

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1994

The In
copy a
may be
of the
signific
checke

C
C

C
C

C
C

C
L

C
C

C
E

C
P

B
R

T
al

L
di

B
w

be

II

lo
m
pa

A
C

This item
Ce docu

10X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

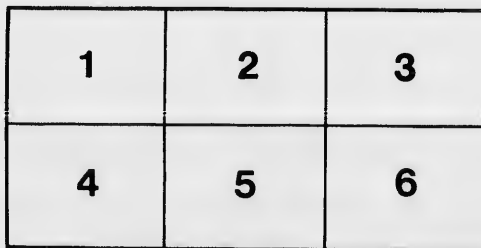
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

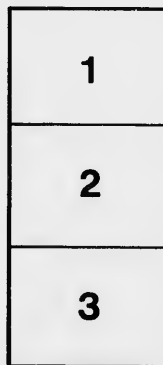
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

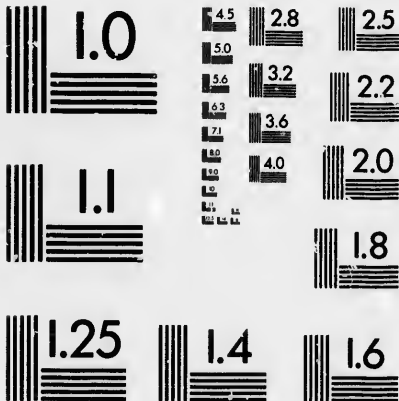
Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)




APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

MUN
E THE P

MUNICIPAL CODE
OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

228

 **BIBLIOTHÈQUE**
UNIVERSITÉ DE QUÉBEC

PROV

(AS

THE QUEBEC L
THE QUEBEC
WITH
LA

PRINTED A

THE MUNICIPAL CODE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

(AS AMENDED UP TO 1st SEPTEMBER 1890)

WITH

THE QUEBEC LICENSES ACT, WITH AMENDMENTS; THE FIRST PART OF
THE QUEBEC ELECTION ACT, WITH AMENDMENTS; TOGETHER
WITH REPORTED DECISIONS RELATING THERETO, THE
LAW ON MASTERS AND SERVANTS, THE LAW
CONCERNING JURORS AND JURIES, A RURAL
CALENDAR AND AN ANALYTICAL
INDEX, ETC., ETC.

MONTREAL :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY EUSÈBE SENÉCAL & FILS

1890

T

EXTENT OF
TATIVE

ORG

TITLE FIR
Preliminary

CHAPTER I.
" II.

Section I.
§ I.

§ II.

§ III.

§ IV.

§ V.

Section II.
I.

II.

III.

IV.

V.

CHAPTER III.

Section I.

Registered according to the Act of Parliament of Canada, in
the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, by
EUSÈBE SENÉCAL & FILS, in the office of the minister
of Agriculture.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PRELIMINARY TITLE.

EXTENT OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE; DECLARATORY AND INTERPRETATIVE PROVISIONS.....	1
--	---

BOOK FIRST.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

	PAGES
TITLE FIRST.—ERECTOR OF MUNICIPALITIES.....	
Preliminary provision.....	12
CHAPTER I.—ERECTOR OF COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.....	12
“ II.—ERECTOR OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES.....	13
Section I.—Rural municipalities.....	13
§ I.—Of municipalities of a parish or of part of a parish.....	14
§ II.—Of municipalities of a township or of part of a township.....	16
§ III.—Of united township municipalities.....	17
§ IV.—Annexation of a territory to a rural municipality.....	17
§ V.—Separation of a territory annexed or united to another.....	18
Section II.—Of town and village municipalities.....	20
§ I.—Of existing town and village municipalities...	20
§ II.—Erection of new village municipalities.....	20
§ III.—Erection of new town municipalities.....	24
§ IV.—Annexation of a territory to a town or village municipality.....	24
§ V.—Annexation of a town or village municipality to an adjoining local municipality.....	25
CHAPTER III.—EFFECT OF THE CHANGE OF THE LIMITS OF A MUNICIPALITY UPON THE OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS OF RATE PAYERS.....	
Section I.—Settlement and division of Joint debts.....	26

of Canada, in
ninety, by
the minister

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section II.—Division of Common property 20
 " III.—Miscellaneous provisions..... 29

TITLE SECOND.—PROVISIONS COMMON TO ALL MUNICIPAL COR-
 PORATIONS..... 31

CHAPTER I.—OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL..... 31

Section I.—General provisions..... 31
 " II.—Of the members of the council..... 35
 " III.—Provisions specially applicable to the head of
 the council..... 37
 " IV.—Of the sessions of the council..... 38

CHAPTER II.—OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.. 42

Section I.—Of the secretary-treasurer 42
 " i.—Of the security furnished by the sec.-treasurer. 43
 " ii.—General duties of the secretary-treasurer. 46

Section II.—Of the auditors..... 51
 " III.—Of appointments by the lieutenant-governor.. 52
 " IV.—Miscellaneous provisions..... 53

CHAPTER III.—OF PERSONS BOUND TO ACCEPT MUNICIPAL OF-
 FICES AND OF THOSE INCAPABLE OF OR EXEMPT
 FROM DISCHARGING THEM..... 56

Section I.—Of persons bound to accept municipal offices. 56
 " II.—Of persons disqualified for municipal offices. 56
 " III.—Of persons exempt from municipal offices... 58

CHAPTER IV.—OF MUNICIPAL NOTICES..... 59

Section I.—General provisions..... 59
 " II.—Of special notices..... 61
 " III.—Of public notices..... 62

CHAPTER V.—OF THE LANGUAGES TO BE USED IN THE COUNCIL
 AND IN MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS..... 65

TITLE THIRD.—PARTICULAR RULES APPLICABLE TO COUNTY
 CORPORATIONS..... 66

CHAPTER I.—OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL..... 66

General provisions..... 66
 Section I.—Of the warden..... 67
 " II.—Of the sessions of county councils..... 68

CHAPTER II.—OF COUNTY DELEGATES..... 69

Section I.—General provisions..... 69
 " II.—Of the board of delegates..... 70

TITLE

CHAPTER

Section

CHAPTER

CHAPTER

Section

"

"

CHAPTER

CHAPTER

CHAPTER

Section

"

CHAPTER V

CHAPTER V

Section

"

"

"

Section

Section

Section

Section

Section

Section

Preliminary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	TITLE FOURTH.—RULES COMMON TO EVERY LOCAL MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.....	72
	CHAPTER I.—OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL.....	72
	Section I.—General provisions.....	72
	" II.—Of persons disqualified from acting as councillors.....	74
	" III.—Of sessions of the council.....	75
	CHAPTER II.—OF MUNICIPAL ELECTORS.....	76
	CHAPTER III.—ELECTIONS OF LOCAL COUNCILLORS.....	77
	Section I.—Time of holding general elections; notice required therefor.....	77
	" II.—Of the officer presiding at the elections.....	78
	" III.—Meeting of municipal electors.....	80
	CHAPTER IV.—APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL COUNCILLORS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.....	87
	CHAPTER V.—APPOINTMENT OF MAYOR.....	88
	CHAPTER VI.—VACANCIES IN THE LOCAL COUNCIL.....	89
	Section I.—Vacancies in the office of councillor.....	89
	" II.—Vacancies in the office of mayor.....	91
	CHAPTER VII.—CONTESTED APPOINTMENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL.....	92
	CHAPTER VIII.—OF THE OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL.....	98
	General provisions.....	98
	Section I.—Provisions specially applicable to the secretary-treasurer of the local council.....	99
	" II.—Of Valuators.....	101
	" III.—Of road inspectors.....	101
	" IV.—Of rural inspectors.....	110
	i.—Public nuisances.....	113
	ii.—Clearances.....	113
	iii.—Boundary ditches.....	114
	iv.—Boundary fences.....	116
	Section V.—Of pound keepers.....	117

BOOK SECOND.

