each the sum of sixty cents for each thousand gallons of the said water thus supplied and measured as aforesaid.—*By-law N° 339.*

9. In the first fifteen days of the months of may and november of each year, every institution or community supplied with water from the said water-works measured as above stated, shall pay to the city treasurer the sum due for the quantity of water taken during the six preceding months; and in default of payment thereof within the said delay of fifteen days, the water shall be turned off from the said hydrometer, without prejudice to the recourse for reimbursement of the sum due.—*By-law N° 323, art. 5.*

10. Every such institution or community not provided with a hydrometer, which shall apply for water from the water-works without measurement through a hydrometer, shall first sign with the city a notarial contract to determine the price agreed between the parties for the said supply of water, the said price being for each year ending on the first of may and payable on the said first of may.—*By-law N° 323, art. 6.*

11. It shall be the duty of the manager of the water-works to turn off the water from the water-works from all the buildings belonging to such institutions or communities who shall not have made with the city such notarial contract for the said supply of water, or who shall not have taken one or several hydrometers to measure the said water as aforesaid.—*By-law N° 323, art. 7.*

12. Every such institution or community who shall appropriate or use water from the said water-works without having passed a contract or obtained a hydrometer as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of forty dollars for each day during which such infraction shall have been committed.—*By-law N° 323, art. 8.*

N. B. According to article 9 of that by-law N° 323, the provisions contained in article hereabove do not apply to the communities or institutions mentioned in the articles 5, 6, 7, 8 hereabove.

13. The following special annual taxes are hereby imposed, to wit:

On each horse, cow, or ox, supplied with water from the said water-works, \$1.00.—*By-law N° 201, art. 6.*

14. The following sums shall have to be paid for the water from the water-works used in the preparation of mortar or concrete to be used in the construction of buildings as follows to wit:

a. For each thousand of bricks employed for the said building, ten cents.

b. For each cubic yard of masonry of stone, concrete or terra cotta, three cents.

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c. For each one hundred superficial yards of plastering or deafening floor, fifty cents.—*By-law N° 24a, art. 24.*

BY-LAWS

Concerning the hygiene and contagious diseases.

1. The following is hereby declared to be a nuisance:

Any state of things which the board of health of the province has declared or shall in future declare to be an unsanitary condition of things or a nuisance.—*By-law N° 313, of 2nd. may 1893, art. 16.*

2. Whenever the head of a family or a housekeeper in this city discovers that a person of his family or within his household has small-pox, asiatic cholera, typhus, diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, or measles, he shall, within twenty-four hours, give notice thereof to the board of health of this city.—*By-law N° 313, art. 50.*

3. When a physician ascertains that a person whom he is called upon to visit professionally, in the city limits, has small-pox, asiatic cholera, typhus, diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, or measles, he shall, within twenty-four hours, give notice thereof to the board of health of this city.—*By-law N° 313, art. 51.*

4. Any person suffering from small pox, asiatic cholera, typhus, diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever, and who for serious reasons, has to change residence, shall not move or be removed from one house to another in this city, until six hours after such notice shall have been given thereof to the said board of health, and such removal shall be performed subject to the instructions of the said board of health or of the health officer, so that no danger may result from such removal to the citizens.—*By-law N° 313, art. 52.*

5. Every person infected with small-pox, asiatic cholera,

or typhus fever, if not removed under the supervision of the board of health, to a special hospital, shall be isolated with his nurses, in a separate room, if there is one, and nothing shall be taken out of such room during the continuance of the disease, without having been previously disinfected under the supervision and directions of the family physician or of the board of health, and besides such isolation of the patient in a separate room, the board of health may quarantine the house and all persons residing therein.—*By-law N° 313, art. 53.*

6. Every person infected with diphtheria, croup, or scarlet fever, shall be isolated, with his nurses, in a separate room, if there is one, and nothing shall be taken out of such room during the continuance of the disease, without having been previously disinfected, under the supervision and directions of the family physician or of the board of health.

When there is no separate room in the house, where the infected patient may be isolated, the board of health shall quarantine the house and all the persons residing therein.—*By-law No 313, art. 54.*

7. When there is in a house a case of contagious disease, the board of health shall cause a placard to be posted in a conspicuous place on the front of the house, indicating the nature of the disease; and nobody shall remove the said placard without the permission of the board of health.—*By-law N° 313, art. 55.*

8. When small-pox has broken out in a house, all persons living therein or who have been in contact with the patient, must immediately be vaccinated, unless they have been vaccinated within less than seven years previous, and furnished proof thereof.—*By-law N° 313, art. 56.*

9. Any person residing in a quarantined house shall not go beyond the lot upon which such house is situated, or put himself in direct communication with any one from outside.—*By-law N° 313, art. 57.*

10. Any person residing in a house in which diphtheria, croup, or scarlet fever, has broken out, and which has not

been quarantined, that is to say, when it has been possible to isolate the patient in a separate room, shall not go beyond the lot upon which such house is situated, or put himself in direct communication with other persons, except to attend to matters strictly belonging to his profession, trade or condition; but no person living in said house shall attend school, church, theatres, or any public meeting. — *By-law N° 313, art. 58.*

11. When a case of small-pox, asiatic cholera, typhus, diphtheria, croup, or scarlet fever, has broken out in a house, no person inhabiting such house shall take work at home, either for trade purposes or for private families; and the head of such house shall prevent all effects which have been brought into the house previous to the breaking out of the disease, from being taken away from it before having been disinfected. — *By-law N° 313, art. 60.*

12. No person other than the physician or clergyman shall enter a house infected with small-pox, asiatic cholera, typhus, diphtheria, croup, or scarlet fever, so long as the house has not been disinfected. — *By-law N° 313, art. 61.*

13. When a disease reputed to be contagious prevails in a house, no person in charge of a school shall admit in his school any person coming from such house, as long as he will not be presented with a certificate from the board of health or of the family physician, certifying that all danger of infection has disappeared. — *By-law N° 313, art. 62.*

14. When a case of contagious disease has broken out in a house, the board of health, after the departure, the recovery, or the burial, of the person who has been ill, shall see that such house be disinfected and also all the effects therein contained, in the manner and by such process that the board of health shall adjudge sufficient, and no one shall offer any opposition to such disinfection. — *By-law N° 313, art. 63.*

15. No one can give, sell, lend, or expose for sale, clothing or other effects infected by small-pox, asiatic cholera, typhus, diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever, or typhoid fever, without

having disinfected them according to the instructions of the board of health or of the family physician.—*By-law N° 313, art. 64.*

16. The body of every person who has died of small-pox, asiatic cholera, typhus, diphtheria, croup, or scarlet fever, shall be kept isolated up to the moment of the funeral, in the room occupied by such person during his illness — *By-law No 313, art. 65.*

17. No person who has died of any contagious or infectious disease, whether a child or other person, shall be carried to the cemetery, or from any place to another place within the limits of the city of Quebec, for burial or otherwise, in any vehicle for hire, or other generally used or destined for the carriage of living persons.—*By-law No 313, art. 66.*

18. Nobody shall attend the funeral or burial of a person who has died of small-pox, asiatic cholera, typhus, diphtheria, croup, or scarlet fever, except the officiating clergyman, the public officer or necessary witness, or one whose presence is strictly indispensable for the transport or burial of such body, unless the said body shall have been placed in a coffin of solid metal or lined with metal and hermetically closed.—*By-law N° 313, art. 67.*

19. When death has been caused by small-pox, asiatic cholera, typhus, diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, or measles, the head of the house in which such death has occurred shall, before the burial, give notice thereof to the clergyman, in order to enable him to exercise the power conferred upon him by article 3466 (now article 4435) of the revised statutes of the province, to prevent the bringing into church of the bodies of persons who have died of contagious diseases.—*By-law N° 313, art. 68.*

20. The body of a person who has died of small-pox, asiatic cholera, typhus, diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever, or typhoid fever, shall be buried within the twenty-four hours following his death, unless such body be placed in a coffin of

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solid metal, or lined with metal, and hermetically closed.—*By-law N° 313, art. 69.*

21. The board of health shall have the right to order visits or inspections to be made in private houses and public establishments, in order to ascertain if the provisions of the present by-law are observed, and it is forbidden to offer any opposition to the said visits and inspections, provided that the person entrusted with such mission be one employed by the board of health and wearing a uniform or insign suitable to have him recognized as an employee of the board of health, or a city constable, or any other person holding a warrant signed by the chairman of the board of health, or by the city health officer, or by the secretary of the board of health.—*By-law N° 313, art. 70.*

22. In all cases not provided for in the present by-law, when a person bound by the said by-law to fulfil an obligation, or to refrain from accomplishing a certain act, shall neglect or omit to accomplish such act ordered to be done, or shall do the act prohibited, or shall become guilty of an infraction of the present by-law, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars to be recovered in the recorder's court of the city of Quebec.

And if such offence consists in the omission to accomplish something ordered by the present by-law, the city engineer, or the foremen under his control, or the board of health of this city, or some officer of the said board of health, may, according to the urgency and the circumstances of each case, execute or cause to be executed that which is required at the expense of the city, and the city may recover the said costs from the person in default by an action for debt in the recorder's court of the said city.—*By-law N° 313, art. 71.*

BY-LAWS

Concerning vaccination

N° 376, of 6 december 1901

1. Any master or other chief of an industrial establishment within the city of Quebec shall exact of every person employed in said establishment, the production of a certificate from a physician, stating that such person has been successfully vaccinated since less than seven years, or a certificate stating that such person is insusceptible of being successfully vaccinated.

2. Every such person employed in such industrial establishment, when the present by-law shall be put in force, shall supply such certificate to the master or other chief of the said establishment, within the forty-eight hours after the said present by-law shall have been put in force.

3. A certificate of the same kind shall be exacted from every person who shall enter the service of any such master or other chief of such industrial establishment after the present by-law shall have been put in force.

4. Every master or other chief of an industrial establishment shall refuse to employ any person who shall not have supplied to him within the said delay a certificate of vaccination as hereinabove required.

5. Said certificates shall be delivered to the executive officer of the sanitary authority of this city by each and every such master or other chief of an industrial establishment, within two days after he shall have received them from the persons in his employ as hereinabove stated.

6. If such certificate of vaccination is not produced, such person employed in the said industrial establishment, and the master or other chief of the said establishment, shall, within the delays hereinabove prescribed, produce such other proof of vaccination that the said executive officer shall deem suffi-

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cient, and in default of such production the said master shall refuse to employ the said person.

7. The executive officer of the sanitary authority of the city is hereby authorized to publish twice consecutively, in the official newspapers of this council, a notice requesting all the directors of educational establishments, school commissioners, heads of schools, to exact from each pupil frequenting their school or residing therein, a certificate from a physician stating that such pupil has been successfully vaccinated since less than seven years, or a certificate stating that the said pupil is not susceptible of being successfully vaccinated.

8. Within the two days following the last publication of the said notice, each such pupil shall supply the said certificate to his master or to the director of the school establishment or institution or school which he attends, or to which he resides.

9. A certificate of the same kind shall be produced from each and every pupil who shall hereafter in any way enter the said school house or educational establishment.

10. Each and every pupil who will not have supplied within the said delay a certificate of vaccination as above stated shall be excluded from the house or institution in which he dwells or which he frequents as a pupil.

11. Said certificates shall be delivered to the said executive officer by such directors, school commissioners, or heads or masters of schools or of educational establishments, within the two days after they shall have received them from the said pupils.

12. If such certificate of vaccination is not produced, the said pupil and teacher, or director of such school-house or educational establishment, shall, within the above prescribed delays, supply such other proof of vaccination which the said executive officer shall deem sufficient, in default of which the said pupil shall be dismissed from the said school-house or boarding-school.

13. Each and every infringement of any of the above provisions of the present by-law shall be punished by a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of said fine with costs, by imprisonment for a lapse of time not exceeding two months.

N° 15, of 26th May, 1911.

Whereas by a circular letter issued by the board of health of the province of Quebec, each municipal council in this province is ordered to pass a by-law to make vaccination and revaccination obligatory in the manner hereafter mentioned, and to cause said by-law to be promulgated and to be observed:

Therefore, it is ordained and enacted by the municipal council of the city of Quebec, and the said council ordains and enacts as follows:

1. The vaccination and revaccination are declared to be obligatory for all persons being within the limits of this city.

2. After the forty-eight hours following the coming into force of the present by-law, every person in this city, who will not be able to prove that he has been vaccinated successfully within the last seven years, or who will not be able to prove, by the certificate of a physician, that he has been vaccinated but without success, within the last six months, is liable to a fine of five dollars, and also to an additional fine of one dollar for each day he will have omitted or will omit to get vaccinated, from the second day after the said by-law has come into force.

3. Forty-eight hours after the said by-law will have come into force, any person being within this city must exhibit to the executive officer of the municipal sanitary authority, whenever the said person shall be so required verbally or otherwise, a certificate from a physician duly qualified to practice as such in this province, establishing that said person has been vaccinated successfully, or that the vaccination has been performed upon him but without success, within the delays fixed in the

preceding article, and each refusal or omission from such person to exhibit said certificate when required to do so, will render him liable to a fine of five dollars.

4. A certificate from a physician, duly qualified to practise as such within this province, stating that the state of health of a person does not allow of his being vaccinated, and establishing the reason for such impossibility, if exhibited to the executive officer of the municipal sanitary authority by such person, when asked to produce a vaccination certificate, will exempt such person from the application of the two preceding articles, but provided two months have not elapsed since the date of the certificate.

5. Any physician who will knowingly give a false certificate upon any facts he may be called to certify in virtue of the preceding articles, is liable to a penalty of twenty dollars.

6. Any one who will not have the means to pay to be vaccinated may, on applying to the executive officer of the municipal sanitary authority, and on satisfying him of his inability to pay, be vaccinated at the expense of the corporation of this city.

7. Are exempted from vaccination, as ordered by the present by-law, persons who may establish to the satisfaction of the executive officer of the municipal sanitary authority that they have had smallpox.

BY-LAWS

Concerning the sale of certain eatables.

1. It is forbidden to sell, or offer for sale, on any of the markets of the said city, the flesh of any animal which shall have died of sickness, or was in bad health when killed, and also to offer for sale, on any of the said markets, meased pork, blown meat, nor any tainted meat, poultry, game, or fish, or any

meat whatsoever, found unfit for food by the meat inspector or by the market clerk.—*By-law N° 313, of 2nd may, 1893, art. 17.*

2. The flesh of any animal which died of sickness, or has been killed while in ill-health, or of any mearled hog, or any blown, or tainted meat—Poultry, game, or fish, or any meat of any kind whatsoever, found unfit for food by the meat inspector or the market clerk, offered or exposed for sale by any butcher or other person on any of the said markets, shall be confiscated by the clerk of the market, or by the meat inspector, or by any officer of the board of health, and shall be consumed, burned, or buried.—*By-law N° 313, art. 18.*

3. No person shall sell or expose for sale on any of the said markets, any re-made butter, and such butter so re-made offered or exposed for sale on any of the said markets, shall be confiscated by the clerk of the market, or by any officer of the board of health.—*By-law N° 313, art. 19.*

4. Milk intended for sale, and deposited in a dairy, must be placed and kept in a separate and special apartment which shall be used only for dairy purposes. Said dairy shall be at a distance of at least twenty feet from any stable or from any heap of manure or garbage.—*By-law N° 313, art. 20.*

5. All the cans, vessels and utensils used in the dairy, shall be used exclusively for that purpose, and shall be washed and cleaned after each delivery.—*By-law N° 313, art. 21.*

6. When small-pox, asiatic cholera, typhus fever, diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, or measles, exist in a milkman's house, the milkman shall not continue the sale or the distribution of the milk from his cows, until the board of health has appointed, at the expense of that milkman, a person to superintend his cow-house and dairy.

Such person shall see that those who attend to the cows and the milking, and who handle the vessels used for the reception, the sale or distribution of said milk, shall not have access to the infected house, neither themselves, nor the milk, nor the vessels, and shall not have any communication, directly or indirectly, with the persons who reside in such house.

Such superintendence shall be continued during the continuance of the disease, and until the family physician will have declared, by certificate, that the disease has disappeared, if it is a case of typhoid fever or measles, and until the board of health has given a certificate of disinfection, if it is a case of small-pox, asiatic cholera, diphtheria, croup, or scarlet fever.— *By-law N° 313, art. 59.*

7. The board of health or the health committee of the city of Quebec shall appoint a milk inspector, chosen among its employees, or any other person, with the consent of the city council, whose duty it shall be to visit all the dairies and milk stores in the said city, to enter in every place or building where milk is kept for sale, and to inspect every vehicle used for the transportation of the milk. And whenever he has reason to believe that the milk carried therein is adulterated or unhealthy, or is not up to the standard hereinafter established, or that the said milk is suspected to be a means of infection or contagion, whether the said source of contagion or infection proceed from human beings or from animals, he shall take samples thereof which he shall have analysed or submitted to a sufficient trial, and he shall have the power, upon an order from the municipal physician to that effect, to forbid the sale thereof, if the said milk is found to be adulterated or unhealthy. He shall keep a certificate of the result of the analysis or trial made by the analyst or person who shall have made the analysis, to be used in case of law suit. *By-law N° 321, of 15th may, 1894, art. 1.*

8. The said milk inspector shall have the right, and it will be his duty, to visit every place or establishment in the said city where cows are kept, in order to ascertain if they are in a healthy condition or sick, and upon an unfavorable report of the said inspector or of a veterinary surgeon whose services may be required, or of any other person commissioned to that effect, the municipal physician is empowered to suspend temporarily or cancel any license for the sale of milk, which may have been granted in the manner hereafter provided, to the pro-

prietor of such animals or to the proprietors or occupants of said establishments.—*By-law N° 321, art. 2.*

9. Every person engaged in the trade of milk within the said city shall be strictly bound to report immediately to the health office or to the milk inspector in person any case of disease, whether contagious or not, which shall break out in his family or house, or among his servants, or upon his cattle or animals.—*By-law N° 321, art. 3.*

10. It is forbidden to sell milk in the city of Quebec without having obtained from the said milk inspector a license to that effect, for which a fee of five dollars shall have been paid to the city treasurer. Provided, however, that as regards the milkmen residing outside the city limits, no such license shall be granted to any one of them, unless he shall have signed a declaration by which he consents to allow the milk inspector of the city to visit at reasonable hours his establishment in which he keeps the cows, the milk of which is destined to be sold in the city, and that he shall comply with the instructions which the milk inspector will deem fit to give him.—*By-law N° 321, art. 4, as amended by by-law N° 408, art. 1.*

11. It shall be the duty of the said inspector to issue licenses as above enacted. He shall keep a register of the number of licenses, of the names and residences of the persons who shall take them, and shall report for prosecution before the recorder's court every case of infringement of the present by-law.—*By-law N° 321, art. 5.*

12. Nobody shall sell or offer for sale, nor shall keep in his possession, with intent to sell it within the city, adulterated or unwholesome milk, nor milk from diseased cows, or from cows fed on substances impairing the quality of the milk, nor milk from cows being healthy but in contact with diseased animals, or diseased persons, or residing in houses in which there are cases of contagious diseases; nor milk suspected as liable to become a means of contagion or infection, whether it be from human subjects or from animals, nor any milk that does not rise to the following standard: three per cent of butter, twelve

per cent of solid parts (fat included), and a density of from 10.29 to 10.33 at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Any milk sold, offered, or exposed for sale contrary to the provisions of the present section shall be liable to be seized and confiscated by the said milk inspector or any health officer. —*By-law N° 321, art. 6.*

13. Nobody shall sell, offer for sale, or keep in his possession, with the intention of selling it, milk from which some important and constituent part shall have been extracted, or which shall have been diluted with water. Nevertheless, skimmed milk may be sold as such provided it is contained in cans bearing at their outside, less than twelve inches from their top part, the word "skimmed", in letters of at least two inches high, and that it be distributed in measures stamped in the same manner. —*By-law N° 321, art. 7.*

14. The dairy where the milk intended for trade is kept must be a special and separate apartment, which will be used only for dairy purposes. The said dairy must be placed at least twenty feet apart from stables or heap of manure or garbage. —*By-law N° 321, art. 8.*

15. When a cow-house or dairy is not kept according to the provisions of sections 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14 hereabove, of the present by-law, the board of health or health committee, upon an order issued by the municipal physician to that effect, is bound to prohibit the sale or distribution of milk therefrom, as long as the said cow-house or dairy has not been organized in conformity with the requirements of the said sections. —*By-law N° 321, art. 9.*

16. Any person who is bound by the present by-law to fulfil an obligation or to refrain from accomplishing a certain act, who shall neglect or omit to accomplish such act ordered to be done, or shall do the act prohibited, or shall become guilty of any infraction of the present by-law, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, which may be recovered in the recorder's court of the city of Quebec. —*By-law N° 321, art. 11.*

17. Any veterinary surgeon who, after submitting cows to the tuberculine test, finds them healthy and fit to be used as milk cows, must draw up a certificate giving the name and residence of the proprietor or possessor of said cows, the number of cows tested and the date on which they have been tested. This certificate shall be delivered to the possessor of the said cows.—*By-law N° 408, art. 2, of 26th April, 1907.*

18. During the three months, between the first of may and the first of august of each year, every milkman must furnish to the health office of the city, the proof that he is bearer of a certificate as aforesaid, for the cows whose milk he desires to sell in the city.—*By-law N° 408, art. 3.*

19. If, during the three months mentioned in the preceding article, the said milkman has not proved to the satisfaction of the milk inspector that the cows whose milk he sells have been tested as aforesaid, and have been found healthy, and if he afterwards continues to sell milk, he shall be reputed as selling said milk in contravention of the present by-law.—*By-law N° 408, art. 4.*

20. After the said three months, no license to sell milk in the said city shall be granted, unless the applicant is provided with a certificate as aforesaid, establishing that the cows whose milk he intends to sell have been tested within the last six months. This provision does not apply to persons residing in the city, and who sell milk purchased by themselves.—*By-law N° 408, art. 5.*

21. After the said three months, it shall be forbidden to whomsoever to sell in the said city milk coming from cows that have not been submitted to the tuberculine test within the previous six months.—*By-law N° 408, art. 6.*

22. If, by the tuberculine test, it is found that a cow is not sound, it is forbidden to whomsoever to sell the milk from the said cow; and said cow must not be kept in contact with other cows that have been found healthy.—*By-law N° 408, art. 7.*

23. Any milkman or milk vendor in the said city may require the municipal veterinarian to test his cows, and the said

test shall be made gratuitously. But said milkman or milk vendor may also, at his own expense, have the said test made by any licensed veterinary surgeon. —*By-law N° 408, art. 8.*

24. In the case of cows kept outside of the city limits, and whose milk is sold in the city, the testing of said cows shall be at the expense of their proprietor or possessor. —*By-law N° 408, art. 9.*

25. Shall be considered as fresh milk, that which has been milked not more than eight hours previous to the time of its delivery to the consumer. And such fresh milk must be put in cans, bottles, or flagons, bearing in a conspicuous part of their surface, in letters not less than an inch long, the label "fresh milk". The milk which has been milked for more than eight hours, as aforesaid, may, as in the past, be sold in cans, bottles or flagons not having any label. —*By-law N° 408, art. 10.*

26. The cans used by persons selling milk in the said city must not have any spout fixed thereto, but shall be provided at the top with an opening large enough to ensure easy cleaning. That opening shall be closed or covered by the vessel used as measure in distributing the milk to consumers. And from the first of august 1907, it shall be forbidden to use milk cans which do not conform to the prescriptions of the present clause. —*By-law N° 408, art. 11.*

27. However, milk cans measuring five gallons or more, may have a lateral spout of not less than three inches in diameter, and the opening of said spout shall be closed with a vessel or cover made to fit over the spout. —*By-law N° 417, of 18th october, 1907.*

28. Whoever shall be found guilty of any offence against the provisions of the present by-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of said fine and costs, to an imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding two months. —*By-law N° 408, art. 12.*

N. B.—See also R. S. C. ch. 133, art. 2, (b) art. 3, (a), (i) art. 4, (a) art. 23, and R. S. P. Q. art. 3913, 3914, 3915.

29. All butter to be sold in the city of Quebec, in pieces of one pound, or more or less than a pound, if not weighed by the salesman at the moment of the sale in presence of the purchaser, must bear the impress of a stamp showing distinctly the net weight of each such lump of butter.—*By-law N° 5, of 23 May, 1913, art. 1.*

30. Whoever sells such butter without weighing it at the moment of the sale, in presence of the purchaser, and without the said butter bearing the impress of a stamp showing the net weight of each such lump is liable, for each infraction, to the fine hereafter mentioned.—*By-law N° 5, art. 2.*

31. When a person sells in this city such a lump of butter without weighing it at the moment of the sale in the presence of the purchaser, if said lump of butter wears the impress of a stamp indicating its weight, and if it is afterwards verified, on the same day, or at the latest the day following the day of delivery, that said butter has not really the weight indicated by the stamp, then the person who shall have sold said butter with a false indication of the weight shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, recoverable according to law. —*By-law N° 5, art. 3.*

BY-LAW N° 333

Of 10th April, 1895.

Concerning the meat inspection.

1. The meat inspector shall be under the control of the health committee.

2. It shall be the duty of the said inspector to visit and inspect the public markets and private stalls of butchers and hucksters in the said city, where meats, venison, poultry, game, prepared meats, sausages, fish, fruits and vegetables are sold,

and to carefully examine the meats and other articles or provisions which are therein sold, or offered for sale; and for that purpose the said inspector is hereby authorized to enter such butchers' or hucksters' stalls whether public or private, whenever and as often as he shall deem it necessary, within the city, and also in every place which is used for the same purposes as the said stalls; and whosoever shall refuse admittance to the said inspector, or shall prevent him from entering into such stall, or shall prevent or attempt to prevent him from seizing or confiscating any such meats or provision as aforesaid in the said stall, shall be liable to the penalty hereinafter provided.

3. The said inspector, when inspecting the markets and private stalls as aforesaid, may, and he is hereby authorized to seize and confiscate any meat, merchandise, or provisions hereinabove mentioned, when he shall judge them, after examination, to be lean, sour, bruised, tainted, putrid, and unwholesome, or any calf or lamb less than three weeks old, or unfit to be sold on account of its leanness, or the flesh of any animal which died of sickness, or has been killed while in ill health, or of mearly hog, or blown or fraudulently dressed meat, or of a ram over one year old, or of a boar over six months old, or of tainted, putrid, or unwholesome poultry or game, or fish, fruits, vegetables; and the said inspector shall dispose of the said meat, merchandise, or provisions thus confiscated, by having them destroyed, burnt, or buried, or according to the instructions that he shall receive from the said health committee.

4. The said inspector shall keep a book or register in his office or in any other place determined by the market committee, in which he shall enter, every day, minutes of his inspection in the markets and private stalls, and also of all infractions against the by-laws in force concerning the sale of meats and other provisions as aforesaid, with the name of the offender; and the said book shall be opened for inspection by the public at all times; and he shall also report to the clerk of the recorder's court the names of all such offenders, so that proceedings may at once be taken against them.

5. The said inspector or any person in his employ shall in no manner whatsoever be allowed to transact any business, either directly or indirectly, and they shall not be allowed to have any interest or profit in the sale of meat or provisions of any kind in any of the public markets or private butchers or hucksters' stalls.

6. Every infraction of any of the provisions of the present by-law shall be punished by a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of the said fine and of the costs, by an imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding two months.

BY-LAW

Of 19th march, 1856

Concerning the baker, and the inspection and sale of bread.

N. B. Article 1 of that by-law happens to be modified implicitly by the law of George V, chapter 10, of 1911. According to that law, in all the province bread may be made and sold in loaves of the weight of 12 ounces or less, without bearing any label. But loaves weighing more than 12 ounces must be cooked of one pound or of several pounds, but without fraction of a pound; and each loaf must be of the different weights respectively during the eight hours following their cooking.

In cities and towns, bread may be made and sold in loaves of every weight; but if the weight is not just by pound, and is of fractions of a pound, then each loaf of such fractional weight must bear a label of three quarters of an inch square, indicating its exact weight and the name of the baker. The law does not make any distinction between brown bread and white bread.

So that with the modification made by the law hereabove mentioned, article 1 of the by-law of 19th march 1856 may be read as follows.

1. All bread manufactured by the bakers of this city, for sale, shall be made of good and wholesome flour, and if a loaf is of a weight being a fraction of a pound, it shall bear a label of three quarters of an inch square indicating its exact weight and the name of the baker. And if any baker shall bake, expose, or offer for sale in the said city, any loaf of a weight less than what it purports to be, or that shall have been made of unwholesome materials, calculated to defraud the public, or any loaf which shall not have been marked as aforesaid, or which shall not be well and perfectly cooked, every such baker so offending shall incur and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds currency, or be liable to an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or be liable to both, fine and imprisonment aforesaid, for each offense, and shall moreover suffer the forfeiture and confiscation of all such bread as shall be found deficient in weight, or of an inferior quality, or not marked as aforesaid.

Provided always that such deficiency in the weight of such bread shall be ascertained by the inspector of bread appointed by the said council, by weighing or causing the same to be weighed in his presence, within eight hours after the same shall have been cooked, sold or exposed for sale; and provided further that whenever any allowance in the weight shall be claimed on account of any bread having been cooked, sold or exposed for sale, since more than eight hours as aforesaid, the burden of proof in respect to the time when the same shall have been cooked, sold or exposed for sale, shall devolve upon the defendant or baker of such bread.

2. It shall be lawful for the council of the said city, from time to time, as occasion may require, to appoint one or more fit persons, to be inspector or inspectors of bread; and it shall be the duty of the said inspectors, and they are hereby authorized and required, from time to time, not less than once in each month, and whenever ordered so to do by the mayor of the said city, at all reasonable hours, to enter into every baker's shop, store, or other building where any bread is or shall be cooked, stored, or deposited or offered for sale, and to inspect the

said shops, stores, or other buildings, and in the presence of at least one witness, to inspect, weigh, and examine all bread found therein, and also to stop, detain and examine, in any part of the said city, any person or persons, or any waggon or other vehicle carrying any bread for sale, and in the presence as aforesaid, of at least one witness, to weigh the same, and determine whether the same is in violation of the true intent and meaning of the present by-law; and if the said inspector or any one or more of the said inspectors shall find any loaf of bread deficient in weight, or not conformable to the directions herein contained or any part of them, he or they shall immediately seize and confiscate the same for distribution to the poor.

3. If any baker or other person shall hinder or prevent any inspector or inspectors of bread, from making any examination authorized or required of him or them, by this by-law, or shall hinder, or obstruct or prevent any inspector or inspectors aforesaid, or any person aiding or assisting him or them, from stopping any waggon or other vehicle for carrying bread, or from seizing, taking and carrying away, any bread found in the said city, not conformable to this by-law, or from disposing of the same according to law; every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds currency, or be liable to an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or be liable to both fine and imprisonment, for each and every such offense.

BY-LAW N° 406

Of 22nd march, 1907

Concerning the sale of milch cows in the city of Quebec.

1. Every cow brought into the city of Quebec to be sold or used as a milch cow, must previously be taken to the municipal stable, at the cattle stand of the Palais market, or at any

other place specified in a notice published to that effect by the city engineer.

2. Every cow thus destined to be sold or used as a milch cow in this city and brought to the municipal stable, must be submitted, by the veterinary surgeon employed by the city, to the test known as the tuberculin test, or be tested by another approved medical or scientific process, to ascertain if such a cow is infected with tuberculosis, and if its milk is fit for domestic use or to be used as food.

3. But the proprietor or possessor of such cow may employ another veterinary surgeon to make the said test, and if such cow has been found healthy, the certificate of said veterinary surgeon to that effect, shall be sufficient to allow the sale or use of said cow as a milch cow.

4. On the monday and on the tuesday of each week, the said veterinary surgeon shall apply, at the city's expense, in the said municipal stable, the test above mentioned to every cow that shall have been brought there and destined to be sold or used as milch cow.

5. If the proprietor or possessor of a cow wishes to have it inspected and tested on any day other than monday or tuesday, he may have it done by the said veterinary surgeon, or by another veterinary surgeon, but at his own expense.

6. If by the said test, it is found that a cow is not fit to be sold or used as a milch cow, its proprietor or possessor shall immediately remove it outside of the city limits, or shall have it slaughtered.

7. If, after the test, the said cow is found to be healthy and suitable for sale or be used as a milch cow, the said veterinary surgeon shall deliver to the proprietor or possessor of the said cow a certificate to that effect, and if the said cow is afterwards sold, said certificate shall be delivered to the purchaser of said cow, said purchaser shall keep said certificate as a proof of his good faith in purchasing or using said cow.

8. Nobody shall sell, nor shall purchase in the city of

Quebec, any milch cow before the said cow has been inspected and submitted to the test hereabove mentioned, and a certificate shall have been delivered as above stated by a veterinary surgeon.

9. Said certificate shall be valid for six months from its date only.

10. Any person found guilty of any offence against the provisions of the present by-law, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of said fine and costs, to an imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding two months.

BY-LAW N^o 270

Of 18 december, 1885

Concerning coal.

1. All coal sold in the city of Quebec for domestic purposes shall be sold, either by the ton, or by the quintal, or by the barrel, or by the bushel, respectively of the weights and measures recognized by law.

2. The corporation of the city of Quebec may establish, for measuring and weighing coal in the city of Quebec, one or more public measuring and weighing houses, or public weigh-houses, which shall be kept by weighers and measurers having received for themselves and their assistants, power to that effect from the said corporation; the whole to be determined by a resolution of the city council, and public notice of the said resolution shall be published in the official newspapers of the said corporation.

3. Any person purchasing coal in this city may agree with the seller to have it weighed or measured at the said public weighing and measuring houses, and to give him a certificate

from such weighing or measuring masters stating the quantity or weight of each such delivery.

4. Any person purchasing coal in this city, may, at his own costs, after the delivery thereof by the seller, cause it to be weighed or measured at any public weighing or measuring houses so as to ascertain the weight or measure thereof.

5. No more than five cents shall be exacted by the said weighers or measurers for the weighing of each ton or fraction of a ton not under five quintals, and no more than two cents for measuring or weighing any quantity less than five quintals.

6. The said weighing or measuring houses shall be open from seven o'clock in the morning till six o'clock in the afternoon, every day, sundays and holidays excepted; and all vehicles intended to carry such coal can be weighed at any of the said weigh-houses gratuitously, and a certificate of such weighing delivered to the driver by any of the said weighers or measurers.

7. All certificates to be delivered as aforesaid to the purchaser of said coal shall contain: the weight of the vehicle, its number, the name of the driver, the weight of the load, or the measure of the coal therein contained, the tare, and the date of the weighing or measuring, with the name of the weigher or measurer, whereof the latter shall enter a minute in a book to be kept for that purpose.

8. Any weigher or measurer who by fraud or culpable negligence, shall give a certificate showing on the face thereof that any of the particulars hereinbefore mentioned are false or incorrect, shall be liable to a fine hereinafter provided.

9. Any person who shall knowingly do or omit to do anything with a view to prevent the true weight or measure of the coal weighed or measured at any of the said public weigh-houses, to be ascertained, or who shall place or cause to be placed, in any vehicle duly weighed, a lesser quantity of coal than the proper load, or knowingly permit to place therein such insuffi-

cient quantity of coal, or change the tare or weight of such vehicle, or load, or who, as principal or accessory, uses any false or fraudulent certificate as to the weight of such vehicle or load, or who directly or indirectly withholds or helps to withhold any portion of said load, after it has been weighed, or who directly or indirectly uses any fraudulent means as to the weight of any vehicle or load as aforesaid, or who knowingly consents to connive at any fraud as to the weight of any vehicle or load as aforesaid, shall be liable to the fine herein mentioned.

10. All persons offending against any of the provisions of this by-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of immediate payment of the said fine and costs, to an imprisonment in the common gaol of this district, for a period not exceeding two months.

11. The term "public weigh house" shall signify the city weigh-houses, and such weigh-houses as are licensed by the board of trade; and the term "coal" shall include coke and all kinds of charcoal or mine coal ordinarily used for heating purposes.

BY-LAW N° 271

Of march, 5th, 1886

Concerning fire wood.

1. After the passing of the present by-law, all cordwood, sold in the city of Quebec, shall be sold by the cord, half-cord, third or quarter of a cord.

2. The standard cord of fire wood shall be eight feet in length, four feet in height, and three feet or two and one-half feet in depth, french measure.

3. All such fire-wood shall not have less than three feet or two and one-half feet in length french measure as aforesaid.

4. It shall be the duty of the chief of police, officers and men of the police force, under his orders, to see that the present by-law is enforced.

5. Whosoever shall commit an infraction against this present by-law, or any part thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of immediate payment of said fine and costs, to an imprisonment in the common gaol of this district of Quebec for a space of time not exceeding two months.

BY-LAW N° 330

Of 29th march, 1895

As amended by the law 61 Viet., ch. 52, art. 29.

Concerning the plans for divisions of lands into building lots.

1. When a plan shall have been prepared for the division of a land into lots for building purposes, with proposed streets, every such plan, before being finally completed, shall have to be submitted for examination to the city engineer.

2. If the said engineer finds that the proposed streets are of the width prescribed by law, and that the lots of land thereon are of a sufficient width and depth, he shall approve the said plan.

3. The said city engineer shall modify the said plan in any particular as he shall deem it to be in the interest of the city, either by giving to the said streets the width prescribed by law, or a convenient and sufficient depth, provided that in no case the said engineer shall exact a depth of over one hundred feet.

4. No person shall sell any of the said building lots before such plan shall have been approved by the said city engineer.

5. Any infraction of any of the above provisions shall be punished by a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of the said fine, by an imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months.

BY-LAWS

Concerning the markets and private stalls.