POWERS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Preliminary provisions.....		122
-----------------------------	--	-----

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE FIRST.—MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS..... 122

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS..... 122

CHAPTER II.—BY-LAWS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF ALL MUNICIPAL COUNCILS..... 124

Section I.—Government of the council and of its officers.. 125

“ II.—Public works of the municipality..... 126

“ III.—Aid in the construction, improvement and maintenance of public works and undertakings, not belonging to the corporation... 129

“ IV.—Aid to colonisation, agriculture, horticulture arts and sciences..... 129

“ V.—Acquisition of property and public works..... 130

“ VI.—Direct taxation..... 131

“ VII.—Loans and issue of debentures..... 132

“ VIII.—Administration of corporation funds..... 134

“ IX.—Miscellaneous provisions..... 135

CHAPTER III.—BY-LAWS SPECIALLY WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COUNCILS..... 137

Section I.—Chief-place..... 137

“ II.—Circuit court and registry office of the county. 137

“ III.—Roads and Bridges..... 140

“ IV.—Fire in the woods..... 141

“ V.—Indemnity to members of the council..... 142

CHAPTER IV.—BY-LAWS SPECIALLY WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF LOCAL COUNCILS..... 142

Section I.—Public highways..... 142

“ I.—Roads and Bridges..... 142

“ II.—Public places..... 148

“ III.—Sidewalks and sewers..... 148

“ IV.—Miscellaneous provisions..... 149

Section II.—Ferries..... 149

“ III.—Plan and division of the municipality..... 150

“ IV.—Abuses prejudicial to agriculture..... 151

“ V.—Sale of intoxicating liquors..... 152

“ I.—Prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. 152

“ II.—Limitation of the number of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors..... 154

“ III.—Miscellaneous provisions..... 154

Section VI.—Storage of gunpowder, and other explosive substances..... 155

“ VII.—Sale of bread and wood..... 155

Section
 “
 “
 “
 “
 CHAPTER
 Section
 “
 “
 “
 CHAPTER
 Section
 “
 CHAPTER V
 TITLE SEC
 CHAPTER
 CHAPTER
 CHAPTER
 CHAPTER
 CHAPTER
 TITLE THIR
 CHAPTER
 CHAPTER
 Section
 “

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VII

	Section VIII.—Trade licenses.....	156
	“ IX.—Personal taxes.....	158
	“ X.—Indemnities and relief.....	158
	“ XI.—Public nuisances.....	159
	“ XII.—Decency and good morals.....	160
	“ XIII.—Public health	161
	“ XIV.—Miscellaneous provisions.....	162
CHAPTER	V.—BY-LAWS SPECIALLY WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF TOWNS OR VILLAGE COUNCILS.....	163
	Section I.—Division of the municipality into wards.....	163
	“ II.—Masters and servants.....	165
	“ III.—Public markets.....	165
	“ IV.—Water and lights.....	167
	“ V.—Public nuisances.....	171
	“ VI.—Miscellaneous provisions.....	173
CHAPTER	VI.—FORMALITIES TO BE OBSERVED BEFORE MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS ARE CARRIED INTO EFFECT OR INTO FORCE.....	176
	Section I.—Approval by municipal electors.....	176
	“ II.—Approval of the lieutenant-governor.....	179
	“ III.—Promulgation of municipal by-laws.....	180
CHAPTER	VII.—ANNULMENT OF MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS.....	181
TITLE SECOND.—VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.. .. . 186		
CHAPTER	I.—WHAT PROPERTY IS TAXABLE.....	186
CHAPTER	II.—MAKING OF THE VALUATION ROLL.....	190
CHAPTER	III.—EXAMINATION OF THE VALUATION ROLL.....	195
CHAPTER	IV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.....	198
TITLE THIRD.—OF MUNICIPAL ROADS..... 204		
CHAPTER	I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS	204
CHAPTER	II.—MODE OF DRAWING UP A PROCÈS-VERBAL AND THE ACTS OF APPORTIONMENT WHICH RELATES THERETO.....	225
	Section I.—Of the procès-verbal.....	225
	“ II.—Of the act of apportionment.....	232

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section III.—General provisions..... 234

CHAPTER III.—OF PERSONS LIABLE FOR WORK ON ROADS IN THE ABSENCE OF A PROCÈS-VERBAL OR BY-LAW.. 235

Section. I.—General provisions..... 235

“ II.—Of front roads..... 235

“ III.—Of by-roads 236

CHAPTER IV.—OF WINTER ROADS..... 237

Section I.—General provisions..... 237

“ II.—Of winter roads which replace municipal summer roads..... 240

“ III.—Of winter roads on rivers..... 240

TITLE FOURTH.—OF MUNICIPAL BRIDGES..... 243

TITLE FIFTH.—OF FERRIES..... 245

TITLE SIXTH.—OF MUNICIPAL WATER-COURSES..... 246

TITLE SEVENTH.—OF OTHER PUBLIC WORKS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS..... 255

TITLE EIGHTH.—EXPROPRIATION FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES... 257

TITLE NINTH.—APPEALS TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL..... 263

TITLE TENTH.—MUNICIPAL TAXES AND DEBTS..... 267

CHAPTER I.—MUNICIPAL TAXES..... 267

Section I.—General provisions..... 267

“ II.—Collection of taxes in local municipalities..... 274

CHAPTER II.—MUNICIPAL DEBTS..... 280

Section I.—General provisions..... 280

“ II.—Special provisions respecting municipal debentures 283

TITLE ELEVENTH.—SALE OF LANDS LIABLE FOR MUNICIPAL TAXES IN DEFAULT OF PAYMENT..... 287

CHAPTER I.—SALE AND ADJUDICATION OF LANDS..... 287

CHAPTER II.—REDEMPTION OF LANDS ADJUDGED..... 294

TITLE

TITLE

CHAPTE

CHAPTE

TITLE

E

F

APPEN

FO

Interpret

General p

By whom

Licenses

Special m

Other pro

Restauran

Steamboar

Liquor sh

Licenses o

General r

Auctioneer

Pawnbrok

Pedlars' li

Ferry licen

Billiard ta

Licenses fo

Circuses...

Duti's pay

Tariff of du

On licenses

Licenses fo

Auctioneers

Pawnbroke

Pedlars' lice

TABLE OF CONTENTS

IX

BOOK THIRD.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

TITLE FIRST.—EXECUTION OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS..... 297

TITLE SECOND.—RECOVERY OF PENALTIES IMPOSED IN VIRTUE
OF THIS CODE..... 301

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS..... 301

CHAPTER II.—OF PROSECUTIONS BEFORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. 304

TITLE THIRD.—APPEALS TO THE CIRCUIT COURT..... 305

EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS..... 311

FINAL PROVISIONS..... 315

APPENDIX..... 317

FORMS..... 317 to 329

QUEBEC LICENSE ACT.

Interpretatory and Explanatory clause and definitions ..	329
General prohibitions.....	332
By whom licenses are issued and their duration.....	332
Licenses for inns.—General mode of obtaining them.....	333
Special mode for the Cities of Hull and Three Rivers.....	337
Other provisions applicable to all licenses.....	338
Restaurant licenses.....	340
Steamboat bar and temperance hotel licenses.....	340
Liquor shop licenses.....	340
Licenses of Railway buffets and of taverns at the gold mines.	341
General restriction ..	341
Auctioneers' licenses.—Mode of obtaining them.....	343
Pawnbrokers' licenses.....	343
Pedlars' licenses —For what objects they are obtained.....	344
Ferry licenses —By whom they must be procured.....	344
Billiard table licenses.—Mode of obtaining them.....	344
Licenses for powder magazines.....	345
Circuses.....	345
Duties payable on each license.....	346
Tariff of duties payable for licenses under the present law....	346
On licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.....	346
Licenses for temperance hotels.....	348
Auctioneers' licenses.....	348
Pawnbrokers' licenses.....	348
Pedlars' licenses.....	348

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Ferry licenses 349

Billiard table licenses " 349

Provision as to determination of rate of rent " " 349

Powder magazine licenses " " 349

Circus or menagerie licenses " " 350

Powers of the Lieutenant-Governor as to the reduction of the duties on licenses, and other provisions 351

Duties of the collector of provincial revenue as regards the issuing of licenses 352

Penalties for infractions of this law by illicite sale of intoxicating liquors and certain fraudulent practices 353

Obligations imposed upon licenses herein above mentioned, penalties for contraventions 356