1. The markets actually existing in the city of Quebec are: St. Peter's market, Jacques-Cartier market, Montcalm market, Berthelot market, Palace market, and Finlay market.—*By-law N° 3, of 18th april 1911, art.1.*

2. St. Peter's market comprises the space of ground comprised between Duquesne, Montcalm, Durocher streets, and the extension of Dollard street between Durocher and Duquesne streets, with the market hall built thereon and its dependencies, and the weigh house erected thereon; not comprising however the portion employed for Ste. Therese street and the lots designated by Nos. 1143 and 1150 of the official cadastral plan of the parish of St. Sauveur de Quebec.

3. Jacques-Cartier market comprises the piece of ground between King, Crown, St. François, streets, and the lots of land designated by Nos. 488 and 499 of the cadastre of St. Roch's ward of this city.—*As amended on account of the abolition of the part of the market which was on the lot of land N° 569 of the cadastre.*

4. Montcalm market comprises that piece of ground bounded on the east by a public passage along the fortification walls of the city, to the south and south-west by d'Youville and des Glacis streets, on the north by the extension of St. Joachim street, comprising the market hall thereon erected and its dependencies, and the weigh house thereon erected.

5. Berthelot market is bounded on the north by St. Patrick street, on the east by Lachevrotière street, on the south by lots of ground designated by Nos. 3957 and 3958 of the cadastral plan of the city of Quebec for Montcalm ward, on the west by Berthelot street, said market comprising the market hall thereon erected and its dependencies.

6. Palace market comprises that part of the lot of ground designated by No. 1950 of said cadastral plan, on the south of St. Paul street, comprising the cattle market, on the north east of Vallière street, and that space of ground on the south-west side of Vallière street, used as hay market or other things, and the public weigh house for loaded or unloaded vehicles.

7. Finlay market comprises that piece of ground from the north-east extremity of Laplace street, going south, and bounded on the west and south by private properties, and on the east by a cab stand. No vehicle shall be allowed on said market.

8. Notwithstanding the abolition of Champlain market, the public may still use, for market purposes, the wharves of said market and the contiguous pontoons, also that part of the said market still vacant and accessible to the public, as long as His Majesty shall not take possession of it for the ends of the national transcontinental railway. And as long as the said wharves and pontoons and part of said market shall be so left for the public use, the present tariffs for the wharfage at said wharves shall continue to be applied as usual, and the taxes on said market shall continue to be levied thereon by the city as heretofore. But it is forbidden to place thereon vehicles containing articles exposed for sale.

9. Every market hall shall be opened, and afterwards closed, at the hours hereafter designated, by the market clerk of the said market, or by the person who shall have purchased the revenues of the market, or by such other person as shall have been authorized by the market committee, or by the chairman of said committee.

10. Apart from sundays or religious holidays, the markets' halls shall be closed at six o'clock of the afternoon. But on

saturdays and the eve of religious holidays, they shall be kept open until eleven o'clock in the evening. Nevertheless, each market hall can be closed before said hours, when all the tenants or occupants of stalls shall have closed their stalls and shall have retired for the rest of the day.

11. For the accomplishment of his duties, no market clerk has the right to have himself replaced. If for any reason he is unable to fulfil his duty, he must notify the chairman of the market committee, and can then be relieved only by a person agreeable to the chairman.

12. It is forbidden to any market clerk to sell, directly or indirectly, any kind of provisions or articles of food on the said markets, or to purchase any for others than for his family.

13. Every market clerk shall faithfully collect on his market all taxes imposed by the present by-law, and pay them every day to the city treasurer, under penalty of being immediately dismissed by the city council. He must besides, on the first juridical day of each month, provide the city treasurer with a true and correct statement of the monies collected and paid during the preceding month.

14. Every market clerk shall have the management of the market to which he has been appointed. He must:

Inspect the scales, weights and measures, used in the stalls or on the market.

Inspect the meats and provisions sold or offered for sale in the stalls or on the market.

Ascertain and verify the sales which are made under false weight or false measure.

Regulate the alignment of the vendors on the market.

Settle, as much as possible, all difficulties that may arise between the vendors and the purchasers.

Report to the clerk of the recorder's court any infraction to the present by-law or to the by-laws concerning the cleanliness, salubrity and hygiene by whoever it may be, on the market under his charge.

15. When the revenues of the market shall have been sold, the purchaser of said revenues shall have all the rights and duties of the market clerk, and shall see to the observation of the present by-law and the by-laws concerning the cleanliness, salubrity and hygiene, in all what may be compatible in that respect.

16. Any person on said market shall abide by the orders of the market clerk or of his authorized representative or of the purchaser of the market revenues, as the case may be, concerning the good order and conduct on the market, the classifying and the alignment of the vendors, and the observation of the present by-law and the by-laws concerning the cleanliness, salubrity and hygiene.

17. The leasing of every stall in the said market halls, and of every shop on the said markets, shall be made by a public auction, to the highest bidder, on the day fixed by the mayor of the city, and before the first of may of every year.

But the market committee shall be at liberty to renew each year the leases of the tenants of such stalls and shops who wish to continue to occupy them at the same price and conditions of their lease then current, or at raised prices, without putting their leasing at auction.

18. The city council may, by resolution, decide and order the sale by public auction, to the highest bidder, on the day fixed by the council or by the mayor, and before the first of may of each year:

1° of the revenues of every market collectible outside of the market halls and shops;

2° of the revenues of the cattle stands;

3° of the revenues of the public weigh houses, as well of those in the market halls as of those outside of the markets halls, for the weighing of loaded and unloaded vehicles. But the council may also authorize the market committee to make that sale in the manner considered the most advantageous for the city. A notarial act shall be made to contain all the conditions of the said sale.

19. The tenants or occupants of stalls in said market halls shall sell therein only provisions and things that are allowed by the lease.

20. The butcher who has a license to sell beef in a stall, in a market hall, can therein retail and sell fresh or salted beef, and fresh meat of veal, mutton, or large game.

21. The butcher who has a license to sell pork in a stall in a market hall, can sell therein fresh, salted, or smoked pork, lard, sausages of all kinds, butter, eggs, and maple sugar.

22. The hucksters may sell in their stalls in the market halls, or in their stalls outside the market halls, fowl of all kinds, small game, eggs, fresh or salted fish, fresh butter, maple sugar, cheese, vegetables, productions of the earth or of fruit trees, and leaf-tobacco.

23. It is forbidden to whomsoever to obstruct or embarrass the space between the stalls in the markets halls, by placing or depositing therein articles that impede the passage, or to suspend or hang therein meat, so as to encroach on the alley or above the alley at a distance more than eighteen inches.

24. Whosoever places on the market, to offer them for sale, provisions not contained in a vehicle, has not the right to occupy a space of more than six feet wide and of more than six feet deep.

25. It is forbidden to merchants and traders to sell or expose for sale on said market, merchandise or provisions whatever, with the exception of hucksters having a license to do so, and who cannot carry on their trade but at the places mentioned in their license.

26. It is forbidden to make auction sales on the markets, with the exception of judicial sales, or sales made in virtue of some special law.

27. During the market hours, it is forbidden to whomsoever but those who have a right to sell on said markets, to place or

allow to be left thereon any horse, vehicle, or any article whatsoever.

28. The meats and provisions whatsoever brought in the city to be therein sold, or intended to be sold on markets, must be brought to the markets; and it is forbidden to sell them or to purchase them on the streets, in the yards, buildings, or places outside the markets.

N. B.—The preceding article is modified by the law 3 George V, chap. 53, art. 20, which is as follows:

“Notwithstanding any law or by-law to the contrary, farmers shall have the right to sell in yards of private residences, the produce of their respective farms, such as fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs and butter, except meat, without being obliged to take licenses for such purposes”.

29. It is forbidden to sell or expose for sale live animals on the markets, outside the cattle stands, except sucking pigs.

30. Apart from butcher's meat that the law permits to farmers to sell on the markets, by quarter or whole, the farmers may also sell certain parts of porks, comprising the head, feet, fillets, kidneys, entlets, shoulders, and beef tongues, provided such meat comes from cattle raised on their farm, or in their possession since three months previous. They may also sell articles manufactured by themselves with materials coming from their farms.

31. It is forbidden to bring, sell, or expose for sale, on the said markets, spoiled fruits, rotten eggs, or other provisions of unhealthy condition.

32. The persons selling or exposing for sale the products of their farms on the said markets must take there the place indicated to them by the market clerk, or by the person who replaces him, if such a place is shown to them.

33. Nothing can be placed on the pavement of the markets but dead hogs, sheep by the whole, or beef by quarter. All other things offered for sale must be contained in barrels,

boxes, baskets, or bags, or in vehicles, on the markets where permission is given to place vehicles thereon.

34. Outside of the market stalls, it is forbidden to cut or weigh butcher's meat on a market.

35. Those who sell or purchase on the markets butcher's meat by quarter, or of a whole animal, or butter by the bucket or small tub, or other objects, and who wish to have such articles weighed, must have them weighed to the public weigh house, in the market hall, if there is one, and nowhere else.

36. Every huckster, not a tenant of a shop or stall, and selling on a market, must pay to the clerk of said market, or to the person having the right to collect taxes thereon, a sum of thirty cents for every day that he shall expose his provisions and articles for sale.

37. Every farmer or person belonging to a farmer's family, selling or exposing for sale, on a market, provisions or articles which are allowed to be sold, must, on arriving on said market, pay to the market clerk, or to the person having the right to collect taxes thereon, the following taxes, to wit:

For every bag of grain whatsoever, bag of apples, of potatoes, or vegetables, or other products of the earth or of fruit-trees, one cent.

For each quarter of beef, or of large game, for every sheep, calf, hog, sucking pig dead or alive, five cents.

For each quarter of mutton, veal, or hog, two cents.

For every ox skin, calf or sheep skin, two cents.

For every small tub or bucket of butter containing less than twenty pounds, one cent.

For every small tub or bucket of butter containing twenty pounds or more, two cents.

For every box, chest, or basket, containing dead or live fowl, butchers' meat, small game, five cents.

For every box, chest, basket, of fifteen inches square or more, containing butter, eggs, sugar, fruits, vegetables, maple syrup, fish coming from their fishing, cream, five cents.

For every box, chest, basket, of smaller size, containing the same articles mentioned in the above paragraph, two cents.

For fancy wooden works, sleighs of all descriptions, showels, children toys, and fancy articles, five cents.

For every load of fire wood, or load of lime, five cents.

38. Instead of being placed in boxes, chests, baskets, or bags, if the divers provisions or articles above enumerated are contained in a vehicle, on the markets where vehicles are allowed to remain, there shall be paid for the said provisions and articles a tax of ten cents for each vehicle drawn by one horse, and twenty cents for each vehicle drawn by two horses. *By-law N° 3a, of 23rd June 1911.*

N. B.— The following articles are from by-law N° 3.

39. The taxes payable to the weigher to weigh at the weigh houses of the market halls are as follows:

For every article weighed not exceeding the weight of twenty-five pounds, two cents.

For each article exceeding the weight of twenty five pounds, but not exceeding fifty pounds, four cents.

For every article exceeding fifty pounds, but not exceeding one hundred pounds, five cents.

For each article exceeding one hundred pounds, but not exceeding two hundred pounds, seven cents.

For every hundred pounds, or fraction of a hundred pounds over two hundred pounds, two cents.

40. It is forbidden to sell hay or straw in the city at any place but on St. Peter's, Palace, and Berthelot markets.

41. The only weigh houses for vehicles where hay or straw are to be weighed are those erected on the Palace, St. Peter and Montcalm markets.

42. Every vehicle which a person uses to bring hay or straw on the said markets must have been previously weighed by the weigher at one of the said weigh houses, and its weight stamped in a legible manner, if it is a cart, on each exterior side of the shafts, and if it is a sledge, on each exterior side

of said sledge. For each weighing and stamping there shall be paid fifteen cents to the weigher.

43. The weight of every load of hay or straw shall be determined as follows:

After deducting the weight of the vehicle, the remainder of the weight shall be calculated by bundles at the rate of fifteen pounds for each bundle of hay, and of twelve pounds for each bundle of straw: and the hay or straw shall be sold only on that calculation of so much per bundle. If necessary, the weigher shall take into consideration the tare caused by rain, snow, or ice, and shall make a reduction in consequence.

44. The weigher who has weighed a load of hay or straw at such a weigh house, shall give to the party who shall have had such load weighed, a certificate signed by himself, of the weight of said load as follows:

	Quebec,.....	19
Market		
Load of		
<i>(Hay or straw, as the case may be)</i>		
Total weight		pounds,
Tare		"
Weight of the vehicle		"
Net weight		"
Equal to	bundles of (15 or 12 pounds, as the case may be).	
	<i>Signature</i>	

45. For the weighing of every such load of hay or straw, and the said certificate, there shall be paid ten cents to the said weigher.

46. No person shall expose for sale on the said markets such a load of hay or straw without having obtained from the said weigher such a certificate signed by himself.

47. Every live hog, calf, sheep, and cattle, offered for sale for butchery, or otherwise, must be led to the cattle stand

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of the Palais market, to be there sold or offered for sale, and it is forbidden to sell or expose them for sale in any other place in the city.

48. There shall be paid to the person in charge of said cattle market, for the entrance of every such animal therein, the following taxes, to wit:

For every head of cattle, twelve cents.

For every hog five cents.

For every calf, sheep, lamb, or goat, three cents.

If horses are brought therein to be exposed for sale, there shall be paid a sum of twenty-five cents for the entry of each horse.

49a. If an animal brought to the cattle market has not been removed therefrom on the same day he has been brought there, and is left there until the following day, then, after five o'clock in the afternoon, the person in charge of said market shall suitably feed and water said animal. And nobody shall after that have the right to remove said animal from said market, before having paid to the keeper of said market the value of the food and the care given to said animal.— *By-law N° 27, of 11th april 1913.*

Private stalls

49. It is forbidden to whomsoever to sell or expose for sale, in any private stall, shop or store, in the city of Quebec, meat generally called butchers' meat, ordinarily sold and bought in the market halls and the public markets, unless he has obtained from the city of Quebec a license to that effect.— *By-law N° 3.*

50. Whoever wants to obtain such a license must apply in writing for it, and address his demand to the city clerk, mentioning the location or the building where he wishes to keep such stall, which stall must be at a distance of at least two hundred yards of any market, with the exception of St.

Peter and Champlain wards, where said distance can be less.—
By-law N° 3.

51. The city clerk remits such demand to the meat inspector, who must ascertain if the place is convenient on every point for a private stall, and make a report in consequence to the city clerk.

52. If the report of the inspector is favourable to the applicant, the city clerk shall deliver said license, after payment of the cost of said license. Said license is not transferable.

53. The said license must be posted in the stall, so that it shall be visible to persons entering such stall.

Champlain market wharf

54. No charge shall be exacted for the landing on pontoons at the wharf and on the wharf of Champlain market, for provisions or articles whatsoever landed from vessels moored at said wharf.

55. No sail boats shall moore at the pontoons of the Champlain market wharf, excepting small sail boats and row-boats.

56. Every proprietor or captain of a steamer who proposes to moore usually his boat to said pontoon during a season of navigation, must previously sign an engagement by which he agrees to pay to the city, for wharfages at such wharf, the sum fixed for that purpose by a resolution of the city council, said sum to be divided and paid in six monthly and equal payments, at the end of each of the months of may, june, july, august, september, and october.

57. If such engagement has not been signed, the said proprietor or captain must pay to the city the sum of forty dollars for each day or part of day during which his steamer has been moored or tied at said pontoon. The word "day" comprises here the space of time from between midnight and the following midnight. The said sum of forty dollars must be paid before the steamer leaves the pontoon.

58. When two or more steamers are ranged side by side in front of the said pontoons, there shall be left on the bridge of the steamer which is alongside the pontoon, a free way for the landing and embarkation of persons and merchandise or things whatever on board each boat placed outside.

59. The proprietor or person in charge of every sail boat or row boat which moors at a pontoon of the said wharf must pay to the city twenty-five cents for every day or part of day during which said vessel is tied at said pontoon.

60. Any infraction to any of the provisions of the present by-law shall be punished by a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of the said fine and the costs, to an imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding two months.

BY-LAW N° 294

Of 5th december 1890

Naming the streets through which cattle brought to the cattle stands are to be driven.

It is forbidden to drive or lead any cattle or horned animals (except milk cows and their calves), through the streets of this city, except in the hereinafter mentioned streets or portions of streets.—*Art. 2.*

All cattle (with the exception above made) brought into the city to be sold, shall be brought to the Palace market of the city of Quebec, viz: to the cattle stand presently located on the south side of St. Paul street, or to the Champlain market, viz: or to the cattle market presently located on Champlain market in this city.—*Art. 3.*

All cattle brought to Finlay market for the said cattle stand on Champlain market shall be driven through Dalhousie, Sous-le-Fort, St. Peter streets, and thence to the said cattle stand.—*Art. 4.*

All cattle brought to Finlay market for the Palace cattle stand shall be driven through Dalhousie, St. Andrew, St. Thomas, de la Canoterie, St. Valier, and Vallière streets, behind the hay market, and thence to the said cattle stand.—*Art. 5.*

All cattle brought to Champlain market for the said Palace cattle stand shall be driven through St. Peter, P. Roch, Dalhousie streets, and thence to the said cattle stand through the other streets mentioned in the preceding paragraph.—*Art. 6.*

All cattle arriving through Dorchester bridge shall be driven through Bridge, Queen, St. Roch, St. Valier, and Vallière streets, to the said cattle stand.—*Art. 7.*

All cattle arriving through St. Valier toll-gate shall pass through St. Valier street to Vallière street, and thence to the said cattle market.—*Art. 8.*

All cattle arriving through St. Foye toll-gate shall follow St. John street, to the intersection of St. John street with D'Aiguillon street, D'Aiguillon, des Glacis, Côte à Coton, St. Valier, and Vallière streets, to the said cattle stand.—*Art. 9.*

All cattle arriving through St. Louis toll gate shall follow Grande Allee, de Salaberry, St. John, to the intersection of St. John street with D'Aiguillon street, D'Aiguillon, des Glacis, Côte à Coton, St. Valier, and Vallière streets, to the said cattle stand.—*Art. 10.*

The egress for cattle from the said Palace cattle stand shall be through the extension of Fleurie street, St. Roch, and St. Valier streets, to the cross street nearest to the slaughter house or cattle yards of the butchers respectively.—*Art. 11.*

No bull or other dangerous animal shall be driven through any street of the city unless paired or shackled.—*Art. 12.*

Any person infringing any of the above mentioned provisions of the present by-law will be liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars.—*Art. 14.*

BY-LAW N° 4

Of 9th april 1911

Concerning the cabmen and carters

1. The term "cabman" signifies the one in charge of a vehicle destined to the conveyance of persons; and the term "carter" signifies the one in charge of a vehicle destined to carry materials, effects and merchandise. And notwithstanding the use of the term "carter" alone in any existing by-law, to designate the person who conveys persons as also the one who carries materials, nevertheless, every time that in such said by-law it is question of the one in charge of a vehicle for the conveyance of persons, it signifies a cabman; as also when it is question of the one in charge of a vehicle for the carrying of materials, effects, merchandise, it signifies a carter. And every time it is mentioned that a cabman or a carter must place himself on a cabstand or part of a cabstand, it means a cabman with his vehicle, or a carter with his vehicle.