Other penal provisions 358

Obligations imposed upon Pawnbrokers, and penalties for contraventions by them committed 363

Regulations relative to ferries 370

Fines and penalties relative to the keeping of billiard tables.. " " 371

Fines and penalties relative to powder magazines and to the sale of powder 371

Fines and penalties relative to circuses and menageries..... 373

Searches in connection with the contraventions of the provisions of the present law, and the particular duties of the license inspectors relative to the same 374

How and before what tribunals prosecutions shall be brought for such contraventions. General provisions..... 375

In whose name prosecutions are instituted and the procedure thereon..... 376

Judgments 379

Provision as regards costs..... " 381

Provisions relative to the execution of judgments " 381

Recourse by *certiorari*..... 382

How duties and fines shall be applied..... 383

Additional enactments regarding prosecutions..... 385

Additional duties and privileges of collectors of provincial revenue 386

Final provisions..... " 386

Form of certificate for obtaining a license to keep an inn, tavern or restaurant..... 387

Form of affidavit to be made by a person desirous of obtaining a license to keep a house of public entertainment. 388

When the certificate is confirmed under the provisions of the articles 14 and 33 " 389

Form of attestation mentioned in article 25..... 389

Form of declaration..... " 390

Form of summons " 390

Certificate of service of summons..... 391

Form of conviction " 391

Form
Warra
Warra
Convic
Warra
Convic
Master

Condit
Person
List of
Exam
Appeal
gistra
Miscella
Division
School t
Jurors a

ANALY
RURAL
CAUSES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Form of warrant of distress 392
 Warrant of commitment in default of distress..... 393
 Warrant of commitment in the first instance..... 394
 Conviction ordering imprisonment..... 396
 Warrant of seizure and sale..... 397
 Conviction ordering seizure..... 399
 Masters & servants..... 400

QUEBEC ELECTION ACT.

Conditions requisite to be an elector..... 405
 Persons who can neither be elector nor voters..... 407
 List of parliamentary electors..... 407
 Examination and putting into force of the list..... 410
 Appeal to a judge of the superior court or to the district magistrate..... 412
 Miscellaneous provisions..... 413
 Division of the municipality into voting subdivisions..... 414
 School taxes and valuation..... 418
 Jurors and juries..... 419

ANALYTICAL INDEX OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE..... 435
 RURAL CALENDAR..... XIII
 CAUSES CITED..... XXIX



R

BEING AN E
TIONS, FU
OR G

MUNICIP

on the second
January. Ar

The office

Art. 277, exce

The requir

Art. 283.

One year :

chose two com
three the follo

The Presid

local council ;
tary-Treasurer

election. Art.

Within the
tion, the office

cillors elected,
And within

to the Secreta
303.

If a poll has
delay of eight
local council.

OATH.—Bef
elected must ma

RURAL CALENDAR

BEING AN ENUMERATION OF THE SEVERAL ACTS, OPERATIONS, FUNCTIONS AND DATAS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OR GOVERNMENT OF A MUNICIPALITY UNDER THE MUNICIPAL CODE.

JANUARY.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Take place every year, on the second Monday at 10 hrs. a. m. in the month of January. *Art. 292.*

The office of municipal councillor lasts three years, *Art. 277*, except in the cases of articles 116 and 279.

The required qualification is four hundred dollars. *Art. 283.*

One year after the first election, the electors shall chose two councillors during two consecutive years, and three the following year. *Art. 279.*

The President of the election is appointed by the local council; if no President is appointed, the Secretary-Treasurer is *ex officio* the presiding officer of the election. *Art. 296.*

Within the three days next after the close of the election, the officer presiding must give to each of the councillors elected, special notice of his election. *Art. 302.*

And within eight days, same notice to the Warden or to the Secretary-Treasurer of the county council. *Art. 303.*

If a poll has been held, he delivers up within the said delay of eight days, the poll books at the office of the local council. *Art. 304.*

OATH.—Before entering into duty, the councillors elected must make oath. *Art 108.*

MAYOR.—At the first session after the election, the councillors appoint a Mayor. *Art. 330.*

The Mayor must be able to read and write. *Art. 335.*

So soon as the appointment of Mayor has been made, the Secretary-Treasurer must give a special notice of the fact to the Warden of the county. *Art. 331.*

The meeting for the election must be held at the place where the local council holds its sessions, and at the hour of ten in the forenoon. *Art. 307.*

The Mayor must make oath of office. *Art. 333.*

The local council holds its sessions, on the first Monday in every month, except in the case of *art. 611*, which permits to the council to limit the number of general sessions to not less than four in the year. *Art. 287.*

Four members form a quorum of the council. *Art. 289.*

The notice for a special session or for an adjournment, must be given to the members of the council, at least two days before the day fixed. *Art. 290.*

MUNICIPAL REPORTS.—Every year during the month of January, the Secretary-Treasurer, must forward to the provincial Secretary, the report mentioned in *art. 168.*

SALE OF LANDS.—In each year, before the eighth day of the month of January, the Secretary-Treasurer of the county council must prepare a list of all the lands subject to sale for municipal taxes, from the statements transmitted to him by the Secretaries of the local councils. *Arts. 998, 999.*

Said list is accompanied by a public notice setting forth that such lands are to be sold at public auction on the first Wednesday of the month of March next, and published in the Quebec *Official Gazette*, and in one or more news papers during the month of January. *Arts. 998-999.*

SECRETARY TREASURER.—Appointed by the council within thirty days after the entry into office. *Art. 142.*

The Se
pleasur

He mu

He ma

who has
make oat

The Se

the month

of his rec

of the mo

The Sec

yearly, be

each year

return req

county cou

PROVI

trar. must

each year,

patent hav

the Registr

municipalit

issued. Ar

EXAMIN

are bound to

of the corpo

VALUAT

venture the

months of Fe

MILITIA

luators, to d

February an

section 12, c

the captains

and non com

The Secretary-Treasurer remains in office during the pleasure of the council. *Art. 143.*

He must make oath and give security. *Art. 144.*

He may appoint an Assistant-Secretary Treasurer, who has the same powers as himself; the assistant must make oath. *Art. 145.*

The Secretary-Treasurer is bound to render, during the month of January in each year, a detailed account of his receipt and expenditure up to the thirty first day of the month of December preceding. *Art. 166.*

The Secretary-Treasurer of the local council is bound yearly, between the first and thirty first days of January each year to transmit to the provincial Secretary the return required by *art. 168*; and the Secretary of the county council, the statement required by *art. 168*.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR.—The provincial registrar, must transmit during the month of January in each year, a list of the public lands for which letters patent have been issued during the preceding year, to the Registrars and Secretaries-Treasurers of the county municipalities in which such letters patent have been issued. *Art. 715.*

FEBRUARY.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.—The auditors are bound to make an examination of all the accounts of the corporation in the month of February. *Art. 176.*

VALUATION.—In the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure the valuation roll must be drawn up in the months of February and March. *Art. 716.*

MILITIA ROLLS.—The duty imposed upon the valuers, to draft the militia roll, between the first of February and the first May in each year, according to section 12, cap. 2, 27 Vict., is at present fulfilled by the captains with the aid of the officers commissioned and non commissioned, of companies. *R. S. C., p. 648.*

MARCH.

COUNTY COUNCIL.—Is composed of all the Mayors in office of all the local municipalities in the county. *Art. 246.*

QUORUM OF THE COUNCIL—The sessions take place on the second Wednesday of each of the months of March June, September and December. *Art. 256.*

WARDEN.—During the month of March, the Mayors appoint a Warden chosen amongst themselves, who presides over the county council. *Art. 248.*

The notice of special sessions and of adjournments to be given at least ten days before. *Art. 260.*

COUNTY DELEGATES.—The county delegates are appointed during the month of March and are three in number. *Art. 261.*

The warden is *ex officio* one of the county delegates, except in the case mentioned in *articles 263 and 261. Art. 262.*

Every local council must appoint, in the month of March in every second year:

- 1o Three valuator.
- 2o A road inspector for every division in the municipality.
- 3o A rural inspector for every division.
- 4o As many pound keepers as it deems necessary *Art. 365.*

VALUATORS.—The qualification for valuator is four hundred dollars. *Art. 374.*

He makes oath. *Art. 366.*

The council must also appoint one or two auditors in the month of March. *Art. 173.*

They make oath and they must know how to read and write. *Arts. 174, 175.*

SALES OF LANDS.—On the first Wednesday of the month of March in each year, the Secretary Treasurer

of the co
of taxes
Such s
free of au

ELEC
to the fif
of every r
alphabeti
valuation
electoral p
estate own
R. S. Q. A

A duplic
the secret
ted therein

He shall
The mun
date of sai
ons thereto

The Cou
public noti
such exam
revising of
archives of
ted to the r

BY-ROA
given, each
inspector an
for the perio
the 30th of
for the per
and the thir
FENCES.
be re erected

APPORTI
May the Sec

of the county council, sells the lands upon which arrears of taxes remain due, *Art. 938.*

Such sale to be held at ten o'clock in the forenoon, free of auction fee, *R. S. Q. Art. 6206.*

ELECTORAL LIST.—In each year, from the first to the fifteenth day of March, the Secretary Treasurer of every municipality is bound to make in duplicate the alphabetical list of all persons, who according to the valuation roll then in force in the municipality, for electoral purposes, appear as electors on account of real estate owned or occupied by them in the municipality; *R. S. Q. Arts 177, 178*

A duplicate of said list shall be kept in the office of the secretary for the information of all parties interested therein, *Id. 185*

He shall at once give notice of said deposit, *Id. 186*

The municipal Council may within thirty days from date of said notice examine the list and make corrections thereto. *Id. 192*

The Council before examining the list will cause a public notice to be given of the hour and day when such examination will commence: *Id. 195.* After the revising of the list a duplicate of it is deposited into the archives of the council, the other duplicate is transmitted to the registry office. *Id. 203*

APRIL.

BY-ROADS.—The works of keeping by-roads are given, each year to the lowest tenderer, by the road inspector after public notice in the month of October for the period included between the 1st November and the 30th of April inclusively and in the month of April for the period included between the first day of May and the thirty first day of October inclusively. *Art. 828.*

FENCES.—Fences levelled along winter roads may be re erected before the 1st day of April.

MAY.

APPORTIONMENT.—Before the fifteenth day of May the Secretary-Treasurer of the County Council is

bound to make an apportionment of the taxes to be levied upon the local municipalities of the County. *Art. 940.*

LICENSES.—Tavern licenses expire on the first day of May every year. *R. S. Q., 834.* A license granted for a water course is good only for five years. *Art. 552.*

Local Councils only have the right to refuse or grant licenses for the sale of liquors. *Art. 561.* The by-law to that effect becomes obligatory on the 1st day of May following its adoption.

Now this power is partly given to a tribunal appointed by an act of the federal parliament in the year 1883.

Section 7 of chapter 2. 34 Vict., says that the revenue inspector cannot grant a license to keep a public house unless the applicant for such, produces a certificate signed by a certain number of electors and confirmed by the municipal Council. *R. S. Q., Art., 835, 839.*

For a store license a certificate signed by 25 electors is sufficient. *R. S. Q., Art. 826.*

REPORT.—During the month of May every railway company must transmit to the office of the Council a return showing the actual value of their real estate in the municipality. *Art. 720.*

JUNE.

ROADS INSPECTOR.—Every year, between the first and fifteenth day of June, go over and inspect the works in his division, make a report in writing, to the Council, of the works performed and of those remaining to be performed. *art. 404.*

Noxious weeds on municipal roads must be cut down and destroyed between the twentieth day of June and the 10th of July in each year. *art. 778.*

VALUATION.—In the months of June and July in every three years the assessors must draw up a valuation roll of the property in the municipality. *art. 716.*

MUNI
in good o
of June
art. 875.

The ru
teenth da
thereafter
the water
The pr
the month
office in c
quired by

VALUA
the months
up a valuat
716.

There is
Bonaventur
up in the m
The loca
July, in an
made, revis
local purpos
The valu
office of the
deposit can
expired.

So soon a
Treasurer m
The local
the above m
valuation rol
Before the
of the roll, it
day at which
The Secret
forward to th

MUNICIPAL WATER COURSES.—Must be kept in good order for the whole period between the first day of June and thirty first day of October following. *art. 875.*

The rural inspector must between the first and fifteenth days of the month of June in each year and thereafter until the month of November following visit the water courses under his superintendence, *art. 876.*

The provincial Secretary must compile annually, in the month of June, from the returns transmitted to his office in conformity with *art. 168*, the statement required by *art. 979.*

JULY.

VALUATION ROLL.—Every third year, during the months of June and July, the valutors must draw up a valuation of the property in the municipality. *art. 716.*

There is an exception for the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, in which the valuation roll must be drawn up in the months of February and March. Same *art.*

The local councils shall in the months of June or July, in any year in which a new valuation roll is not made, revise and amend the valuation roll in force for local purposes only. *art. 746a.*

The valutors must deposit the valuation roll in the office of the Council within the prescribed delay.—Such deposit cannot be made after the prescribed delay has expired.

So soon after such deposit is made, the Secretary-Treasurer must give public notice thereof, *art. 732.*

The local council must within thirty days next after the above mentioned notice, *art. 734*, is given, revise the valuation roll.

Before the local Council proceeds to the examination of the roll, it must make known by public notice, the day at which he will begin the same. *Art. 736.*

The Secretary-Treasurer and the Mayor are bound to forward to the office of the County Council and to the

provincial Secretary within ten days after the expiration of the thirty days mentioned in article 734, a certified copy of the valuation roll as it then stands. *Art. 739.*

The County Council must during the month of September following examine all the valuation rolls made in the municipalities of the county, transmitted to his office and establish a proportion between said rolls *Art. 740.*

Every valuation roll comes into force after the thirty days fixed for its examination and remains in force until the next roll. *Art. 742.*

In making the valuation roll, valuers must also act in view of the voters' list.

AUGUST.

BUILDING FUND.—Every local municipality pays to the Collector of Inland Revenue, on the first judicial day in the month of July in each year, its yearly contribution to the building and Jury fund.

JURY LIST.—By *R. S. Q., arts. 2622* and following, the Secretary-Treasurer is bound, during the month following the adoption of the valuation roll, to draw up and deliver free of charge to the sheriff an extract of the valuation roll, containing the names of all persons who may act as grand and petit juries.

By *Art. 2623* he is also bound, during the month following the examination of the roll, to cause to be delivered to the sheriff a supplementary list containing the names of persons who since the transmitting of the last extract or the previous supplementary list have died, or ceased to be qualified to act as juries.

By *art. 2630*, the municipal Council must examine and approve said extract previous to its delivery by the Secretary to the sheriff.

This disposition affects only the municipalities situated within thirty miles from the seat of the district Court. *R. S. Q. art. 2618.*

GRA
of at l
must ov
dollars,
annual
Counties
person r
dollars o
of the p
the seat
real esta
or a ten
of one h

PETIT
in a tow
inhabitan
upon the
perty of
but not
pant or
value of
three hur
2. Ever
any muni
ture, and
total valu
than one
annual va
one hund.
3. In a
person, do
whereof a
place of h
resides, w
prietor of
least one
thousand
able prop
dollars, bu

GRAND JURIES.—In towns or cities of a population of at least 20,000 souls, a person, to be a grand jury must own real estate to the value of over three hundred dollars, or be a tenant of immoveable property of an annual value of more than three hundred dollars. In the Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, to be a grand jury, a person must be a proprietor to the value of one thousand dollars or a tenant for 1000 dollars. In the other parts of the province and within a radius of thirty miles from the seat of the Court, a person must be proprietor of real estate to the value of more than two thousand dollars or a tenant of immoveable property of an annual value of one hundred and fifty dollars. *R. S. Q., art. 2619.*

PETIT JURORS.—1. Every male person, domiciled in a town or city, containing at least twenty thousand inhabitants, or in the *banlieue* thereof, who is entered upon the valuation roll as proprietor of immoveable property of a total value of at least twelve hundred dollars, but not more than three thousand dollars, or as occupant or tenant of immoveable property of an annual value of at least one hundred dollars but not more than three hundred dollars ;

2. Every male person, domiciled within the limits of any municipality, in the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, and entered on the valuation roll as proprietor of a total value of at least four hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, or occupant or tenant for an annual value of at least forty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars ;

3. In all other parts of the Province, every male person, domiciled within the limits of any municipality, whereof any part is situated within thirty miles of the place of holding the court in the district in which he resides, who is entered upon the valuation roll as proprietor of immoveable property of a total value of at least one thousand dollars, but not more than two thousand dollars, or as occupant or tenant of immoveable property of an annual value of at least eighty dollars, but not more than one hundred and fifty dollars

SEPTEMBER.