2. Every person who proposes to exercise in this city, the trade or industry of a cabman or a carter, to derive profits or remuneration therefrom, must, before obtaining a license to that effect, have his name, the place of his residence, the number of horses and vehicles of all kinds he possesses, and the names of servants and drivers he employs, inscribed in the city clerk's office, who shall certify the date of such inscription in a register which shall be kept to that effect.

But to obtain a cabman's license, each such person must produce in the hands of the city clerk a certificate from the chief of police, stating that there is no objection that such a person obtain such license for himself and for the persons in his employ.

There shall be an appeal before the police board for the refusal of the chief to grant such certificate.

3. The license shall contain a copy of the required inscription, with the number or numbers granted to the cabman or carter for every summer or winter vehicle, respectively, and shall carry the date of its delivery, and shall be signed by the city clerk.

4. Every cabman or carter who, after having obtained such license, shall have and employ over and above those he has already had inscribed, another vehicle or another driver, or who shall change his residence, shall be obliged, in the forty-eight hours following such new acquisition or change, to have the inscription thereof made in the office of the city clerk as aforesaid.

5. The city clerk shall deliver, at the same time as the license, to every cabman taking such license, two numbered tin-plates, the one to be placed in a visible and legible manner on the backside of each of the said vehicles, and the other fixed in a well visible manner on the bridle of every horse, and no person shall make use of such horse or vehicle without the said numbered tin-plates.

6. No carter, proprietor of one or of several carts, trucks, sleds, or other vehicles ordinarily employed for the carting or carrying of fire wood or other merchandise, effects and materials, shall exercise at any time his trade or industry by the use of any such vehicle, by himself, his servants, or his drivers, unless he has received from the city clerk, at the same time as his license, two numbered pieces of metal, the one to be placed on the said vehicle, so as to be perfectly legible, and the other similar, which shall be fixed on the bridle, so as to be well visible, at the middle of the forehead of the horse.

7. Every driver of a vehicle for the conveyance of persons, in the city, must obtain from the city clerk, a piece of metal bearing the same number as the one placed on the forehead of the horse which he drives, and shall place and wear said numbered piece of metal in a visible manner on his person.

8. Such number worn by each such driver of vehicle to convey passengers shall not be worn by any other person than

the one whose name is registered at the city clerk's office as being the bearer of such number.

9. No cabman, carter, or person having a license to keep livery vehicles, shall be empowered to transfer his license to another person, and no person shall exercise the trade of carter, nor hire out vehicles, by means of said transfer.

10. No person shall ride or drive, in the limits of the city, an animal or animals, without being provided with the necessary means to direct them; and no person shall drive, in the city limits, such animal or animals faster than a moderate trot.

11. No person riding or driving out, passing or meeting another vehicle, shall occupy more than the half of the street or road, in the said city, and each shall pass to the right.

12. No carter shall at any time place his vehicle crosswise in any street of the city, to load or unload such vehicle.

13. Every cabman in charge of a vehicle in this city, must give to a passenger who asks for it, the number of such vehicle, and his name and the residence of the proprietor of the same.

14. It is forbidden to whomsoever having the keeping of a vehicle on a cabstand or carters' stand in this city, to crack or whirl his whip needlessly.

15. Every driver of a vehicle for hire in this city must, when he is requested of it by a passenger in said vehicle, produce a copy of the tariff or corresponding prices for the vehicles thus employed.

16. Every cabman or carter who is without employ on one of the public cabstands must serve the first person who offers to employ him.

17. On a cabstand, when somebody requests the services of a cabman, no cabman shall move his horse before having been hired; and unless there be necessity, no cabman, having his

vehicle on a cabstand, in this city, shall stand outside of the limits of said cabstand.

18. No cabman shall wander nor drive his vehicle in a street in search of employment, nor importune passers-by to be by them employed.

19. It is forbidden to every person not having the charge or conduct of a cabman's vehicle, on a cabstand, in the said city, to solicit in the streets or on public places a passenger to have him conveyed by a cabman being then and there on a cabstand.

20. It is forbidden to any person not having then and there the conduct and charge of a cabman's vehicle on a cabstand, to enter or stay in a kiosk for the use of cabmen on a cabstand.

21. When a cabman obtains his license and the numbers which he must obtain for the exercise of his trade, the city clerk shall at the same time deliver to him a printed notice relating to the obligations of cabmen to have in their possession a copy of the cabmen's tariff, which tariff must be produced to any passenger requesting it, and every cabman must place the said notice in an apparent place in his vehicle, and constantly keep it in said position.

22. It is forbidden to cabmen or carters to stand on the sidewalks so as to impede foot passengers.

23. Every person exercising the trade of cabman in the city must be at least sixteen years of age.

24. Every tumbrel or all other vehicle employed publicly in the said city by carters or other persons for the carrying of small materials, shall be constructed in a manner to prevent any part of their load of being spread on the street, and such vehicle shall be so arranged as to make no unreasonable noise.

25. No person shall exchange or lend his number, nor shall allow other persons not employed by himself to make use

of it, nor shall have on his horse a number different to that of the vehicle to which said horse is harnessed.

26. No person shall imitate or multiply in a fraudulent manner any such number issued for vehicles for hire, in the said city, or shall have it copied, nor shall place on a horse or on a vehicle a number not delivered by the city clerk, as aforesaid.

27. In every registered certificate for carriages and vehicles employed for hire in the said city, by others than by proprietors of livery stable, that will be issued in future, it must be distinctly mentioned the kind of winter or summer vehicles for which said certificate shall have been issued, and any kind of vehicles may be employed with the same certificate, provided that the price of the license be less than that of the license obtained in virtue of the said certificate.

28. It is forbidden to feed any horse on a street or a public place or carters' stand in the said city, unless the food is placed in a bag suspended to the horse's neck whilst he is eating, so as nothing can be spread outside of the said bag.

29. No cabman or carter or driver of vehicle shall stay nor remain with his horse and vehicle on any of the different cabstands established on any markets of this city, if the market clerk requires the use of it for farmers or vendors on said markets.

30. When a cabmen or carters' stand is crossed by a transversal street, no carter shall place his vehicle or his horse so as to impede or obstruct the free use of the said street.

31. No cabman or carter or driver employed by him, shall stand or remain with a horse or vehicle, in a place outside of the cabstands, during a space of time longer than the time required to load or unload his vehicle or to wait for the person he is conveying.

32. No carter or driver employed by him, keeping a vehicle of any kind whatsoever, shall ask nor receive, for the ordinary use of said vehicle or the carrying of an ordinary load, any

fare higher or other than the one established by the following tariff, or shall refuse to work or be employed at prices herein mentioned:

A common or ordinary load shall consist of:

- 1 pipe or ton,
- or 2 casks
- or 3 tierces,
- or 4 barrels,
- or 3 tierces,
- or 4 barrels,
- or 6 barrels of flour, 2 barrels of potash or pearl-ash.
- or 1 hog-head of tobacco.
- or 12 deals of 3 inches, standard.
- or 34 boards of one inch, standard.
- or $\frac{1}{2}$ a cord of fire wood.

or 10 quintals or under, of any other goods not above described, according to the bulk or size thereof.

In all cases where heavy loads, consisting of one cask of wine, one hog-head of tobacco, or of any other load of heavy merchandise, weighing over ten quintals, and below fifteen quintals, an increase of one half over, if it weighs over fifteen quintals and below twenty, three times the prices of a common or ordinary load, that shall increase in the same proportion, and according to the respective distances hereafter specified:

For every ordinary load:	Cts
1. From one place to another in St. Peter's and Champlain wards	25
2. From any part of lower town to any part of the upper town, within the walls	40
3. From any part of the lower town to any part of St. John or Montcalm ward	50
4. From any part in lower town to the Boulevard Langelier	40
5. From any part in lower town to the western limits of St. Malo ward	50
6. From any part in lower town to any point in Liou-lou ward	50

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33. It is forbidden to any cabman or his employee driving in said city a cab for hire for the conveyance of persons, to ask for the use of said vehicle a higher sum than the one hereunder mentioned, to wit:

One horse vehicles

by the drive.

Time allowed: thirty minutes:	\$	cts.
For one or two persons.....		50
For three or four persons.....		75

By the hour.

For the first hour:		
For one or two persons.....	1	00
For three or four persons.....	1	25
For every subsequent hour:		
For one or two persons.....		75
For three or four persons.....	1	00

Two horses vehicles.

By the drive

Time allowed: fifteen minutes:	\$	cts.
For one or two persons.....		50
For three or four persons.....		75
Time allowed: thirty minutes:		
For one or two persons.....		75
For three or four persons.....	1	00

By the hour

For one or two persons.....	1	25
For three or four persons.....	1	50

For each trunk carried in any such vehicle, 25 cents.

For every drive exceeding one half hour the tariff shall be charged for one hour.

For the drives by the hour, that last more than one hour, the fare by the hour shall be charged for the fractions of an hour.

For the drives between midnight and four o'clock in the morning, fifty per cent shall be added to the tariff rate above mentioned.

The stoppages are included as forming part of a drive.

Children under five years of age, and sitting on the knees of their parents or guardians, will be admitted free of charge, and no charge shall be exacted for travelling bags, boxes or parcels, which passengers can carry by hand.

Cab stands and carters' stands.

34. The cabmen's and carters' stands in the city are in the places below designated as follows to wit:

1. On a piece of ground belonging to the city, on the south side of Grande Allée, opposite Maple Avenue.

2. Grande Allée, south side, Montcalm ward, at the side of St. Louis gate.

3. A row of vehicles on the north side of St. Louis Street, opposite the ring, without encroaching on the alignment of said street.

4. On the east side of Chanveau avenue, from Fabrique street going south.

5. On Montcalm market, north-east, towards St. John street.

6. South-west side of St. Ambroise street.

7. The north-west side of Bagot street, from St. Valier running towards the south-west to Demers street, according to plan annexed.—By law N° 27a, of 23rd may 1913.

8. Along the sidewalk on the east side of Crown street, for one row of cabs, from St. Joseph going north, and for one row of carters' vehicles behind the row of cabs.

9. The upper part of Bridge street.
 10. To the east of St. Roch's street, between St. Paul and des Fossés streets.
 11. The north side of St. Paul street, between St. Nicholas and Henderson streets.
 12. The north side of St. Paul street, from about twenty-five feet of the north-east corner of Ramsay street, going east.
 13. The west side of St. Peter's street, north of St. Paul street.
 14. The north side of Mountain Hill, between St. Peter's and Dalhousie streets.
 15. A row of cabs on Finlay market place, at a distance of about sixty-nine feet from south of the lot of ground designated by N° 2124 of the official cadastre for St. Peter's ward, and another piece of ground at twenty feet to the west of the present alignment of Dalhousie street, and at forty feet north of the lots of ground designated by the numbers 2133, 2134, 2135, of said cadastre, on a depth of about thirty-six feet.
 16. Du Porehe street, for carters, between Dalhousie street and Thibaudeau lane.
 17. The north side of the public passage north of Champlain market, between Notre-Dame and St. Peter's streets.
 18. On Dorchester bridge or its approaches, at a place to be designated by the city engineer.
 35. Whosoever infringes any of the provisions of the present by-law is liable, for each infraction, to a fine not exceeding forty dollars recoverable according to law.
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BY-LAW N^o 335

Of 28th June, 1895

*As amended by by-law N^o 370, of 23rd November 1900, and by
by-law N^o 370a, of 16th May, 1913.*

*Concerning the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix railway
company's electric railway (Now the Quebec railway light and
power company) in certain streets of the city of Quebec.*

N. B. Articles 13, 15, 22, 58, 59, of by-law N^o 335, have
been omitted, as having no longer actuality, or as being un-
necessary.

1. It shall be lawful for the Quebec, Montmorency and
Charlevoix Railway company to construct, under the condi-
tions hereinafter expressed, a railway in the city of Quebec,
to carry passengers in cars run by electricity, in the streets
hereinafter specified and in such other streets as the council
may hereafter designate.

2. For the construction of the said railway, it shall be
lawful for the said company to make openings or excavations
in the said streets to place and maintain thereon bear posts to
support the wires carrying the electric power, bearing in mind
the service of its cars and for no other purpose; always provided
that the said city shall not be bound to furnish the company with
any ground, water, or other thing whatsoever.

3. All the works necessary for the construction and estab-
lishment of the lines of the said railway, including the con-
struction and laying down of the tracks and rails in the said streets,
shall be executed by the said company with care and according
to the rules of art, the whole subject to the supervision and
approval of the city engineer.

4. The gauge of the tracks of the said railway shall be
four feet eight and one half inches.

5. The model of the rails and of the cars or carriages
shall be approved by the city engineer.

6. After making the excavations and laying the rails and other apparatus essential to the working of the said railway, the company shall, under the direction of the city engineer, remove all surplus earth and other materials taken out of the said excavations, and the city shall have the right, at the company's cost, to put the disturbed portions of the streets into as good a state of repair as they were previously. But if, in repairing the said streets, a more expensive pavement is substituted to the former one, then the city shall only recover from the company what the repairing of the streets would have cost with the materials previously employed.

7. The said company, in the construction of the said railway, shall conform to the grades of the different streets through which it will run.

8. If at any time after the laying of the rails or the construction of the said railway, the city alters the grade of one or more of the said streets or lays down a new paving of the same, the said company shall conform to the new grade or paving, and execute at its own cost all the works rendered necessary for it by the change of grade or of paving; and it shall have no recourse for damage against the city on that account.

9. If at any time, it becomes needful for the city to make excavations in any of the said streets for the purpose of repairing, renewing or laying water or drainage pipes, or sewers, or to look for the defects in the same, or to thaw the water in the said pipes, and if any disturbance or interruption of the traffic of the said company ensues therefrom, the latter shall have no recourse for damages against the city therefor.

10. If the working of the said railway be disturbed or interrupted by reason of any works whatsoever by other companies entitled to use the said streets, such as the gas, telephone, electric light, telegraph, or steam railway companies, or if the said working be disturbed or interrupted in any way or for any reason whatever by the said companies, the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix railway company shall have no recourse for damages against the city of Quebec therefor.

11. When the company commences its works in any street, it shall carry them through dilligently and uninterruptedly, and to the entire satisfaction of the city engineer and for the road committee.

12. The said company shall not begin to execute the construction works of the said railway until a notarial contract, based upon the conditions set forth in the present by-law, shall have been passed between it and the city.

14. The said railway shall be divided into the seven sections described in the annexed schedule subject to the additions, modifications or alterations which may be hererafter ordained by the council.

N. B.—Section N° 7 of the schedule of by-law N° 335 is as follows: "This line will run through the whole length of Ramsay street". The six other sections of that schedule described lines which are not at all those now followed by the cars of the company.

16. The company shall at first make use of the system known as the "Trolley system", but in the event of another better system coming into general use, the company shall be bound to adopt it, subject to the decision of three arbitrators to be named, one by the city, one by the company, and the third by two first named arbitrators: the said change to be effected at the expense of the company.

17. The company shall remove the snow and ice from the track between the rails of its said railway and to the extent on the outside thereof of two feet in breadth on each side, and it shall not use salt to melt the same, except on the rails over grades, curves, switches, and on the sidings. During the summer season, it shall also keep the said track in good order over the same with as in winter.

18. Should the city council deem it advisable, it may ordain that the city engineer shall cause to be removed all or portion of the snow and ice between the two sidewalks in the streets or parts and streets traversed by the cars of the said company,

including even the snow thrown or fallen from the roofs of the houses in the said streets; and, on demand, the company shall be bound to reimburse to the city one half of the cost of the removal of such snow or ice.

19. When the company's cars are running on the said railway, the drivers of other vehicles shall keep clear from the tracks in order to leave a free passage to the said cars.

20. If the council, in order to render the system more complete, decides by resolution, and upon report to that effect by the road committee, to allow the company to construct its railway in other streets than those designated in the present by-law, then the company shall construct the same in the streets indicated by the resolution of the council. The company shall construct a line of railway in Champlain street, Champlain ward, from the toll gate to the market, when a petition signed by a majority of the tax payers is presented to the council for that purpose.

21. Upon recommendation to that effect by the road committee, the city council may permit the company to lay a double track for its said railway in the streets wherein such double track shall be necessary.

23. The circulation of the cars shall be daily and without interruption throughout the year. But if during the winter season the temperature should render the use of the cars impracticable, the council shall allow the company to employ sleighs instead of cars, when the council consider it impracticable to use the cars.

The part of said road which crosses Victoria park may be closed during the winter months. *As amended by by-law N° N° 370, art. 2.*

24. Each car or other vehicle employed by the company shall be numbered on the outside.

25. The cars shall be used exclusively for the conveyance of passengers; and the streets through which each car runs shall be plainly marked on the outside of such car.

26. The company shall not carry more passengers than the cars can conveniently accommodate, and the number of passengers for each car shall be determined in advance by the city engineer, with the approval of the road committee, and indicated upon a card posted both inside and outside of each car.

27. Time tables indicating the sections of the railway in operation, and the hours of the trips in each section which time-tables shall be first approved by the city council, shall, from time to time, be posted in the french and english languages by the company, both on the inside and outside of its cars, and shall be also published by it in the form of a circular, to be distributed to the passengers by the company, and all other informations posted by the company in its cars shall be also printed in the two languages.—*By-law N° 370, art. 3.*

28. The speed of the cars shall never exceed eight miles an hour through the crowded or business sections of the city. All cars are to be run slowly and carefully while crossing intersection streets, and particularly when turning corners, but the city shall reserve the right to change the speed of the cars in the different sections of the city. Current shall be shut off by motormen at every street crossing.

29. When a car must be stopped at a corner of a transversal street, to allow passengers to get up into it or to slight from it, such car shall be stopped on this side of such transversal street, and not opposite the same, unless it be necessary to do otherwise, in order to avoid a collision or an accident. — *By-law N° 370, art. 4.*

30. When a car must be stopped at a corner of a transversal street after having crossed the same such car shall be stopped only after having completely crossed the said transversal street, and not on the space thereof, unless it be necessary to do otherwise, in order to avoid a collision or an accident. — *By-law N° 370, art. 15.*

31. No car shall stop in the street longer than is necessary to allow passengers to enter or leave the same with all possible despatch.

32. It is forbidden to enter or leave the cars unless such cars be at full stop.

33. Each car shall be supplied with a warning gong, which the motorman shall ring when the car is at a distance of at least forty feet from each crossing, and whenever it may be otherwise necessary. *By-law N° 370, art. 6.*

34. The conductors, and the employees for the transfer of passengers, or the agents for connections between the cars, shall be able to speak both the french and english languages, and shall also announce in both languages to the passengers the names of the streets on the lines traversed by the cars.

35. After sunset, the cars shall be provided with colored light signals visibly placed at the two ends of the cars.

The company must place and keep in good order, in Victoria park, ten lights, at the places indicated by the road committee.— *As amended by by-law N° 370, art. 7.*

36. The cars shall run from five o'clock in the morning until midnight on all the lines. But the company shall have the right to also run them during the remainder of the night. After midnight, the company may charge a ten cent fare to each passenger, without right of transfer.