The County Council must, during the month of September, in the year wherein the new valuation rolls are made, examine all the valuation rolls made in the local municipalities of the County, which have been forwarded to his office, and fix a proportion between all those rolls. *Art. 740.*

Said rolls serve only for county purposes.

The local council shall in the months of September and October in any year in which a new valuation roll is not made, revise and amend the valuation roll in force, for local purposes only, in the judicial districts of Gaspé, Rimouski, Kamouraska, Montmagny, Chicoutimi and Saguenay. *art. 746u.*

OCTOBER.

Between the first and the fifteenth of October the road inspectors must each in his respective division go over and inspect the public roads and works completed and in completion and make a report of his inspection, in writing to the council. *art. 404.*

It is the duty of the Secretary Treasurer of every local council, to make a general collection roll each year during the month of October. *art. 954.*

Work of repairs on by-roads, are publicly given out to the lowest tenderer during the month of October for the period included between the 1st day of November and the thirty first day of April next inclusively, and in the month of April for the period included between the first day of May and the thirty first day of October inclusively.

The council may by resolution order that such work shall be given out for the whole year. *art. 828.*

NOVEMBER.

ARREARS OF TAXES.—The Secretary Treasurer must prepare in the course of the month of November in each year, a statement showing the names of all per-

sons ind
municip
Such s
approved
No per
cipal wat
the thirt

The S
that effec
day of De
the Count
due to the

CLEAR
his neigh
neighbour
day of the
He who
effect befo

Along t
down to w
day of Dec

WINTER
December

COUNCIL
paragraphs
in the mon
uary in wh

Any oath
may be gi
Treasurer
tive territor
The oath
ding to art.

sons indebted towards the corporation or its officers for municipal or school taxes. *art. 371.*

Such statement must be submitted to the council and approved of by it. *art. 372.*

No person is bound to perform work upon any municipal water course between the first day of November and the thirty first day of the next month of May. *art. 877.*

DECEMBER.

The Secretary Treasurer, if he receives an order to that effect from the council, must before the twentieth day of December in each year transmit to the office of the County Council a statement of the arrears of taxes due to the corporation. *art. 373.*

CLEARANCES. He who requires a clearance from his neighbour, must prove that he has served unto said neighbour a special notice to that effect before the first day of the month of December. *art. 417.*

He who requires a new fence must give notice to that effect before the first day of December. *art. 426.*

Along the public roads all fences must be kept levelled down to within 24 inches of the ground from the first day of December to the first day of April next. *art. 836.*

WINTER ROADS are laid out before the first of December in each year by the road inspectors. *art. 832.*

COUNCILLORS. The councillors mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 279 must be selected by lot in the month of December preceding the month of January in which they must be replaced. *art. 280.*

OATH.

Any oath required by the provisions of this code may be given before any Warden, Mayor, Secretary Treasurer or Justice of the peace within their respective territorial jurisdiction. *art. 6.*

The oath may also be given before a councillor according to *art. 98.*

FINES.

Imposed upon the following persons for their refusal to accept the office they have been appointed to.

- I.—WARDEN ; the sum of forty dollars. *art.* 254.
 II.—MAYOR ; the sum of forty dollars. *art.* 334.
 III.—COUNCILLORS ; the sum of twenty dollars. *art.* 117.
 IV.—ROADS INSPECTOR ; the sum of one to twelve dollars. *art.* 381.
 V.—RURAL INSPECTOR ; the sum of one to twelve dollars. *art.* 381, *see art.* 407.

OTHER FINES

- VI.—Person neglecting to give the required notice for the election of councillors, the sum of five to twenty dollars. *art.* 295.
 VII.—Person who votes illegally at an election, the sum of twenty dollars. *art.* 316.
 VIII.—President of election refusing to cast his vote in case of equal division of votes, the sum of fifty to twenty dollars. *art.* 321.
 IX.—Whoever causes any obstruction or nuisance on any road, sidewalk or bridge, the sum of two to ten dollars. *art.* 391.
 X.—Whoever deposits filth, dead animal, etc., upon the land of another person, or into a water course, the sum of two to ten dollars. *art.* 416.
 XI.—Whoever refuses to obey the orders of the rural inspector relative to works ordered, the sum of two dollars per acre. *art.* 418.
 XII.—Whoever refuses to comply with the orders of the rural inspector, to clean his ditches, the sum of one dollar per acre. *art.* 423.
 XIII.—Whoever obstructs a boundary ditch, one dollar per day. *art.* 424.
 XIV.—Pound-keepers refusing to provide animals

under t
 per day
 XV.—
 of the i
art. 430
 XVI.
 impoun
 a penalt
 animal
 XVII
 imposed
 to twent
 XVII
 posted r
 XIX.—
 ten dolla
 XX.—
 refusing
 posited,
 XXI.—
 twenty d
 XXII.
 absence o
art. 152.
 XXIII
 giving r
 payers, t
 XXIV.
 vincial au
 of fifty to
 XXV.—
 municipal
 XXVI.
 the exerc
 dollars. *an*
 XXVII
 blic notice
 XXVII
 course, a s
 XXIX.—
 by valuat

under their charge with the necessary food, one dollar per day. *art.* 429.

XV.—Pound keepers for refusing to notify the owner of the impounded animal, the sum of two to ten dollars. *art.* 430.

XVI.—Whoever takes and conveys away any animal impounded without permission from the pound keeper, a penalty equal to the sum claimed on account of such animal and in addition a fine of two dollars. *art.* 439.

XVII.—Justice of the peace refusing to do any duty imposed upon him by the Municipal Code, a sum of two to twenty dollars. *art.* 9.

XVIII.—Any person wilfully tearing or defacing posted notices, a sum from one to eight dollars. *art.* 11.

XIX.—Any person summoned, a sum from four to ten dollars.

XX.—President or Secretary or municipal officer refusing to receive or give a receipt of a document deposited, a sum of twenty dollars *art.* 103

XXI.—Secretary refusing to give security, a sum of twenty dollars. *art.* 151.

XXII.—Secretary refusing to notify of the death or absence of his securities, a sum of one hundred dollars. *art.* 152.

XXIII.—Secretary lending corporation monies or giving receipts without receiving money from rate payers, the sum of twenty dollars. *art.* 161.

XXIV.—Secretary refusing to transmit to the provincial auditor the statement required by *art.* 168, a sum of fifty to two hundred dollars. *art.* 169.

XXV.—Any person refusing to obey the orders of a municipal officer, a sum of one to five dollars. *art.* 195.

XXVI.—Any person molesting a municipal officer in the exercise of his functions, a sum of two to ten dollars. *art.* 195.

XXVII.—Any person omitting the reading of a public notice, a sum of two to ten dollars. *art.* 234.

XXVIII.—Any person obstructing a municipal water course, a sum of one dollar per day. *art.* 879.

XXIX.—Any person refusing to answer questions made by valuers, a sum of five to eight dollars. *art.* 745.

XXX.—Any person refusing to close the roads as mentioned in *art. 748*, a sum of twenty dollars per day. *art. 749.*

XXXI.—Any person cutting a tree planted for ornament on a municipal road, a sum of two to five dollars *art. 792.*

XXXII.—A corporation refusing to keep its road in good order, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars. *art. 793.*

XXXIII.—Person displacing balizes in a road, a sum not exceeding eight dollars. *art. 834.*

XXXIV.—Any person driving a vehicle faster than a walk on any bridge, a sum of twenty dollars. *Art. 859.*

XXXV.—Every Secretary refusing to comply with articles 990 and 991, a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars. *Art. 995.*

XXXVI.—Any County Corporation refusing to keep a safe or fireproof vault, a sum of two hundred dollars. *Art. 515.*

XXXVII.—Any person selling liquor without a licence, a sum of fifty dollars. *Art. 566.*

XXXVIII.—Any person omitting the reading of a by-law, a sum of ten to twenty dollars. *Art. 693.*

XXXIX.—Any person refusing to close roads according to *art. 750*; a sum of twenty dollars per day. *Art. 750.*

XL.—Any person notified to perform works upon roads and refusing to do so, a sum of from one to four dollars per day. *Art. 791.*

XLI.—Any railroad company refusing to comply with article 22, the sum of twenty dollars per day. *Art. 22.*

Owners of animals found straying, for the first offence:

For each Stallion under one year	\$6.00
“ “ Bull, boar or ram.....	2 00
“ “ Gelding, colt, filly, mare, ox, cow....	0.25
“ “ Calf, heifer or hog ringed.....	0.25
“ “ Hog not ringed or goat	1.00
“ “ Sheep.....	0.10
“ “ Goose, duck, turkey or other poultry.	0.05

Art. 440.

XLII.—
twenty do
works the

All action
Treasurer,
ed in five
The right
is prescribed
All arrears
articles 40
Art. 950.
Every s
must be be
The own
years to re
The right
by-law of
within thi
the by-law.
Same del
tion roll or
The right
District Cir
10. Of an
Peace;
20. Of an
otherwise th
prescribed b
The action
County Cour

XLII.—Railroad companies are liable to a fine of twenty dollars for refusing or neglecting to perform the works they are bound to perform. *Art. 22.*

PRESCRIPTIONS.

All actions, claims or demands against the Secretary-Treasurer, resulting from his administration are prescribed in five years. *Art. 170.*

The right of demanding the annulment of any by-law is prescribed by thirty days. *Art. 708.*

All arrears of municipal taxes except in the case of articles 402 and 495 are prescribed by three years. *Art. 950.*

Every suit for the purpose of recovering penalties must be begun within six months. *Art. 1045.*

The owner of a land sold for taxes has a delay of two years to reclaim the same. *Art. 1008.*

The right of appeal to the County Council upon a by-law of any Local Council can only be exercised within thirty days which follow the promulgation of the by-law. *Art. 925.*

Same delay for an appeal upon valuation roll, collection roll or a *procès-verbal*.

The right of appeal to the County Circuit Court or District Circuit Court:

10. Of any judgment rendered by a Justice of the Peace;

20. Of any decision of the County Council sitting otherwise than in appeal or by a board of delegates, is prescribed by thirty days. *Art. 1064.*

The action to annul the sale of a land made by the County Council, is prescribed by two years. *Art. 1015.*



LAW SUITS,

Penalties imposed by the Municipal Code or by municipal by-laws are recoverable before the Circuit Court, or the Magistrates Court, in their respective jurisdictions. *Art. 1042.*

The payment of municipal taxes may be claimed by an action in the name of the Corporation, before any Justice of the Peace, the Magistrates Court or the Circuit Court. *Art. 951.*

RIGHT OF APPEAL.

An appeal lies to the Circuit Court of the County or of the District:

10. From any judgment rendered by Justices of the Peace.

20. From every decision given by a County Council respecting any *procès-verbal* or any apportionment.

30. From any decision given by a Local Council respecting the valuation roll. *Art. 1061.*

The right of appeal also exists from every decision given by a board of delegates. *Art. 1062.*



Acer & DeMont
Allan v. La Co
Alexander v.
Archambault v.
do v.
do v.
Armstrong v. L
Atkin v. La Cit
Auclair v. Poiri

Bachand v. La C
Bain v. La Cité
Barrette v. Les C
Baldwin v. La C
Ball v. La Corp.
Banque Molson v.
Bartley v. Boon .
Barbeau v. La Co
Bell v. La Cité de
Béliveau v. Levas
Beaucage v. La C
Bernier v. La Cité
Béliveau v. La Ci
Belanger v.
Beaulieu v. La Co
Bériard v. Bourdo
Beauchemin v. Hu

TABLE OF CASES CITED.

A

	PAGES.
Acer & DeMontigny.....	138
Allan v. La Corp. de Richmond.....	231
Alexander v. do.....	203
Archambault v. La Corp. de la ville des Laurentides.....	2
do v. La Cité de Montréal.....	220
do v. La Corp. de l'Assomption.....	183
Armstrong v. La Société de Construction.....	289
Atkin v. La Cité de Montréal.....	288
Auclair v. Poirier.....	76, 92, 95-97, 198

B

Bachand v. La Corp. de St-Théodore d'Acton.....	2
Bain v. La Cité de Montréal.....	275
Barrette v. Les Commissaire d'Ecole de St-Colomban.....	101
Baldwin v. La Corp. du Canton de Brownston.....	143
Ball v. La Corp. du comté de Stanstead.....	209
Banque Molson v. La Cité de Montréal.....	34
Barthey v. Boon.....	293-316
Barbeau v. La Corp. de LaPrairie.....	247
Bell v. La Cité de Québec.....	251
Béliveau v. Levasseur.....	251
Beaucage v. La Corp. de Deschambault.....	220, 222
Bernier v. La Cité de Québec.....	220
Béliveau v. La Cité de Montréal.....	218
Belanger v. do.....	219
Beaulieu v. La Corp. de Ste-Melanie.....	203
Bériard v. Bourdon.....	105
Beauchemin v. Hus.....	98

PAGES.		PAGES.
83	Cité de Québec vs Hall.....	258
82	Cité de Québec & Olivier.....	139
182	Cité de Montréal & Drummond.....	176
222	do & Doolan.....	175
250	Corporation de Chanibly & Lamoureux.....	271
272, 277, 288	do de St-André & La Corporation du comté d'Argenteuil.....	270
94	do du comté Yamaska & Durocher.....	231, 266
203	do do Hochelaga & Corp. St-Antoine.....	267
136	do do Missisquoi & Corp. de St-George de Clarenceville.....	270
207	do do Dorchester & Collet.....	258, 259
227	Corporation du Comté de Champlain & Levasseur.....	229
248	do de Nelson & Lemieux.....	257
95, 96	do de Ste-Anne & Reburn.....	251, 265
127	do de Berthier vs Guevremont.....	247, 255
74	do de St-Christophe d'Arthabaska & Beaudet.....	238
182	do de Grantham & Ward.....	273
266	do d'Irlande Nord & Mitchell.....	273, 302
5, 81	do de Chambly & Scheffer.....	275
294	do de Bienville & Gillespie.....	276
248	do d'Acton & Fulton.....	276
220	do de Ste-Brigitte & Murray.....	233
220	do de Sorel & Armstrong.....	278
142	do de la Pointe aux Trembles & La Corporation d'Hochelaga.....	306
229	do de l'Assomption & Baker.....	133, 174
118	do de Waterloo & Girard.....	166
94	do de St-Roch & Dion.....	157
2, 31	do de St-Gabriel vs John.....	148
81-96	do de St-Romuald & La Corporation du comté de Lévis.....	144
96	do du canton d'Irlande Sud & Le canton de Coleraine.....	143
143	do de Ste-Martine & Cantin.....	139
278	do de Grantham & Couture.....	2, 133
292	do de Rimouski & Ringuet.....	131, 186
85	do de St-Jean & Bertrand.....	131
223	do du comté d'Ottawa & Le M. O. O. R.....	128
206	do de St-Guillaume & La Corp. du comté de Drummond.....	124, 179, 268, 272
188	do de Vendover & Simpson.....	109
188	do de St-Joseph & La Cie de chemin de fer Québec Central.....	105
224	do de St-Alexandre v. Mailloux.....	72
222	do de Ste-Philomène & La Corporation de Saint-Isidore.....	68, 264, 223, 308
219	do du comté de Pontiac & The Pontiac P. J. R. R.....	67
219	do de St-Romuald & McNaughton.....	58
220	do de Melbourne vs Morin.....	7
278		
278		
273		
273		
276		