37. The cars shall follow each other at intervals of not more than five minutes, except from eight o'clock at night to midnight, during which space of time they shall follow each other at intervals of not more than ten minutes. The council may, by resolution, alter the time fixed for the circulation of the cars in the different sections.

That provision shall apply only in the parts of the city where such circulation is required for the wants of the public.— *As amended by by-law N° 370, art. 8.*

38. The cars shall be properly lighted and heated, when needful.

39. During the space of time between five o'clock in the morning and midnight, the company shall not have the right to levy a fare of more than five cents for the conveyance of a passenger from one point to another, either going or returning. On the payment of his fare, each passenger shall, without additional charge, be entitled to change cars at the points where the lines of the said railway cross each other or meet, so as to be able to proceed without interruption from one point to another.

There shall be no charge for the conveyance of children under seven years of age, in company of their parents, provided they do not occupy a seat.—*As amended by by-law N° 370, art. 9.*

40. The company shall also sell its tickets in all its offices and its cars, at the rate of six for twenty-five cents, and of twenty-five for one dollar, and issue tickets at the rate of ten for twenty-five cents, for the use of children under fourteen years of age attending school. It shall also sell other tickets at the rate of eight for twenty-five cents, which tickets shall be good only from six to eight o'clock in the morning, and from five to seven o'clock in the evening, on all working days, said hours to be open to change by resolution of the council, provided this does not change the number of hours.—*As amended by by-law N° 360, art. 10.*

41. The city hereby grants permission to the said company to make use of a sufficient space, to be designated by the city engineer of the ground formerly occupied by the parliament house of this province, on the north side of Mountain Hill, for the purpose of constructing an elevator between the said ground and the base of the cliff, to raise or lower its cars, and foot passengers, horses, vehicles loaded or unloaded, provided that the said company obtains at its own expense from the proper authorities or the owners thereof, the right of way or of use all other ground required for the construction of said elevator.

42. If the said elevator be erected by the said company, and if latter it ceases to be in use, the said company shall return to the city the possession of the said ground in the same order as it shall have received it.

43. If the said company builds the said elevator, it shall not be entitled to charge for its use higher rates than the following, to wit: For each trip by foot passengers, three cents; for a horse and cart or other vehicle, ten cents; for a waggon or carriage and two horses, fifteen cents.

44. The company binds itself to employ in the construction and working of the said railway, persons residing and paying taxes in Quebec, in preference to strangers.

45. The brakeman, conductors, and transfer and connection agents, shall wear a uniform in winter or in summer.

46. The company also binds itself to pay, at least fortnightly, the wages or salaries of the persons employed in the construction and working of the said railway.

47. The servants and employees of the company shall not be obliged to work more than ten hours per day or seventy hours per week. The company and its officers and employees shall conform to all other by-laws which the council shall deem it advisable to adopt from time to time and which it shall find necessary to promulgate for the protection of the life and property of the public. — *As amended by by-law N° 370, art. 11.*

48. The said company shall guarantee the city of Quebec and hold it harmless against all claims or suits for damages caused to any one whether by the work of construction, maintaining, repairing or operating the said railway.

49. If any municipality or part of municipality adjacent to the city by annexed thereto, the council of the said city may, by resolution, order the extension, through such annexed territory, of the said company's railway, and the said company shall be held to carry out the said extension within three months after the receipt of the council's injunction. But each exten-

sion of the said railway shall not be exacted if the said railway is already therein constructed, or if it is not justified for the wants of the population of such land so annexed.—*As amended by by-law N° 370, art. 12.*

50. The said company shall construct the said electric railway in the manner and within the delays mentioned in the present by-law, and shall establish its workshops, offices and other buildings within the city limits, as well as its power houses, if steam be used to operate the said railway.

51. All the rolling stock, equipments, generators and motors requisite for the opening and working of the said railway shall be manufactured within the limits of the city of Quebec, if possible to purchase the best at that point.

52. The said company shall not transfer its rights and privileges or its said railway to another company or person without the consent of the city council, upon the recommendation to that effect by report of the finance committee.

53. Nothing in the present by-law or in the deed of contract to be passed as aforesaid prevents the city from giving to any other person or company the permission to operate an elevated or suspension railway within the city limits, or shall be construed as giving an exclusive franchise to the said company.

54. The contract to be entered into between the city and company for the construction and operation of the said electric railway, shall be for a period of thirty years to run from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

The company shall have the right to a renewal of the said contract for another period of thirty years, upon the following conditions, namely:

That instead of granting the said renewal of contract for thirty years, the city shall have the right to acquire the said railway with its accessories and dependencies, upon payment of the value thereof and ten per cent above the value, which value shall be determined by two arbitrators, one of whom named

by the city and the other by the company, and in case of those two arbitrators not agreeing they shall take to themselves a third arbitrator, and the decision of those three arbitrators as to the said value shall be final and not appealable; and the city shall have to pay the amount of that award before taking possession of the said railway and accessories and dependencies.—
As amended by by-law N^o 372, art. 13.

55. If at any time during the said period of thirty years, either by reason of the insolvency of the said company, or by reason of the liquidation or sale of its property by process law or otherwise, or by reason of the repeal of its act of incorporation, the said railway should cease to be in regular operation, the city council may, by resolution, revoke the permission and the powers, and privileges granted to the said company, by the present by-law and the said contract, and in such case the said company or its representatives shall, within two months from the date of the said resolution of the council, remove from the streets of the city, the rails, posts, wires equipments, and all other apparatus whatsoever, and replace the said streets in a good state of repair, failing which the said city shall remove them and repair the said streets at the cost and charge of the said company, whereupon the said posts, rails, wires, equipments, cars, and other apparatus shall remain in the possession of the city as a pledge to indemnify it for the costs, losses, damages and interest caused to it in consequence.

56. Dating from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, the said company shall make, every three months, namely: on the first days of October, January, April and July, a faithful report, and render to the city council an exact account, in writing, of all its receipts, and shall allow all its books, accounts, reports and vouchers, to be examined and verified by the city treasurer, or by the city auditor, or by an accountant named by the city council.

The said reports and accounts of the company shall be accompanied by a solemn declaration which shall be made by the president or by the vice-president, or by the secretary-trea-

surer, or by another officer charged with the duty of verifying their correctness.

57. Dating from the first day of january one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, the said company shall pay over to the city, on the first day of july in each year, upon the total amount of its gross receipts arising from the entire working of its said railway in the city, during the preceeding year, whether by electric motors, by horses, by elevator or otherwise, four per cent of the said receipts during twenty-two years, and five per cent during the five succeeding years.

60. If the said company does not construct its said electric railway in the manner and within the delays specified in the said contract, or does not establish its workshops, offices and other buildings in the city, the city council may, by resolution to that effect, cancel the said contract, and the company shall therefore have no reason against the city for damages or otherwise.

61. If the said company neglects to conform to or contravenes any of the conditions or obligations imposed upon it by the present by-law, it shall thereby incur and be liable to a penalty not to exceed forty dollars for each and every day that it fails to conform thereto or that it contravenes any of the said conditions or obligations, and the said penalty shall be recoverable before the recorder's court of this city like other fines or penalties. And it shall be the duty of the city engineer to see to the execution of this clause.

62. The present by-law shall come into force and effect on the signing of the contract as aforesaid.

63. The company shall pay to the city the ordinary water rate and school tax on the immoveables or buildings belonging to it and used for the purposes of the said electric railway, and the said immoveables shall not be subject to other assessments.

64. If the city wishes to have a line or lines to be run in streets other than those mentioned in the present by-law, pre-

ference shall be granted to the company, subject to the conditions mentioned in the present by-law.

65. Any infringement of the provision contained in article 19 of by-law N° 335, shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of the said fine and the costs, by an imprisonment not exceeding two months.
—By-law N° 370, art. 16.

NOTE

In connection with the above cited by-law the following contracts have been passed.

1. The 17th july 1895, between the city and the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix railway company, before Joseph Allaire, notary.
2. The 13th september 1895, between the same parties, before the same notary.
3. The 9th july 1896, between the same parties, before the same notary.
4. The 22nd october 1896, between the same parties, before the same notary.
5. The 23rd october 1896, between the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix railway company, the Quebec district railway company, the Montmorency company, and the city of Quebec, before Joseph Allaire, notary.
6. The 25th september 1897, between the city and the Quebec district railway company, before the same notary.
7. The 26th october 1897, between the city and the Quebec district railway company, before the same notary.
8. The 29th june 1898, between the Quebec district railway company and the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix railway company, before W. Noble Campbell, notary.

9. The 2nd of July 1898, Signification to the city of Quebec, through W. Noble Campbell notary.

10. The 14th december 1898, between the city and the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix railway company, before Joseph Allaire, notary.

11. The 12th october 1900, between the city and the Quebec railway, light and power company, before the same notary.

The following is by-law N^o 370a, of 16 May 1913.

Considering that at the end of by-laws Nos. 335 and 370, passed by this council, concerning the electric railway in this city, there is enunciated a description of the lines followed or to be followed by the cars of the said company, and that the said description is now incorrect, on account of the changes and modifications effected in the said lines.

And considering that it is opportune to recognize and determine the description of the said lines as they now exist, and as they shall be established in Limoilon ward, and to amend in consequence the above mentioned by-laws.

It is in consequence ordained and enacted by the municipal council of the city of Quebec, and the said council hereby ordains and enacts as follows, to wit :

1. In order that the company may circulate its cars between St. Joseph and St. John streets, at intervals less than five minutes, permission is hereby given to the company to build a track of its electric tramway on the vacant space of land to the west of Montcalm market, between d'Youville and des Glacis streets, and on des Glacis street to connect with the track on St. John street.

2. Permission is also given to the company to build on St. François street, west of Crown street, a bit of track in the form of a Y, but only of the length required to allow the turning of the electric cars that are provided with only one motor, but the cars shall not remain stationed there.

3. Permission is also given to the company to build a curve on its track at the north-east corner of St. Joseph and Crown streets, to allow its cars when there is a crowding of passengers to circulate between Lower Town and Limoilon ward, thus avoiding passengers the trouble of changing cars at that spot.

4. Permission is also given to the company to build a track of its tramway on Bridge street, between St. Joseph street and Dorchester bridge, and on Dorchester bridge, to reach the intersection of the third street with the third avenue, in Limoilon ward.

5. Permission is also given to the company to build a curve on its tramway at the north-west corner of d'Youville and St. John street.

6. The said tramway shall also have a siding on Dalhousie street, between St. Antoine street and Mountain hill.

7. A connecting line of the said tramway starts from St. Andrew street, in front of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway station, and runs to the foot of the viaduct, at the junction of St. Valier and St. Paul streets.

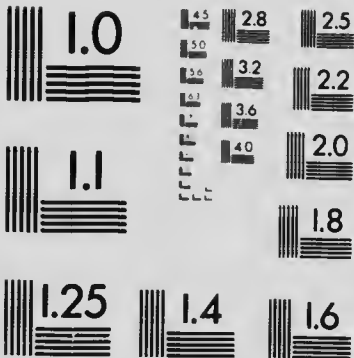
8. The company also has a track of its tramway running from Aqueduct street, at its intersection with St. Therese street, and passing along St. Therese to the street Marie de l'Incarnation, and along this street up to its present south-eastern extremity, at the waggon-shed of the company. And it also has another track running from the said waggon-shed along Hermine street to Aqueduct street.

9. When additional cars shall circulate on that part of the line extending from St. Joseph street to St. John street, then the cars on Cote d'Abraham shall follow one another at intervals of not more than two minutes and a half. But this will not affect the circulation at intervals of five minutes on the remainder of the line through d'Anteuil, St. Louis, and the following streets to return to Cote d'Abraham.



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10. If Cote d'Abraham is later on widened between St. Genevieve and d'Youville streets, then the company shall lay, at its own expense, its railway tracks in the centre of the said street thus widened.

11. The company shall not lay a double track of its railway on Cote d'Abraham unless with the permission in writing obtained from the chief engineer of the city, such permission not to be granted before the said company shall have built its tramway lines in Limoilou ward, and shall have put them in operation, to the satisfaction of the said chief city engineer.

12. The said railway is now or shall be laid double track on Grande Allee, St. John, de la Fabrique, du Palais streets, the Viaduct between Palace Hill and St. Paul street, on Crown street, and Dorchester from Gignac street to the Drouin bridge; and in Limoilou ward, there shall also be a double track in the 4th Street, 3rd Avenue, La Canardière road, and the 18th street.

13. There shall also be a double track on that portion of St. Valier street between Crown street and Cote d'Abraham to the siding presently existing opposite the church of "Le Patronage", or only to St. Augustin street, according to what the chief engineer of the city shall decide in due time.

14. The description hereafter made of the lines followed or to be followed by the cars of the electric railway company, above the dispositions herein before mentioned, is substituted to the description of lines mentioned at the end of by-laws Nos. 335 and 370, passed by this council, concerning the said tramway.

14a. At the request of the city council, and in the manner and at the conditions found convenient by the chief engineer of the city, the company may allow its railway tracks to be used by electric tractors, or by other moving power, for the carrying mechanically of goods within the city, without interfering with the circulation of the cars of the company for passengers, according to the provisions of this by-law.

15. A contract shall be passed between the city and the company owning the said electric railway, to recognize the description of lines as hereafter described, and to determine the establishment of lines for the said railway in Limoilou ward, and for all other provisions of the present by-law.

N. B.—*That contract has not yet been passed.*

DESCRIPTION OF LINES

1st line

Starts at the intersection of Aqueduc and Hermine streets, passes through Hermine and Demers streets, Boulevard Langelier, Notre Dame des Anges, Crown, des Fosses, St. Paul, St. Peter streets, Champlain market, Dalhousie, St. Andre streets, the square in front of the station of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway, St. Paul, St. Joseph, St. Valier, Lesage avenue, the prolongation of St. Therese street, and Aqueduc street returning to the starting point at the intersection of Aqueduc and Hermine streets.

2nd line

Starts from Palace street, at its junction with St. John street, passes through St. John, de la Fabrique, Buade, du Fort, St. Anne, Garden, Buade, de la Fabrique, St. John, du Palais, Viaduct, St. Paul, St. Peter, Champlain market, Dalhousie, St. Andre, Viaduct, du Palais street to the starting point at St. John street.

3rd line

Starts from Notre-Dame-des-Anges street, at its junction with Crown street, passes through Crown, St. Valier streets, Cote d'Abraham, d'Aiguillon, d'Youville, Dauphine, d'Auteuil, St. Louis, St. Anne, Garden, Buade, de la Fabrique, St. John, des Glacis, d'Aiguillon, Cote d'Abraham, St. Valier, Crown, Gignac, Victoria Park, returning by Gignac and Crown streets to the starting point at Notre Dame des Anges street.

4th line

Starts from the junction of d'Aiguillon and St. John streets, passes through St. John street towards the south-west, St. Foye road, Maple avenue, Grande Allee, St. Louis street, St. Anne, Garden, Buade, de la Fabrique, St. John, returning to the starting point at the junction of d'Aiguillon street.

5th line

Starts from the junction of d'Aiguillon street with St. John street, passes through St. John street towards the north-east, de la Fabrique, Buade, du Fort, St. Ann, d'Anteuil, St. Louis streets, Grande Allee, Maple Avenue, St. Foye road, and St. John street, returning to the starting point at the junction with d'Aiguillon street.

6th line

Starts from Gignac street, at its intersection with Dorchester street, passes through Dorchester street, the Drouin bridge, the 4th street to the 3rd avenue.—through the 3rd avenue to the 3rd street,—through the 3rd street to the 8th avenue,—through the 8th avenue to the 1st street, also called St. Barbe street,—through the 1st street to the 10th avenue, also called Paradis street,—through the 10th avenue to the 3rd street,—through the 3rd street to the 8th avenue,—through the 8th avenue to the 5th street,—through the 5th street to the 3rd avenue,—through the 3rd avenue to the 4th street,—and then through the 4th street, the Drouin bridge, and Dorchester street,—returning to the starting point at Gignac street,—with a double track on that portion of Dorchester street comprised between Gignac street and the Drouin bridge,—and on the Drouin bridge, and on the 4th street.

7th line

Starts from Gignac street, passes through Dorchester street, the Drouin bridge, the 4th street to the 3rd avenue,—through the 3rd avenue to the 6th street, and thence through La Carnadière road to the eastern limits of the city, and returning through the same way to the starting point.

8th line

Starts from Gignac street, passes through Dorchester street, the Drouin bridge, the 4th street to the 3rd avenue,— through the 3rd avenue to the 18th street, through the 18th street to the 1st avenue, also called the Charlesbourg road, and through the said 1st avenue and the Drouin bridge, returning to the starting point at Gignac street.

9th line

One track on Ramsay street.

BY-LAW N° 433

Of 20th August 1909

*Concerning the ferry between the city of Quebec and the town of
Levis*

It is ordained and enacted by the municipal council of the city of Quebec, and the said council ordains and enacts as follows:

On the twenty-second day of the month of July one thousand nine hundred and nine (1909).

At a meeting of the special committee, composed under the act of the legislature of this province, 6 Edward VII, chapter 49, section 21, held in the city hall of the city of Quebec, at which meeting were present His Worship Alphonse Bernier, mayor, and Messrs. Jean Baptiste Beaulieu and Joseph Fortin, aldermen, all three chosen by the municipal council of the town of Levis, to represent that town on the said committee, and Messrs. Napoleon Drouin, F. X. Onésime Pouliot, Martin Madden, all three aldermen of the municipal council of the city of Quebec, chosen by this council to represent the said city on the said committee,—a by-law was drawn up as follows, namely:

1. At the place, on the day, at the hour, and subject to the conditions which shall be determined and appointed by a resolution of the municipal council of the city of Quebec, there shall be sold by public auction the exclusive right of ferrying passengers, live stock, goods and other articles, between the city of Quebec and the town of Levis, for a period of fifteen years, from the first day of may one thousand nine hundred and ten.

2. The price for the said ferry right shall be paid by the purchaser to the city treasurer of the City of Quebec, at his office, in the city hall, in two equal payments, the first of which shall be made on the first of august one thousand nine hundred and ten, and the second on the first of november following the said payments to be continued in like manner for the following fourteen years.

3. The said purchaser shall pay to the said city of Quebec, on the first november of each year, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for wharfage, both at Levis and Quebec, the said sum to be equally divided between the two corporations.

4. The said ferry shall be maintained by steamboats used exclusively for that purpose, and supplied by the purchaser.

5. The city of Quebec and the town of Levis shall, at their respective expense, erect the necessary buildings for offices, waiting rooms, storage of goods or other articles, and the purchaser shall, throughout the whole period of his contract, pay to each of the said corporations, a sum of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum as the rent of such buildings, the said sum payable in two equal payments, the first on the first of november, and the other on the following first of may, of every year. The said corporations shall keep the said buildings wind and water tight, and make such greater repairs as may become necessary. The purchaser shall keep the buildings in order and make all the usual lesser repairs, to the satisfaction of the engineer of the city of Quebec, as regards the latter city, and of the engineer of the town of Levis, as regards that town.