	PAGES.
Corporation du comté d'Arthabaska & Patoine.....	33, 124, 180, 182, 208
do de St-Maurice & Dufresne.....	33, 181
do du Sacré-Cœur & La Corp. de Rhinowski.....	28
do de Ste-Marguerite & Migneron.....	3, 5, 232
do du comté d'Arthabaska & Barlow.....	293
do do de Beauce & Corp. Linière.....	293
do do de Drummond & Corporation de Saint-Guillaume.....	311
do do de Drummond & Quesnel.....	297
do de l'Avenir & Duguay.....	213
do d'Irlande & Larochele.....	221
do de Douglass & Maher.....	221
do de Sherbrooke & Short.....	221
do do & Dufort.....	224
do de St-Télesphore & Marleau.....	227
do de Ste-Brigitte & Murray.....	277
do de Ste-Rose & Dubois.....	236, 186
do de Ste-Geneviève & Charest.....	184
do de Verdun & Les Sœurs de la Congrégation.....	188
do de St-Jean & Le Vermont Central.....	192
do de Ste-Geneviève & Legault.....	209
do de St-Luc v. Wing.....	213
Commissaires d'Ecole d'Hochelaga & Hudson.....	198
do do de St-Roch & Séminaire de Québec.....	188
Communauté de Sœurs du St-Nom de Jésus & Corporation de Waterloo.....	189
Cie du chemin de fer des Laurentides & Corporation de St-Lin.....	128
Cie de chemin de fer des rues de Québec & La Cité de Québec.....	183
Cie de do de péage de la Pointe-Claire & Leclerc.....	6, 128
Cie de Navigation de Longueuil & La Cité de Montréal.....	149
Corriveau v. La Corp. de St-Valier.....	148
Corbeil v. Corp. de St-Jean-Baptiste.....	136
Cramp v. La Cité de Montréal.....	46, 48
Craig v. La Corp. de Leeds.....	3
Côté v. Corp. de St-Augustin.....	264
Coupal v. Corp. de St-Jacques le Mineur.....	201
Coutlée v. La Corporation du comté de Joliette.....	264

D

Daoust v. Proulx.....	120-316
Danjou v. Marquis.....	182
Darling v. Reeves.....	295
DeBellefeuille v. La Municipalité de St-Louis du Mile-End.....	2
Delorme v. La Corp. du comté de Berthier.....	15
Deschênes v. La Corp. de Ste-Marie.....	30, 224
Desroches v. La Corp. de St-Bazile-le-Grand.....	40
Delage v. Germain.....	56

Demers v. C
Diotte v. L
Dostaler v. P
Dolbec v. P
Dorion v. L
Dupras v. L
Duvernay v.
Dumaine v.
Dubuc v. F
Dubois v. L
Dubois v. C
Dunning et a

Edison v. La

Fairbairn v. D
Filiatrault v.
Fiset v. Four
Foucher v. Du
Forest v. L
do v.
Fortin v. Tru
Forty v. La C
Fournier v. H
Fraser v. Buter
Fréchette v. L

Gaudet v. La C
Gadbois v. La
Girard v. La C
Giroux v. La C
Girard v. Rouss
Giguère v. La C
Glalon v. Fairb
Goulet v. La C
Godin v. Martin
Gould v. La C
Goupille v. La C
Grantham v. C
Graham v. Mori
Gratton v. La C
Grenier v. La C

CAUSES CITED.

XXXIII

PAGES.
 182, 208
 33, 181
 28
 3, 5, 232
 293
 293
 311
 297
 213
 221
 221
 221
 224
 227
 277
 236, 186
 184
 188
 192
 209
 213
 198
 188
 189
 128
 183
 6, 128
 149
 148
 136
 16, 48
 3
 264
 201
 264
 -316
 182
 295
 2
 15
 224
 40
 56

Demers v. Germain	PAGES. 251
Diotte v. La Cité de Montréal.....	219
Dostaler v. Couture	76, 92
Dolbec v. Portelance.....	83
Dorion v. La Corp. de St-Joseph.....	258
Dupras v. La Corp. du village d'Hochelega.....	3, 258
Duvernay v. La Corp. de St-Barthélemy	3
Dumaine v. La Cité de Montréal.....	47
Dubuc v. Fortin.....	89
Dubois v. La Corp. d'Acton	130, 275
Dubois v. Corporation de Ste-Croix.....	207-222
Dunning et al. v. Girouard.....	248

E

Edison v. La Corp. de Hatley.....	152
-----------------------------------	-----

F

Fairbain v. Dechéne.....	200
Filiatrault v. Methot.....	7
Fiset v. Fournier	96
Foucher v. Dumoulin	45
Forest v. La Corp. de l'Epiphanie.....	201
do v. do de St-Paul l'Ermite.....	202
Fortin v. Truchon.....	205
Forget v. La Cité de Montréal.....	223
Fournier v. Hall.....	250
Fraser v. Buteau.....	94
Fréchette v. La Cie Man. de St-Hyacinthe	249

G

Gaudet v. La Corp. de Chester Ouest	215, 219
Gadbois v. La Cité de Montreal	223
Girard v. La Corp. du comté d'Arthabaska.....	34, 184
Giroux v. La Corp. de St-Jean Chrysostome	306
Girard v. Rousseau	74
Giguère v. La Corp. de Chertsey	145-218
Glalon v. Fairbairn.....	202
Goulet v. La Corp. de Ste-Marthe	131, 207, 214, 244
Godin v. Martin.....	215
Gould v. La Cité de Montréal	223
Goupille v. La Corp. de Chester.....	233
Grantham v. Couture	2
Graham v. Morissette.....	303
Gratton v. La Corp. de Ste-Scholastique	192-199
Grenier v. La Cité de Montréal	219, 222

	PAGES.
Green v. La Cité de Montréal	277
Guy v do do	139
Guenette v. La Cité de Montréal.....	176
Guillaume v. La Cité de Montréal.....	219

H

Hall v. La Corp. de Lévis.....	258
Haight v. La Cité de Montréal	189
Hart v. Corporation de Missisquoi.....	316
Henderson v. Loranger	74
Hébert v. Fréchet.....	95
Hogan & La Cité de Montréal	188-272
Holton v. Hatkins.....	7, 231
Hough v. Le Canton d'Irlande	226
Holton v. Callaghan.....	231-258
Houle v. Martin.....	303
Huneau v. Magnan.....	85, 87
Huot v. Corp. du comté de Montmorency.....	207
Hunter v. La Cité de Montréal.....	224

I

Irving v. La ville d'Iberville	172
--------------------------------------	-----

J

Jean v. Gauthier	249
Jodoin v. Archambault	200
do v. La Cité de Montréal	220
Jones v. DuBrâle	202
Judah v. La Cité de Montréal	257

K

Kelly v. La Cité de Québec	220, 2 21
Kimball v. La Cité de Montréal	224

L

Lachapelle v. Lanctôt	74
Laraway v. Brimmer.....	82
Lacerte v. Dufresne	93, 311
Lawford v. Robertson.....	93
Lavoie v. Hamelin.....	94
Lacbert v. Lapalisse.....	108, 302
Lacosse v. Delorme.....	117, 120

Lahaie v. M
 Laurent v. L
 Laferté v. L
 Lavolette v.
 Larivière v.
 Laurin v. La
 Laforce v. L
 Lami v. Rab
 Lavolette v.
 Larocque v. L
 Leclerc v. La
 Leduc v. La
 Legault v. L
 Legault v. L
 Lemire v. Co
 Lequin v. Me
 Le Procureur
 Leduc v. Vign
 Leclerc v. La
 Lemieux v. C
 Lemesurier v.
 Lemoine v. D
 Lizotte v. Lav
 Liste électoral
 Loiseau v. La
 Lulham v. La

 McGuire v. Do
 Martin v. La C
 Morier v. Rasc
 Martin v. La C
 Massue v. Nade
 Marquis v. Cou
 Martin v. La C
 Masson v. Leah
 Maney v. Sexto
 Mallette v. La
 Mackay v. La C
 Massue v. La C
 Mathew v. La C
 Melançon v. Sy
 McLaren v. La
 McBean v. Gos
 McEvilla v. La
 McFarlane v. L
 Morrisson v. La
 Molsen v.
 Morgan et al. v.

CAUSES CITED.