6. The building in the city of Quebec shall contain the offices of the company, and shall be accommodated for that purpose, under the joint direction of the manager of the company and the city engineer.

7. The building in the town of Levis shall contain the necessary lodgings, for the night, for the crews of the boats, for dining rooms and kitchens for the same persons; said accommodation shall be arranged under the joint direction of the manager of the company and the engineer of the town of Levis.

8. The waiting rooms shall be suitably fitted up, heated, lighted, and provided with seats at the expense of the purchaser, and shall be kept open at all times, day and night, while the steamboats are running.

9. At the landing place on each side, there shall be a storage room for parcels weighing twenty-five pounds or less, wherein, for a charge of not more than five cents, such parcels may be deposited to the address of the persons for whom they are intended, during twenty-four hours, and the purchaser shall be responsible for the delivery of the same, subject to the conditions mentioned upon the receipt. If such parcels are left there during more than twenty-four hours, for every additional twenty-four hours, the purchaser shall have the right to claim an additional sum of five cents, until the delivery of said parcels from said storage rooms.

10. The purchaser of the ferry right shall provide and maintain at his expense a covered pontoon and suitable slip, in front of the Finlay market, in Quebec, and at Levis, at the place where now lies the wharf used for the ferry service.

11. The boats used for the said ferry, during the summer season, shall be wheel-boats, one hundred and fifty feet long, twenty-seven feet of midship beam, with suitable draught, and shall be driven by horizontal cylinder engines, of sufficient power to effect the crossing in five minutes.

They shall have three gangways on each side; two aft, each at least three feet wide, to be used solely for embarking

and disembarking passengers, and one at the fore-part for embarking and disembarking vehicles, freight, and live stock.

12. The boats "North" and "South", now employed for the ferry service, may again be used for the fulfilment of the contract to be signed, in virtue of the present by-law. But on the first of may 1915, one of the said boats will have to be replaced by another boat built in the manner prescribed in the above article. And on the first may 1917, the other of the said boats must have been replaced in the same manner.

13. The said summer ferry boats shall be fitted out for the conveyance of passengers and freight. The fore-part shall be used for the conveyance of vehicles, live stock, and freight, and shall be entirely separate from the part reserved for the passengers. The after-part shall be exclusively reserved for the passengers, and shall comprise a room for their general use, an other room for the ladies, and a smoking room. There shall also be four water-closets, two for men and two for women; such water-closets shall be provided with modern sanitary appliances, and be kept well ventilated and lighted at all times. The boats shall have also a second deck for the use of passengers. They shall be lighted throughout with electric light.

14. The winter ferry boats shall be at least one hundred and twenty feet long, thirty-two feet of midship beam, and with a draught not more than fifteen feet. Their engines shall be from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-five horse power, and the boiler shall be of sufficient size to give full power to the engines. These boats shall be provided with search lights of thirty-five ampere power, with parabolic lenses and reflectors, and such search lights must be equal in quality to those made by Sutter and Herbe, of Paris, the same to be established to the satisfaction of the city engineer. Such search lights shall be used for crossing at night whenever the weather or the conditions of the ice render the same necessary.

Such boats shall have two gangways on each side, one at least three feet wide for the passengers, and the other for the vehicles, freight and live stock.

15. However, the boat "Polaris" now used for that ferry during the winter season, may be again used for the fulfilment of the contract to be passed according to the present by-law, on condition that the accommodation of said boat be arranged in conformity with the conditions of the present by-law.

16. The rooms for passengers shall always be kept clean, well ventilated, lighted and heated, to secure the comfort for the passengers. The boats shall have all modern appliances for the comfort for the passengers. There shall be a saloon fitted up for passengers on the second deck of the winter boats.

17. In each of such boats a suitable clock shall be placed in some conspicuous spot, easily accessible, and it shall be kept in order.

18. Printed copies of this by-law in the french and english languages, with a time table of the hours of departure of the said boats from Quebec and Levis, certified correct by the clerk of the city of Quebec, framed and protected by glass, shall be kept continually exposed in two or more conspicuous places in each of such boats, and in the waiting rooms. If, through irresistible force, accident, or other cause, it should become necessary to alter the hours of departure, such changes shall at once be written out in french and in english, on black-boards prepared for the purpose, and placed inside and outside of each of the waiting rooms and on the boats.

19. From the twenty-fifth of april to the twenty-fifth of november, at five o'clock in the morning, two boats shall start simultaneously from each landing, every quarter of an hour to cross the river.

From the twenty-fifth of april to the thirty-first of may, the said two boats shall run until ten o'clock at night, and from ten o'clock at night until one o'clock in the morning, the ferrying

shall be done by a single boat, which shall cross every fifteen minutes.

From the first of June to the thirtieth of September, the two boats shall run every fifteen minutes until eleven o'clock in the night, and afterwards one boat only shall run every fifteen minutes until one o'clock in the morning.

From the first of October to the twenty-fifth of November, the boats shall run the same as between the twenty-fifth of April and the thirty-first of May.

From one o'clock in the morning to five o'clock in the morning, one boat only shall run, leaving Quebec at the hours, and Levis at the half hours.

20. From the twenty-sixth of November to the twenty-fourth of April, between half past six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the afternoon, the two boats shall leave simultaneously each landing every half hour to cross the river. Afterwards, one boat only shall cross as follows:—

FROM QUEBEC	FROM LEVIS
6.30 p. m.	6.45 p. m.
7.00 “	7.30 “
8.00 “	8.30 “
10.00 “	10.30 “
11.30 “	12.00 “

21. From the twenty-fifth of April to the twenty-fifth of November, on sundays, between five o'clock in the morning and twelve o'clock at noon, one boat only shall cross every fifteen minutes, leaving Quebec at the hours and half hours, and Levis at the quarter of hours and three-quarter of hours.

From the twenty-sixth of November to the twenty-fourth of April, on sundays, between six o'clock in the morning and twelve o'clock at noon, one boat only shall run every half hour, leaving Quebec at the hours, and Levis at the half hours.

22. The gangways shall be lowered as soon as the boat is moored to the wharf, and shall remain so until she starts.

23. As each boat starts, the signal therefor shall be given on such boat by means of a bell or steam whistle.

24. Before the boat is unmoored for the start, the gangways shall be removed and their openings closed, to prevent accidents and for the safety of the passengers.

25. In the present by-law, by "summer season" is meant the period between the twenty-fifth of april and the twenty-fifth of november; and by "winter season" the period between the twenty sixth of november and the twenty-fourth of april following.

26. For the conveyance of adult passengers during the summer season, the fare payable to the purchaser of the ferry service shall be five cents for each trip.

But the purchaser shall be bound to sell to whomsoever shall apply for the same, series of tickets of six for twenty-five cents, or of twenty-five tickets for one dollar, or series of non-transferable tickets at one dollar and fifty cents for each series of fifty tickets.

And the purchaser shall also sell, to whomsoever shall apply for the same, series of tickets of eight for twenty-five cents, which shall be valid only for passenger between six and eight o'clock in the morning, and between five and seven o'clock in the evening, on working days.

27. For children attending schools, and carrying a certificate of their teachers to that effect, the purchaser shall issue booklets of ten tickets for twenty-five cents, good in winter as well as in summer.

28. During the winter season, for the adults, the price for each trip shall be five cents and the purchaser shall not be bound to sell tickets at reduced rates as he is bound to for the summer season.

29. Children under five years of age shall be carried free.

30. Between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening, if a person having goods to be carried on board of the said boats desires to have a bill of lading for such conveyance, such person shall pay five cents for each such bill of lading.

over and above the prices fixed by the tariff as hereafter enumerated.

If goods carried on the said boats are not removed at the moment they are unloaded, but are deposited in the store rooms set for the use of the purchaser, and remain there for more than twenty-four hours, then the consignee or receiver of the said goods shall pay to the said purchaser a storage due equal to the dues fixed for a similar storage in the railway stations or storage rooms of railway companies.

A printed copy of the tariff of dues as established by the railway companies, shall be posted in each of the said rooms.

31. The rates set forth below shall be chargeable for the conveyance of the objects following:

	summer	winter
1.—Every horse . . . . .	.08	.15
2.—Every ox or cow . . . . .	.08	.15
3.—Every sheep, calf, or hog . . . . .	.02	.04
4.—Two wheeled vehicle, horse and driver . . . . .	.10	.20
5.—Two wheeled vehicle, horse and driver, loaded . . . . .	.20	.40
6.—Four wheeled vehicle, horse and driver . . . . .	.15	.30
7.—Four wheeled vehicle, horse and driver loaded . . . . .	.25	.50
8.—Four wheeled vehicle, two horses and driver . . . . .	.20	.40
9.—Four wheeled vehicle, two horses and driver, loaded . . . . .	.35	.70
10.—Four wheeled vehicle, four horses and two drivers . . . . .	.35	.70
11.—Four wheeled vehicle, four horses and two drivers, loaded . . . . .	.70	1.40
12.—Two wheeled vehicle, loaded with hemlock bark, horse and driver . . . . .	.15	.30
13.—Merchandise of all description, per 100 lbs., or fraction thereof . . . . .	.02	.04
14.—Automobiles and drivers . . . . .	.25	.50
15.—Deals, boards, sample timber of all kinds, per 100 feet, board measure05	.10

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16.—Nothing will be charged for the conveyance of travelling bags, portable valises, and other parcels, and things of same kind, when carried by passengers.

17.—It will not be taken for conveyance on the said boats lumber exceeding 25 feet in length and 12 inches in broadness, machinery, stone, etc., weighing above 2,000 lbs.

32. When a railway train arrives at a station near the ferry landing, or when such train is on the point of starting to a station, the purchaser shall, as much as possible, arrange the departure of the ferry-boats from the landing-place, or their arrival to such landing-place, in such a manner as to facilitate the change of conveyance for the passengers and mail matters.

33. On payment, or tender of payment, of the above tolls, the said purchaser shall convey all passengers, live stock, vehicles, and other articles, and load and unload the freight.

34. During the existence of the contract to be entered into in virtue of this by-law, every person is forbidden to ferry over between the said city of Quebec and the said town of Levis, any passengers, live stock, or freight, of any kind whatsoever; and the said purchaser shall alone have the right to ferry the same. But this provision shall not apply to railway companies using steamboats for the conveyance of their passengers or freight, in carrying on their business.

35. The city of Quebec shall not be responsible towards the purchaser for any damage arising through the fact of any person or company contravening the provision contained in the foregoing clause; and if any trouble or lawsuit should arise in connection therewith, the said purchaser shall bear the risks and costs of the same, without recourse against the said city.

36. Whosoever contravenes any provision of this by-law shall, for each offence, incur a penalty of not more than forty dollars, recoverable according to law.

BY-LAW N° 347

Of 18th june 1897

Establishing the Victoria park

Whereas by the statutes of the legislature of this province, 59 Viet., ch. 47, sect. 23, and 60 Victoria, ch. 59, section 11, the city of Quebec has been authorized to establish a park or public place in the north-western part of the city, or outside the limits of the city.

Whereas to establish the said park, the said city of Quebec has acquired from the Nuns of the General Hospital of Quebec the hereinafter described ground, situated on the left bank of the river St. Charles, the said ground in the form of a peninsula to be connected with the right bank of the said river St. Charles by means of two bridges, the construction of which was authorized by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada on the 5th september 1896, conformably to law.

Whereas the date fixed for the inauguration of the said park coincides with the date of the commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the accession of Our Most Gracious Sovereign, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to the throne of England.

Whereas pursuant to the unanimous wish of this council, a petition was presented to His Excellency the governor general, praying him to obtain from Her Majesty her consent that the new park should be called Victoria Park, in order to perpetuate the memory of the beneficent effects of her long reign, in the entire british empire, and particularly for this country, and also to keep the remembrance of the sojourn in our city of several members of the royal family, who have won the esteem of our citizens.

Whereas through the interposition of the Right Honourable J. Chamberlain, Her Secretary of State for the colonies, and of His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, governor general of Canada, Her Majesty the Queen has given her gracious assent to the said park being called Victoria park.

And this council being desirous of marking by a solemn and public festival the celebration of the diamond wedding of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

It is therefore ordained and enacted by the council of the city of Quebec, and the said council hereby ordains and enacts as follows, to wit:—

1. A park or place of promenade and recreation for the public is hereby established near the spot where Jacques-Cartier, the discoverer of the river St. Lawrence, wintered at Quebec in 1535, on the tract of land in the form of a peninsula surrounded by the river St. Charles, forming part of the lot of land designated under the number 1 of the official cadastre of the territory cadastrated under the name of the parish of Notre Dame des Anges, on the left bank of the said river St. Charles, and extending westward to the neck or isthmus of the said peninsula.

2. In order to perpetuate the memory of the sixtieth anniversary of the accession of our Most Gracious Sovereign, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to the throne of England, namely: the 22nd June 1897, the said park is hereby named and shall be known under the name of *Victoria Park*.

3. Two bridges shall be built over the said river St. Charles to connect the said park with the city, which bridges shall be constructed according to the plans approved by His Excellence the governor general of Canada.

4. An avenue of sixty feet in width shall be opened up on the lot of ground designated under the number 3 of the official cadastre of the said parish of Notre Dame des Anges, which avenue shall extend in a straight line from the junction of Bedard and St. Ambroise streets, to one of the said bridges above mentioned, and which avenue shall also be called "Parent Avenue."

BY-LAW N° 348

Of june 18th, 1897

Concerning the good order at Victoria park.

Whereas by the statutes of the legislature of this province, 59 Victoria, chapter 47, section 23, and 60 Victoria, chapter 59, section 11, the city of Quebec has been authorized to borrow the sums of money required to establish a park, which park is actually being constructed, and is now known under the name of "Victoria park", pursuant to a by-law of this council; and whereas it is desirable to make certain ulterior provisions concerning the said park.

It is therefore ordained and enacted by the city council of the city of Quebec, and the said council ordains and enacts as follows, to wit:

1. It is forbidden:—

To trot out horses or to allow horses to trot over the bridges leading to the said park.

To spoil, break, damage, or remove, in any way whatsoever, any part of the said bridges, of the fences, kiosks, or pavilions, green-houses, benches, seats, lamps, lamp posts, lighting apparatus, trees, shrubs, plantations whatsoever, lawns, flowers in the said park.

To walk upon the lawns in the said park.

To lie down upon the lawns or in the alleys, or on the benches, or on the said bridges.

To dirty, or soil, or muddle the waters in the said park.

To play ball, at cricket, football, or any other game or exercise, or games of chance, in the said park, or on the said bridges, or in Parent avenue.

To climb up the trees, the fences, or the arches, hand-rails, or railings, of the said bridges, or to stand upon the benches or seats.

To molest or hunt the birds in the said park.

To drive or lead horses or other animals harnessed to vehicles or unharnessed, elsewhere than upon the road set apart for that purpose, in the said park.

To run races with velocipedes, or other machines for locomotion that may impede or interfere with the circulation of pedestrians.

To offer or expose for sale merchandize or provisions in the said park, or on the said bridges.

To bring to the said park or to sell or give, or drink, in it, or on the said bridges, or in the said avenue, alcoholic or intoxicating liquors or beverages.

To put up in the said park or on any part of the said bridges, any sign-board, placard, flag, banner, advertisement or notice of any nature whatever, except such flags, signs or notices as the city or municipal authority shall deem it advisable to place or give there.

To fight, to be intoxicated, or to insult in any manner whatsoever persons in the said park or on the said bridges.

To be there masked or disguised.

To expose therein indecent objects, or to person, in an indecent manner.

To throw from the said park or the said bridges into the river St. Charles any object whatever.

To lanch or throw stones or any other projectiles.

To bring into it offensive weapons or fire-arms.

To make noise or tumult, to shout, to sing therein.

To cause the explosion of crackers, rockets, or any other kind of fire-works, in the said park or on the said bridges.

To deposit in the said park or on the said bridges any dead animal, carcass, of filth or thing emitting nasty smell.

To enter into or remain in the said park after ten o'clock at night, except on special occasions, when the keeper of the said park leaves it open to visitors after ten o'clock.

1a. No person riding, or driving one horse or horses put to a carriage, or on a bicycle, shall move about in the Victoria park after six o'clock in the evening.—*By-Law N° 361, of 4 august 1899, art. 4.*

2. There shall be at each of the said bridges a gate, which the keeper of the park shall open at seven o'clock in the morning and close at ten o'clock at night, unless permission to the country be granted by the competent municipal authority.

3. It shall be the duty of the keeper of the said park to prevent wandering animals, dogs, or others from entering the said park. He shall remove, or cause to disappear therefrom, every filthy or foul smelling thing.

4. The cost of the construction of the said park and of the said bridges shall be paid with money obtained by means of bonds authorized by the law as aforesaid.

5. Every contravention of any of the provisions of the present by-law shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding forty dollars, recoverable before the recorder's court of the said city, and in default of payment of the said fine and of the costs, by an imprisonment not exceeding two months.

BY-LAW N° 336

Of august 27th, 1895

Concerning Dufferin terrace

Whereas when he was governor general of Canada, Lord Dufferin, now the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, manifested great interest in the city of Quebec.

Whereas, it was through his efficacious intervention that the historical fortifications of Quebec were preserved and restored, and that the city is indebted to him for the plan of the whole of the embellishments to which his name has been attached (Dufferin Improvements), and of which a part has already been carried out in our city.

Whereas at the very moment of his departure from Canada, he presided, on the 18th october 1878, at the ceremony of the

laying of the first stone of the construction works of the terrace hereinafter designated.

Whereas on the 10th june 1879, the said terrace was inaugurated and declared open to the public by the Marquis de Lorne, accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, and whereas the Marquis de Lorne, then and there expressed his desire that the said terrace should be called "Dufferin terrace".

But whereas no by-law has until now been passed by this council to recognize in an authentic and legal manner the said terrace as a place of public resort under its real name.

Whereas this council is desirous of perpetuating in the city of Quebec the memory of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, pursuant to the wish of the Marquis de Lorne, his successor as governor general of the Dominion of Canada, and in accordance with the desire of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, and also of publicly attesting the gratitude of the citizens of Quebec.

It is therefore ordained and enacted by the said council of the city of Quebec, an the said council hereby ordains and enacts as fo lows, to wit:

1. The tract of ground hereinafter described, and which has been long since open to use as a public place, is hereby called and shall continue in the future to be called "Dufferin terrace".

2. The said Dufferin terrace comprise the lots of ground designated under the numbers 2630 2629, and part of 2528, of the official cadastre for the St. Louis ward of the city of Quebec, and is bounded in front to the east by the summit of the cliff, facing the river St. Lawrence, in rear by the foot of the glacis between St. Denis street and the King's bastion, by Des Carrières street, the ground owned by the Château Frontenac hotel company, and the Place d'Armes, and extends from St. Ann street on the north running south to the enceinte or fortification wall of the city at that point. Its length is fourteen hundred feet, and its width is irregular. Its superficies is about one hundred and eighty-nine thousand square feet,

and it is one hundred and eighty-two feet above the level of the middle height of the river St. Lawrence.

3. It is forbidden to drive any vehicle or animal over the paved or planked portion of the said terrace, as well as over the lawns, or on the walks between the shrubbery to the south of the Chateau Frontenac.

4. It is forbidden for any person whatever, on any part of the said terrace, to run races with velocipedes or other machines for locomotion that may impede or interfere with the circulation of pedestrians.

5. It is forbidden to play ball, at cricket, football, or any other game or exercise, on the said terrace.

6. It is forbidden to walk, stand, or lie down, upon lawns or to damage them.

7. It is forbidden to break, or damage in any way whatever, the fences, railings, steps, hand-rails, benches, seats, kiosks, or pavilions, around or upon the said terrace.

8. Every infraction of any of the foregoing provisions shall be punished by a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment, by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months.

BY-LAW N° 357.

Of february 10th, 1899

Concerning the Champlain monument

Whereas to honour and perpetuate in Canada the glorious memory of Samuel de Champlain, founder of the city of Quebec in the year 1608, twice governor-general of the New France, now the Canada, the admirers of that valiant and great captain and administrator, have decided to erect a commemorative monument of his works.

Whereas it was found opportune to erect said monument in this same city of Quebec, on Dufferin terrace, and that in fact the said monument has there been erected, and inaugurated on the 21st of september 1898.

Whereas by a resolution of the 18th october 1898, the general committee of the proprietors of said monument has decided to cede the right of property of the said monument to the municipal authority of this city, so that in future it shall have the keeping, the care and maintenance thereof.

Whereas by a letter addressed to His Worship the mayor of Quebec and to the aldermen of this city, on the 18th october 1898, the Honourable Alexandre Chauveau, chairman of said committee, has informed this council of the resolution of the said committee, and this council finds it opportune to assume the right of property of the said monument, as well as to take charge of its maintenance in the future.

It is in consequence ordained and enacted by the said council of the city of Quebec, and the said council doth hereby ordain and enact as follows, to wit:—

1. The monument erected in the month of september 1898, on Dufferin terrace, in this city, in honour of Samuel de Champlain, founder of Quebec, is hereby declared to have become the property of the city of Quebec, and shall be designated under the name of "Champlain monument".

2. Whoever, in any manner whatsoever, shall damage the said monument, or the inscriptions engraved thereon, or its accessories and dependencies, or shall commit thereon any act contrary to by-law No 330 of this council, concerning the Dufferin terrace, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of paying said fine and costs, to an imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding two months.

BY-LAW N° 432

Of september 10th, 1909

Concerning the Laval monument

Considering that to honour and perpetuate the glorious memory of François de Montmorency-Laval, first bishop in 1674, of the New France, now the Canada, it has been found proper to erect, in the city of Quebec, a commemorative monument of his deeds.

Considering that the said monument has been erected and inaugurated, on the 22nd of june 1908, in presence of His Excellency Lord Grey, governor general of Canada, and of the high dignitaries of the Church and high officers of the State.

Considering that by resolutions of the 15th and 22nd november 1908, the members of the general committee empowered to build and administer the said monument, and have decided to cede the right of proprietorship of the said monument to the municipal authority of this city, so that in the future it shall have the keeping, care and maintenance, of the said monument, and that copies of the said resolutions have been put in the possession of the council.

Considering that this council finds it opportune to assume the right of proprietorship and the keeping and maintenance of said monument, which is erected on a piece of land belonging to this city.

In consequence, it is ordained and enacted by the municipal council of the city of Quebec, and the said council doth ordain and enact as follows, to wit:—

1. The monument erected in june 1908, on the piece of land between Buade, Remparts, and Mountain Hill, in this city, in honour of François de Montmorency-Laval, first bishop of Quebec, is hereby declared to have become the property of the city of Quebec, and is designated under the name of Laval monument.

2. The enclosure wherein the said monument is erected is declared to be a public place, and subject as such to the by-laws concerning the good order and cleanliness in the city.

3. Whosoever, in any manner whatever damages the said monument or its accessories and dependencies, or the railings or walls which surround it, is liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of the said fine and of the costs, to an imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding two months.

BY-LAW N° 20

Of 24 November 1911

Concerning the Montcalm monument

Whereas on the 16th October 1911, a monument has been erected and inaugurated in the city of Quebec, to the memory of the Marquis de Montcalm, general commanding the army for the defence of Quebec, at the memorable battle of the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec, in September 1759.

Whereas the general committee in charge of the construction of the said monument has passed a resolution to hand over the said monument to the city of Quebec, so that in the future the city of Quebec shall have the keeping, the care and maintaining thereof, and that the city accepts the property of the said monument to that end.

It is in consequence ordained and enacted by the municipal council of the city of Quebec and the said council ordains and enacts as follows:

1. The monument erected on the 16th October 1911, on Grande Allee, in this city, to the memory of the general Marquis de Montcalm, is by the present by-law declared to become the property of the city of Quebec, and is designated under the name of "Montcalm monument".

2. Whosoever, in any manner whatsoever, damages said monument or its accessories and dependencies, is liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of the said fine and of the costs to an imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding two months.

BY-LAW N^o 6

Of 23 May 1913

Concerning the Drouin bridge

The bridge recently constructed on the river St. Charles, and connecting the northern extremity of Dorchester street, in St. Roch's ward, with the Charlesbourg road, in Limoilon ward, shall be known and designated under the name of "Drouin bridge".

This bridge shall, in future, form part of the system of municipal roads and highways and public places of the city of Quebec, and shall be subject to the rules and municipal by-laws, concerning streets and public places of the city.

BY-LAW No 395

Of 28 April 1905

To divide into voting subdivisions, for the election of the legislative assembly of the province of Quebec, the electoral districts or parts of electoral districts within the limits of the city of Quebec.

The several electoral districts for the election of members of the legislative assembly of the province of Quebec, comprised within the municipality of the city of Quebec, are by the present by-law, divided into voting subdivisions as follows, to wit:

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF QUEBEC CENTRE

ARTICLE I.

St. Louis ward

1. Voting subdivision number one comprises that part of D'Auteuil, Ste. Ursule, Ste. Angèle, and St. Stanislas streets, between St. John and St. John streets, Dauphine street, the south-east side of St. John and de la Fabrique streets, the hall, the south side of Buade street, and Du Fort and streets.

2. Voting subdivision number two comprises Couillard, Ann, Donnacona, du Parloir, Haldimand, Mont Carre, Carrières, St. Denis streets, Ste. Geneviève Avenue, la des Grisons and de Brebeuf streets.

3. Voting subdivision number three comprises St. Louis street, that part of St. Ursule and d'Auteuil streets from St. Ann street to their south-east extremity, and the citadel

ARTICLE II

Palace ward.

4. Voting subdivision number four comprises the north side of Buade street, Port Dauphin street, the north side of de la Fabrique street, the north-west side of St. John street, d'Auteuil, Elgin, Ste. Angèle, St. Stanislas, Carleton, McMahon, Arsenal streets, Artillery Park, and des Anges streets.

5. Voting subdivision number five comprises Palace, Charlevoix, Collins, Garneau, Christie, St. Flavien, Ferland, Hamel streets.

6. Voting subdivision number six comprises Couillard, Ste. Famille, Hébert, Laval, and Ramparts streets.

ARTICLE III

*Portion of Montcalm ward belonging to the electoral district of
Quebec centre*

7. Voting subdivision number seven comprises Montcalm market hall, the south-east side of St. John street, from Montcalm market hall to Jupiter street, Jupiter street, the part of Côte Ste. Geneviève from St. John street to St. Patrick street, d'Youville, St. Jochim, and O'Connell streets.

8. Voting subdivision number eight comprises that part of St. Estache street between St. John and Artillery streets, Stuart street, that part of St. Augustin street between St. John and Artillery streets, St. Simon, St. Patrick streets, and that part of d'Artigny street between St. Patrick and Artillery streets.

9. Voting subdivision number nine comprises the north-west side of Artillery street, that part of St. Michel, Lachvrotière, and Berthelot streets, between St. Patrick and Artillery streets, Drolet, Prévost, Burton streets, and that part of Scott street between St. John and Artillery streets, and Berthelot market hall.

10. Voting subdivision number ten comprises de Sababerry and Claire Fontaine streets, and the prolongation of Artillery street, St. Gabriel street, and the south east side of St. John street from Jupiter street to the south-west limit to the city, and Lee street.

ARTICLE IV

St. John's ward.

11. Voting subdivision number eleven comprises d'Youville street, Cliff View Place, Abraham Hill, and that part of d'Aiguillon, Richelieu, and St. Olivier streets, from the fortification walls to St. Augustin street.

12. Voting subdivision number twelve comprises St. Eustache, St. Augustin, Côte Ste. Geneviève, and the north-west side of St. John street, from the fortification walls to Ste. Mary street.

13. Voting subdivision number thirteen comprises Ste. Magdalen street, and that part of d'Aiguillon street between St. Augustin and Côte Ste. Geneviève streets, and that part of Richelieu street between St. Augustin and St. Mary streets.

14. Voting subdivision number fourteen comprises St. Mary, Ste. Claire, St. Réal, Robitaille streets, that part of Lavigneur street between Robitaille and Ste. Claire streets, and that part of Latourelle street between Côte Ste. Geneviève and Ste. Claire streets.

15. Voting Subdivision number fifteen comprises that part of St. Olivier street between St. Augustin and Déligny streets.

16. Voting subdivision number sixteen comprises that part of St. John street from St. Mary street to the south-west limit of the city, du Boulevard, Racine, Taschereau, Sutherland, Deligny, Marchand streets, and that part of Richelieu street from Sutherland street to the south-west limit of the city.

17. Voting subdivision number seventeen comprises that part of Lavigneur street from St. Claire street to the south-west limit of the city, and that part of Latourelle street between St. Claire and Sutherland streets.

18. Voting subdivision number eighteen comprises that part of Latourelle street from Sutherland street to the south-west limit of the city, and that part of St. Olivier street from Racine street to the south-west limit of the city.

19. Voting subdivision number nineteen comprises that part of St. Olivier street between Déligny and Racine streets, and that part of Richelieu street between St. Mary and Sutherland streets.

20. Voting subdivision number twenty comprises that part of d'Aiguillon street between Côte St. Geneviève street to its junction with St. John street to the south-west.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF QUEBEC WEST

ARTICLE I

St. Peter's ward.

1. Voting subdivision number one comprises the Louise Embankment, Place of Orleans, Market lane, Henderson, Ramsay, St. Nicolas, Ancien Chantier, Laeroix streets, and St. Valier street from St. Roch street to its junction with St. Paul street and Bath street.

2. Voting subdivision number two comprises St. Andrew street, Côte de la Canoterie, and St. Paul street from St. Roch street to Rioux street.

3. Voting subdivision number three comprises Sous-le-Cap street, that part of St. Paul street from its eastern extremity to Rioux street, Bell's lane, Prince of Wales, St. James, and Sault-au-Matelot streets.

4. Voting subdivision number four comprises St. Peter street, from its northern extremity to Mountain Hill.

5. Voting subdivision number five comprises Mountain Hill, Notre-Dame street, Notre-Dame square, Champlain stairs, the north side of Sous-le-Fort street, and Finlay Market Place.

6. Voting subdivision number six comprises St. Antoine street, Dalhousie street from its northern extremity to Sous-le-Fort street, du Porche street, and St. Peter street from its southern extremity to Mountain Hill.

ARTICLE II

Champlain ward.

7. Voting subdivision number seven comprises the south side of Sous-le-Fort street, Little Champlain street, Dalhousie street from Sous-le-Fort street to its southern extremity, the Champlain market, and the Champlain market place, and Champlain street from Sous-le-Fort street to the building of the marine department.

8. Voting subdivision number eight comprises that part of Champlain street from the building of the marine department to the Mariners' chapel.

9. Voting subdivision number nine comprises that part of Champlain street from the Mariner's chapel to its south-west extremity.

ARTICLE III

Portion of Montcalm ward belonging to the electoral district of Quebec west.

10. Voting subdivision number ten comprises Conroy, St. Julia streets, and that part of St. Eustache and St. Augustin streets between Artillery and Grande Allée streets.

11. Voting subdivision number eleven comprises the south-east side of Artillery street, that part of d'Artigny street between Artillery and Grande Allée streets, and that part of St. Michael street between Artillery and St. Amable streets.

12. Voting subdivision number twelve comprises St. Amable, Bon Pasteur, Plessis streets, and that part of Berthelot and Scott streets between Artillery and Grande Allée streets, and St. Cyrille street.

13. Voting subdivision number thirteen comprises the Grande Allée, Aberdeen street, that part of Claire Fontaine street between Prevost and Grande Allée streets, and that part of Lachevrotière street between Artillery and Grande Allée streets, and de Salaberry, Wolfe, de la Tour, and Avenue Laurier streets.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF QUEBEC EAST

ARTICLE I

Jacques Cartier ward.

1. Voting subdivision number one comprises St. Roch street between St. Joseph and St. Valier streets, and that part of St. Valier street from St. Roch street to Church street.
2. Voting subdivision number two comprises Arago, Belleau, Voltigeurs, Alexandre, Nelson, Alfred, and Colomb streets.
3. Voting subdivision number three comprises Turgeon and St. Valier streets from Church street to Boulevard Langelier.
4. Voting subdivision number four comprises St. Jerome street, the east side of Boulevard Langelier from St. Joseph street to Coteau Ste-Genevieve, Tourangeau, St. Helen streets, and that part of St. Anselme street between St. Joseph and St. Valier streets.
5. Voting subdivision number five comprises that part of Caron, Dorchester, and Crown streets, between St. Joseph and St. Valier streets, and Charest street.
6. Voting subdivision number six comprises Notre-Dame des Anges street, the south-east side of St. Joseph street between Crown street and Boulevard Langelier.
7. Voting subdivision number seven comprises Fleurie street, and that part of St. Dominick street between St. Joseph and St. Valier streets.

8. Voting subdivision number eight comprises des Prairies street, that part of du Pont and Grant streets between St. Joseph and St. Valier streets, and Octave street.

9. Voting subdivision number nine comprises the south-east side of St-Joseph street between Crown and St. Roch streets, and that part of Church and Laliberté streets between St. Joseph and St. Valier streets.

10. Voting subdivision number ten comprises Des Fossés street.

11. Voting subdivision number eleven comprises St. Margaret street.

ARTICLE II

St. Roch's ward.

12. Voting subdivision number twelve comprises Prince Edward, Langevin, Smith, and Devarenes streets.

13. Voting subdivision number thirteen comprises the north-east side of Boulevard Langelier between St. Joseph and Commissioners streets, St. Anselme and Caron streets from St. Joseph street to St. Charles river, and Commissioners street.

14. Voting subdivision number fourteen comprises the north side of St. Joseph street between Boulevard Langelier and the Jacques-Cartier market Place, Dorchester street from its northern extremity to St. Joseph street, Lalemant, Gosford, Leonard streets.

15. Voting subdivision number fifteen comprises St. Francis and King streets between Boulevard Langelier and Crown street.

16. Voting subdivision number sixteen comprises Crown street, Jacques-Cartier, and Richardson street, between Boulevard Langelier and Crown street.

17. Voting subdivision number seventeen comprises that part of Queen street between Church street and Boulevard Langelier, and that part of Church street from St-Joseph street to Prince Edward street.

18. Voting subdivision number eighteen comprises Queen street between Church and St. Roch streets, Parke, Daulac, Laberge, and Laliberté streets, from St. Joseph street to St. Charles river, and Letellier street.

19. Voting subdivision number nineteen comprises the north side of St. Joseph street from Crown street to St. Roch street, Bridge, St. Dominick, and St. Roch streets, from St. Joseph street to St. Charles river.

20. Voting subdivision number twenty comprises that part of Richardson street between Crown and Grant streets, Grant street from St. Joseph street to St. Charles river, and that part of St. Francis street between St. Roch and Grant streets.

21. Voting subdivision number twenty-one comprises King street between Crown street and St. Roch street, and the part of St. Francis street between Crown and Grant streets.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF ST-SAUVEUR

ARTICLE I

St. Valier ward.

1. Voting subdivision number one comprises the southwest side of Boulevard Langelier from its northern extremity to St. Valier street, Bedard and St. Ambroise streets, Parent avenue and St. Joseph street from Boulevard Langelier to St. Valier street, and Cheviere, Rigaudville and des Recollets streets.

2. Voting subdivision number two comprises St. Mathias, Talon, d'Iberville, de Jumonville, Falardeau, Tessier, de Villiers, Carillon streets, and Taschereau avenue

3. Voting subdivision number three comprises Rameau, Parent, Laviolette, St. Catherine streets, and the north side of St. Valier street from Boulevard Langelier to St. Ambroise street, and both sides of the same St. Valier street from St. Ambroise street to Carillon street, and d'Argenson street.

4. Voting subdivision number four comprises Guyart, de Courcelles, Marie de l'Incarnation streets, and St. Valier street, from Carillon street to the western limit of the city.

5. Voting subdivision number five comprises Chénier Duquesne, Durocher streets, St. Peter's market hall, St. Agnes street, Renaud Avenue, Allyn, Bayard, St. Germain, and Dollard streets.

6. Voting subdivision number six comprises the north-west side of Massue street, and that part of St. Luke street between St. Valier and Massue streets, and St. Bonaventure and St. Ignace streets.

7. Voting subdivision number seven comprises Aqueduct, St. Basile, Montmagny, St. Sauveur, Montcalm, Ste. Therese, and des Saints Anges streets.

ARTICLE II

St. Sauveur ward

8. Voting subdivision number eight comprises the west side of Boulevard Langelier from its southern extremity to St. Valier street, the south side of St. Valier street from Boulevard Langelier to Massue street, Demers, Signai, St. Felix, de Tracy, and Colbert streets.

9. Voting subdivision number nine comprises Arago, Vaudreuil, Joliette, St. Sauveur, Aqueduct, St. Luke, and Levis streets.

10. Voting subdivision number ten comprises the south-east side of Massue street, and Boisseau and St. Germain streets.

11. Voting subdivision number eleven comprises Napoleon, Sauvageau, and LaSalle streets.
12. Voting subdivision number twelve comprises Bagot and Victoria streets.
13. Voting subdivision number thirteen comprises Morin, Hermine, and Durocher streets.
14. Voting subdivision number fourteen comprises Bayard, Kirouac, and Chateauguay streets.
15. Voting subdivision number fifteen comprises Colomb and Franklin streets.

BY-LAW

To prevent accidents from dilapidated or ruinous walls, chimneys, and buildings.

Whenever there shall be within the limits of this city any old walls, chimneys, or buildings, in ruins, either through age, or after fire, which may menace public security, it shall be the duty of the city inspector of buildings to inspect the same and examine them, in company with a competent person, and to draft a report stating the facts; and to deliver a copy of his report with a notice summoning the proprietor of the said building to demolish, pull down, immediately, the said walls, chimneys, or buildings, or any portion thereof which may be a menace to the public security, and the said proprietor shall then be bound and compelled to demolish or pull them down immediately at his own cost or expense.—*By-law N° 24a, of 17th october 1913, art. 18.*

BY-LAW N° 346,

Of may, 28th 1897.

Concerning the supply of water to Boswell's brewery.

Considering that by the statute of the legislature of this province, 60 Victoria, chapter 98, the owner of the brewery generally known under the name of Boswell's brewery, situated in St. Valier street, in St. Peter's ward, of the city of Quebec, has been granted permission to lay and maintain a water pipe not exceeding four inches in diameter, in the following streets: Grant, Prince Edward, crossing through St. Roch and St. Paul streets, and Valliere street, in the city of Quebec, to the said brewery.

Considering that the said permission has been granted by the said law, subject to various conditions, and among others on condition that the works necessary for the laying of the said pipe would be executed only with the consent of this council, said consent to be signified by the passing of a by-law to that effect.

Considering that it is expedient to signify the said consent in the manner prescribed by law;

It is in consequence ordained and enacted by the said council of the city of Quebec, and the said council doth hereby ordain and enact as follows, to wit:

1 The city of Quebec consents that the owner of the said Boswell's brewery shall lay a water pipe in Grant street, from the northern extremity of the said street to Prince Edward street, and in Prince Edward street following the south side of the track of the Canadian Pacific Railway, crossing St. Roch street, and then St. Paul street opposite Valliere street, and in the said Valliere street to the said brewery.

2. In the said streets, the trenching for the laying of the said water pipe shall be executed on a line to be traced by the city engineer or by the manager of the water works of the city, and under their superintendence and their control.

3. The consent thus given by the city shall not extend to the laying of the said pipe under the Canadian Pacific Railway track.

4. When excavations for laying, or replacing, or maintaining, said pipe, shall have been executed in the said streets, and afterwards filled in, the said streets shall be put by the owner of the said pipe in as good condition as they were before the execution of the said works, to the satisfaction of the said city engineer who shall be the only judge of whether the road is as good as it should be.

5. When the work shall have been executed in the said streets as aforesaid, if the said streets are not relaid in as good condition as above mentioned, or if the said city engineer finds that the proprietor of the said pipe does not proceed with reasonable diligence to the work of repairing the said streets, he, the said city engineer, may have them executed, or supply additional hands or the necessary materials, the whole at the expense of the owner of the said pipe.

6. The preceding provisions shall not be considered as diminishing or affecting in any manner whatsoever the obligations imposed by the law above quoted to the proprietor of the said pipe and of the said brewery.

7. If the owner of the said brewery decides later on to cease using the water carried by the said pipe, he shall remove the said pipe and relay the streets properly according to above conditions.

8. The present by-law shall not come into force before a contract shall have been passed before a notary between the city and the owner of the said brewery, by which contract the provisions of the present by-law shall be assented to, together with such other conditions which may be made as to the employ of tax-payers in the execution of the said works.

BY-LAW

Of may 30th, 1856

Relating to cellars under the streets.

N. B. — This by-law does not appear to have been enforced.

Any proprietor of any house facing or bounded by any street or public place of this city, shall be entitled to make, or to cause to be made, in that portion of the street or public place joining his said real property, a cellar, under the following conditions:—

1. The cellar shall be constructed in Brick or stone, and arched.

2. The opening shall be closed by means of an iron trap, disposed and fixed in such a way as to offer no danger to passers by, the proprietor being liable to all damages resulting therefrom.

3. The cellar shall not in any case exceed twenty feet in length above the front of the house, and the width of the foot-path in breadth.

4. The permission to construct such cellar shall expire at the end of thirty years, and shall not prevent at any time the corporation of the city of Quebec to make in the street where the said cellar shall be, any excavation or other work for the public interest, and that without any indemnity.

5. The proprietor of any house opposite of under the foot-path of which shall be such cellar, shall pay yearly for the rent of the space occupied by the said cellar, the sum of ten shillings currency.

6. No house proprietor shall have the right to construct the said cellar without having previously obtained permission from the road committee to do so, and having obliged himself in writing to fulfil said conditions.

BY-LAW N° 436

Of december 3rd, 1909

Annexation of the town of Limoilon to the city of Quebec.

1. After the approval of the present by-law by the municipal electors of the town of Limoilon, in the manner prescribed by law, the territory now comprised within the limits of the said town of Limoilon shall be annexed to the city of Quebec, and shall form part thereof as the ward known as "Limoilon ward".

2. Limoilon ward shall be represented in the municipal council of the city of Quebec by two aldermen, one for seat N° 1 and one for seat N° 2. The said aldermen to be elected in the manner provided by law, by the municipal electors of the territory so annexed, possessing the qualifications required by the charter of this city to vote at the election of such aldermen respectively.— *As amended by effect of the law t George V, ch. 59 (of 1911), art. 27 and 28.*

N. B.—Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, have been omitted, as having no longer actuality, or as being unnecessary.

7. During the five years from the first of may 1910 to the 30th of april 1915, the buildings now existing in the town of Limoilon, and those that will be built in the said new ward to the 30th of april 1912, shall not be assessed at a higher rate than that now in force at Limoilon as regards assessment on immovable, and the tax for water from the water-works, and their value, as presently entered in the valuation roll, shall remain the same for the said purposes.

8. During the ten years from the first of may 1910, to the 30th of april 1920, vacant lots that are cultivated shall continue to be assessed at the same rate as at present, but only so long as they remain vacant and are cultivated.

9. From the 30th of april 1912, lots on which new buildings or structures are erected in the said Limoilon ward, shall

be liable to assessment like those in other wards of the city.

10. The corporation of the city of Quebec shall introduce water from the water-works, and make sewers for drainage, as well as gullies and hydrants, in the streets of the new ward where such improvements do not exist, provided that the estimated annual revenue from the water rate in the said streets shall be equal to at least five per cent of the cost of introducing the said water.

13. From the first of may 1910 to the 30th of april 1915, the city of Quebec shall spend yearly a sum of thirty thousand dollars for works of a permanent nature in said Limoilou ward, including the cost of the introduction of water and drainage, and furthermore, another sum of ten thousand dollars, every year, for the establishment and maintenance of a system for the protection against fires.

The revenues collectable, each year, from assessments, taxes, licenses, or otherwise, will be employed annually towards the expenses of administration of all kinds for the benefit of said ward, which expenses must be limited to said revenue.

The interest on the actual debt of said corporation of the town of Limoilou will also be paid out of said revenues, as well as the interest of any sum which said city may be authorized to borrow for said permanent works.

14. The exemption from municipal taxes formerly granted by the council of the town of Limoilou, or by its predecessor, to Lucien Borne established in the said town of Limoilou, shall be in their favour, on the conditions on which such exemption was granted.

BY-LAW N^o 449

Of october 10th, 1913

Concerning the annexation of the town of Montcalm to the city of Quebec.

1. After the approval of the present by-law by the majority of the municipal electors of the town of Montcalm who are proprietors, and who shall have recorded their vote on this by-law in the manner prescribed by law, and especially in accordance with section 71 of the act 51-52 Victoria, chapter 78, it is enacted that the territory now comprised in the limits of the town of Montcalm shall, through the operation of the law, and in virtue of the present by-law, be annexed to the city of Quebec, and shall form part thereof of all intents and purposes. The said town of Montcalm shall then be one of the wards of the city of Quebec, and shall be known and designated as "Belvedere ward".

The said annexation shall be effected on the following conditions, to wit:

2. The said ward shall be represented in the council of the city of Quebec by two aldermen, in conformity to the statute 1, George V, 2nd session, chapter 59, section 27, sub section 3a.

3. The first election of the two aldermen after the annexation shall take place under section 72 of the act 51-52 Victoria, chapter 78, and shall be effected in the manner prescribed by law, by the municipal electors of the territory so annexed who possess the qualifications required by the charter of the said city for voting at the elections of such aldermen respectively, according to a list previously prepared by the secretary-treasurer of the annexed municipality, who shall transmit the same to the city clerk, after having subdivided the polling districts in accordance with article 5378 of the Revised Statutes.

4. When the said aldermen shall have been so elected and shall be legally entitled to sit in the city council, the secre-

tary-treasurer of the town of Montcalm shall hand over to the treasurer of the city all the minute books, registers, assessment or valuation rolls, archives, papers and all documents whatsoever belonging to the corporation of the town of Montcalm, as well as all sums of money which may then be in his possession in his said capacity of secretary-treasurer, and from and after such delivery, all sums of money due and to become due to the former corporation of the town of Montcalm shall be payable to the city treasurer only.

5. After the election of the said aldermen, the assets and liabilities of the town of Montcalm shall be consolidated with the assets and liabilities of the city of Quebec, and that city shall be vested with the rights and the liable for be obligations legally contracted by the town of Montcalm.

6. From the date of the annexation to the 30th of april 1914, no other taxes shall be levied upon the inhabitants of the new ward than those imposed by the council of the town of Montcalm for the fiscal year 1913-14.

7. During the seven years following the first may 1914, the immovables of the new Belvedere ward on which one or more buildings are erected, shall not be valued either as to their real value, or yearly or leasing value, for an amount higher than that at which they are now entered on the valuation roll of the town of Montcalm. Lots of land on which one or more buildings will be erected within three years from now, shall, during the remainder of the said years, be entered on the valuation roll at their real value.

8. During the ten years following the first of may 1914, the lands not divided into building lots and used solely for farming purposes, shall continue to be valued at the same rate as that for which they appear on the valuation roll of the town of Montcalm, notwithstanding any improvements thereon, either as regards farming purposes or in connection with the houses or other buildings actually on them, or those which may replace them, for the same purposes during the said ten years.

9. The buildings and lands which are to have the privilege of a certain valuation for a certain number of years on the condition set forth in articles 7 and 8 hereinabove, shall, during the said years, be assessed at the rate of one half of one per cent, for assessment on immovables and one half of one per cent for water rate on water and drainage based upon the value mentioned in the valuation roll. The last mentioned tax on buildings surrounded by large tracts of land shall be imposed according to the mode actually practised in the city of Quebec. And as regards the lands upon which the water from the water-works and the drainage are not yet introduced, the water rate shall be one eighth of one per cent, upon their real value.

10. The water-works now existing in the town of Montcalm, though becoming the property of the city of Quebec, shall remain as separate as they are now, shall be fed from the present sources, and shall be maintained in good and effective condition, and, except in case of fire, shall be used solely for the service of the ward so annexed, and that so long as the city engineer will judge it convenient in the interest of the efficiency of the general service of the said ward.

11. During the five years following the annexation, the city of Quebec shall spend an amount of at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars on works of a permanent nature, required in the said ward, at the rate of at least one hundred thousand dollars for the first year, seventy-five thousand dollars for the second year, forty thousand dollars for the third year, twenty thousand dollars for the fourth year, and fifteen thousand dollars for the fifth year.

12. The corporation of the city of Quebec shall introduce and maintain the water of the water-works and shall construct and maintain sewers for the drainage, as well as cesspools, and put hydrants in the streets and avenues of the new ward, when it shall deem the same expedient.

13. Within the limits of the new ward, the St. Foye road, the St. Louis road, the Belvedere street, and the Levis avenue in Montcalm park, shall be paved or macadamized, during

the year 1914, as needs may be, provided the water-works and drainage systems shall have been introduced therein in a permanent manner.

14. The other streets shall be opened, paved or macadamized, as need may be.

15. All the streets and avenues of the new ward shall be as well lighted as those of the other wards of the city.

16. During the first year following the annexation, a fire alarm system shall be organized like the system of the city of Quebec, and at least as perfect.

17. During the year following the annexation, the city of Quebec shall improve the fire and police services of the new ward.

18. The city of Quebec shall ask the provincial government to not grant any license for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of the new ward.

19. Proprietors or occupants of farming lands shall, during the ten years following the annexation, pay no taxes or licenses whatever for the live stock or movable effects used for farming such lands, except for water rates.

20. Proprietors or occupants of farming lands shall have the right to pile up and keep manure at a distance of at least one hundred feet from the public roads and all dwelling-house, subject however to the general law of the board of hygiene of the province.

21. Carters, coachmen, bakers, milkmen, or other persons residing in the town of Montcalm who may have obtained licenses from the city of Quebec previous to the annexation, for exercising their business, trades, or occupations, in the said city, for the current fiscal year, may obtain from the city the repayment of the amounts they have paid over and above that paid for such licenses by persons residing in the city of Quebec.

22. The city of Quebec shall regulate the construction of buildings in the new ward in such manner as to respect,

in their general provisions, the actual by-laws of the town of Montcalm in that respect, and shall not allow the construction and operation of factories, forges, shops, stores, or any business or industrial establishment whatever, along the St. Louis and St. Foye roads, west of Maple avenue, nor on Belvedere street, nor on Avenue des Braves, nor on the Levis avenue in Montcalm park.

23. The city of Quebec shall favour and regulate the planting of trees, and generally maintain and add to the peculiar character of a ward for dwelling houses which the inhabitants of the said ward desire to preserve.

BY-LAW N° 419

Of 29th November 1907.

To annex to the city of Quebec, the municipality of the village of St. Malo.

1. The municipality of the village of St. Malo shall form one of the wards of the city of Quebec, the limits of which shall be the limits of the municipality as they presently exist, and shall be known under the name of "St. Malo ward".

2. St. Malo ward shall be represented in the city council by an alderman who shall be elected in the manner prescribed by the city charter, by the municipal electors of the territory thus annexed, possessing the qualifications required by the city charter for seat N° 2.—*As amended by the effect of the law 1 George V, ch. 59, art. 27 and 28 (1911).*

When the increase of the number of tax-payers in St. Malo ward shall justify a change, the representation of the said ward in the city council shall be raised to the same figure as that of the other wards, and the said change shall be decided upon by a by-law of the council to that effect.

N. B.—Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, have been omitted, as having no longer actuality, or as being unnecessary.

7. From the first of may 1908, the tax-payers of the new ward shall pay the water rates and the school tax at the same rate as that imposed for all other wards.

The payment of all other taxes and assessments shall be governed by the following article:—

8. For the period of ten years, beginning the 1st of may 1908 and finishing the 30th of april 1918 the buildings actually existing in St. Malo, and all others which may be erected from this date to the 30th of april 1913, shall not be assessed at a rate higher than that existing at present in St. Malo

The lands presently vacant shall be subject only to the rate of taxes at present in force in St. Malo, until the 30th april 1913. After that date, they will continue under the said rate as long as they remain vacant, and that, until the 30th of april 1918.

All new buildings erected after the first of may 1913 shall be subject to the same taxes as may be in force throughout the city.

9. From the 1st of may 1918, all immovable properties in St. Malo shall be subject to the ordinary taxes and assessments of the city of Quebec.

Enumeration of the several special and personal taxes, and of the several licenses, established as well by the law as by the by-laws, besides the assessment on land, the water tax, the business tax, and the taxes on hotel, restaurant, and tavern keepers, and the retailers of spirituous liquors.

Personal Taxes

	§	cts.
Alignment process-verbal for.....		1 50
Auctioneers.....		50.00

Banks.....	1,000.00
“ agencies or branches.....	200.00
Beer bottlers.....	30.00
Billiards.....	50.00
“ over one, each.....	20.00
Bottlers of beer and porter.....	30.00
“ of soda-water.....	25.00
Brewers.....	500.00
Brokers.....	60.00
“ custom house.....	10.00
Building societies.....	300.00
Capitation.....	2.00
Collectors.....	60.00
Commission merchants.....	60.00
Crédit foncier societies.....	300.00
Custom house brokers.....	10.00
Distillers.....	500.00
Dyers.....	25.00
Electric light companies.....	1,200.00
Express.....	150.00
Forwarders.....	10.00
Gas companies.....	1,200.00
Horses for drive.....	6.00
“ for physicians.....	2.50
“ for work, over the first.....	2.50
	\$ ets.
Insurance against accidents to persons.....	50.00
“ “ fire.....	500.00
“ “ “ for risks on property outside of the city only.....	100.00
“ of guarantee, and for plate-glass.....	75.00
“ marine.....	50.00
“ on the life of animals or against accidents to animals.....	50.00
Loan societies.....	300.00
Mercantile agency.....	100.00
Mississippi-board.....	10.00

Money changers	60.00
“ lenders	60.00
Ninepins	10.00
Pawnbrokers	200.00
Personnal tax—by the law	2.00
Physicians—horses of	2.50
Pigeon-holes	10.00
Poles for telegraph, telephone, electric light	25
Saving banks	1,000.00
“ “ agencies or branches	200.00
Soda-water—bottlers of	25.00
Telegraph companies	1,000.00
Telephone companies	1,500.00
Water-closet	2.00
Water for horses, cows or oxen	1.00

For taxes on fire insurance companies, to pay the salary of the fire commissioner, see article 10 of by-law concerning the finances, pages 33 and 34 hereabove.

Licenses.

	\$	cts.
Agents of insurance companies not resident	200	00
Alignment—permit for	1	00
Bakers—not resident	20	00
Bakers resident	10	00
Bill-posters	25	00
Butchers—not resident	20	00
Butchers—resident	10	00
Canvassers for insurance companies—not resident	200	00
Circus, one day	100	00
Circus, each additional day	20	00
Commercial travellers	200	00
Contractors—not resident	100	00
Dogs	1	50
Hearses	15	00

Hucksters —not resident	20.00
“ resident	10.00
Insurance canvassers—not resident	200.00
Launderers	50.00
Livery-stable keepers	10.00
“ “ “ more, for each horse	5.00
“ “ “ “ for each vehicle	5.00
Merchant not resident—having business in city	120.00
“ renting shop for part of year	60.00
Milkmen	5.00
Omnibus —1 horse—proprietor—not resident	30.00
“ —1 horse —proprietor—resident	15.00
“ —2 horses—proprietor—not resident	30.00
“ —2 horses—proprietor—resident	25.00
Peddlers not resident	500.00
Peddlers—resident	400.00
Permit to empty privy	1.00
Physicians—vehicles of	8.00
Private stalls	20.00 and 30.00
Privy-permit to empty	1.00
Restaurant keepers—for meals only	20.00
Stage coaches —1 horse, for not resident	30.00
“ “ —1 horse, for resident	15.00
“ “ —2 horses, for not resident	30.00
“ “ —for resident	25.00
Theatres	300.00
Tow-boats—owners of	20.00
Traders renting shop for part of year	60.00

Carters' vehicles for the conveyance of goods.

Two-wheeled, 1 horse, proprietor not resident	12.00
“ “ “ “ resident	6.00
Four-wheeled, “ proprietor not resident	18.00
“ “ “ “ resident	9.00
“ “ 2 horses, “ not resident	30.00
“ “ “ “ resident	15.00

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Coachman carriages, for the conveyance of persons

Two-wheeled, proprietor not resident	16.00
“ “ “ “ resident	8.00
Four-wheeled, 1 horse, proprietor not resident	22.00
“ “ “ “ “ resident	11.00
Four-wheeled, 2 horses, proprietor not resident	30.00
“ “ “ “ “ resident	18.00
Hackney-coaches, two-wheeled	3.00
“ “ four-wheeled	4.00
Vehicles of physicians	8.00
Vehicles not comprised in the above classes	8.00

*Vehicles of merchants, manufacturers, contractors, traders
whatever, for the conveyance of their goods.*

Two-wheeled	6.00
Four-wheeled, 2 horses or more	15.00

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