XXXV

PAGES.
..... 277
..... 139
..... 176
..... 219

PAGES.

..... 258
..... 189
..... 316
..... 74
..... 95
..... 188-272
..... 7, 231
..... 226
..... 231-258
..... 303
..... 85, 87
..... 207
..... 224

..... 172

Lahaie v. McMartin.....	118
Laurent v. La Corp. du village St-Jean-Baptiste	33
Laferté v. La Corp. de St-Aimé	34
Laviolette v. Thomas	175
Larivière v. Arsenault	204
Laurin v. La Corp. du Sault-aux-Récollets.....	218
Laforce v. La ville de Sorel	224
Lami v. Rabouin.....	223, 226, 230, 303
Laviolette v. La Corp. de Napierville.....	252
Larocque v. La Corp. du comté de Shefford	310
Leclerc v. La Corp. de St-Jean-Port-Joly.....	307, 202
Leduc v. La Cité de Montréal.....	122, 221
Legault v. La Corp. de la Pointe-Claire.....	209
Legault v. La Corp. du comté de Jacques Cartier	183
Lemire v. Courchène	98-232
Lequin v. Meigs	163
Le Procureur-Général v. La Corp. d'Iberville.....	116
Leduc v. Vigneau	114
Leclerc v. La Corp. de St-Joachim	55
Lemieux v. Cantin.....	40
Lemesurier v. Township de Ouest Chester.....	31
Lemoine v. Doré.....	24
Lizotte v. Laviolette	82, 90
Liste électorale du comté de Kamouraska	198
Loiseau v. Lacaille	74
Lulham v. La Cité de Montréal.....	219

M

..... 249
..... 200
..... 220
..... 202
..... 257

20, 2 21
224

74
82
3, 311
93
94
8, 302
7, 120

McGuire v. Donovan	250
Martin v. La Cité de Hull.....	2
Morier v. Rasconi.....	43, 77, 81, 89
Martin v. La Corp. du comté d'Argenteuil.....	46
Massue v. Nadeau	46
Marquis v. Couillard	78, 84, 94
Martin v. La Cité de Montréal.....	83
Masson v. Leahey.....	88
Maney v. Sexton	136
Mallette v. La Cité de Montréal	136
Mackay v. La Cité de Montréal.....	175
Massue v. La Corp. de St-Aimé.....	259
Mathew v. La Cité de Montréal.....	278
Melançon v. Sylvestre	82
McLaren v. La Corp. de Buckingham.....	34
McBean v. Gosselin	166
McEvilla v. La Corp. du comté de Bagot	207, 208
McFarlane v. La Corp. de St-Césaire.....	283
Morrisson v. La Cité de Montréal.....	219
Molson v. do	182
Morgan et al. v. Coté	190-198

	PAGES
Morin v. La Corp. du canton de Garthley.....	182
Morrisette v. La Corp. du village de Bienville	33
Monbleau v. La ville de St-Jean.....	40
Mongeau v. La paroisse de St-Bruno.....	203
Montreal Cotton Co. v. La ville de Salaberry.....	280
Motz v. Holiwell	146
Municipalité du Canton de Cleveland & Municipalité de Mel- bourne	130
Mullins v. La Cité de Québec.....	225
Mygneraud v. Legaré.....	204
Morin v. Gagnon	139, 55
N	
Neil v. Noonan.....	9
New Rockland Slate Co. v. Corp. of Melbourne	184
Noël v. La Cité de Montréal.....	55
Normandin v. Berthiaume.....	200
O	
O'Shaughnessey v. La Corporation de Ste-Clothilde de Hor- ton.....	65, 226, 227, 231
P	
Pacaud v. La Corp. d'Halifax Sud.....	132
Papin v. La Cité de Montréal	136
Paquet v. La Corp. de St-Lambert.....	150
Parent v. La Corp. de St-Laurent	5
do v. Patry.....	93
do v. Corp. de St-Henri.....	145
do v. Corp. de St-Sauveur.....	177, 182, 185
Paré v. La Corp. de St-Clément.....	218
Paris v. Couture	33, 39, 58, 90, 92
Parsons v. La ville de Sorel.....	188
Pattison v. La Corp. de Bryson.....	39
Patton v. La Corp. d'Acton.....	101
Perrault v. La Corp. du St-Esprit.....	218
Pigeon v. La Cité de Montréal.....	167
Plante v. Rivard	125
Pondrier v. Dufresne.....	93
Préfontaine v. La Corp. du comté de Chambly.....	139, 256
Proulx v. Tremblay.....	248
R	
Ramage v. Lenoir	63
Regina v. La Corp. de St-Sauveur	145, 146, 235
Richer v. La Cité de Montréal.....	158

Riopel v. La
do v. La
Rioux v. La C
Rivet v. la C
Roberge v. L
Robertson v.
Robert v. Dou
Rock v La C
Rolf & al. v. I
Ross v. La Co
Rousseau v. L
Roy v. La Cor

Samson v. La C
Sauvé v. Boile
Sauvé v. La Co
Savaria v. La C
Séminaire de St
Seigny v. Dou
Sherbrooke Tele
Simard v. La C
Simpson v. La C
Sirois v. Guimo
Suitor v. La Co
Surprenant v. T
St. George v. G
St. James v. La
Stephens v. Hur
Starnes v. Molso
Stein v. Seath ...

Tessier v. Meunier
Thérien v. Corp. c
Théoret v. Senéca
Tremblay v. Roy
do v. Lebl
Trepannier v. Clo
Turgeon v. Moreau
Turgeon v. La Cit

Vanasse v. La Cité
Vannier v. Meunier
Venner v. Archer ...

CAUSES CITED.

X XXVII

PAGES.		PAGES.
..... 182	Riopel v. La Corp. du comté de l'Assomption.....	265
..... 33	do v. La Cité de Montréal.....	219
..... 40	Rioux v. La Corp. du comté de Rimouski.....	266, 273
..... 203	Rivet v. La Cité de Montréal.....	184
..... 280	Roberge v. La Corp. de Lévis.....	269, 273
..... 146	Robertson v. La Corp. de St-Vincent-de-Paul.....	203
Mel-.....	Robert v. Doutré.....	302
..... 130	Rock v. La Corp. de St-Valentin.....	232
..... 225	Rolf & al. v. La Corp. du canton de Stoke.....	33, 98, 193
..... 139, 204	Ross v. La Corp. de Ste Clotilde.....	108
..... 55	Rousseau v. La Corp. de Lévis.....	176
	Ray v. La Corp. de Ste Cunégonde.....	2

S

..... 9	Samson v. La Corp. du comté d'Arthabaska.....	2
..... 184	Sauvé v. Boileau.....	83
..... 55	Sauvé v. La Corp. du comté d'Argenteuil.....	316
..... 200	Savaria v. La Corp. de la paroisse de Varennes.....	36
	Séminaire de St-Sulpice v. La Cité de Montréal.....	188
	Sevigny v. Doucet.....	247
For-.....	Sherbrooke Telephone Co. v. La ville de Sherbrooke.....	204
6, 227, 231	Simard v. La Corp. du comté de Montmorency.....	33, 270
	Simpson v. La Corp. de Ste-Malachie d'Ormstown.....	34
	Sirois v. Guimond.....	25
	Suitor v. La Corp. de Nelson.....	232
..... 132	Surprenant v. Tremblay.....	97
..... 136	St. George v. Gadoury.....	84
..... 150	St. James v. La Corp. de St-Gabriel.....	256
..... 5	Stephens v. Hurteau.....	57
..... 93	Starnes v. Molson.....	248
..... 145	Stein v. Seath.....	248
182, 185		
..... 218		
3, 90, 92		
..... 188		
..... 39		
..... 101		
..... 218		
..... 167		
..... 125		
..... 93		
39, 256		
..... 248		

T

	Tessier v. Meunier.....	81
	Thérien v. Corp. de Mascouche.....	181
	Théoret v. Senécal.....	201
	Tremblay v. Roy.....	94, 95
	do v. Leblanc.....	233
	Trepannier v. Cloutier.....	79
	Turgeon v. Moreau.....	89
	Turgeon v. La Cité de Montréal.....	221

V

..... 33	Vanasse v. La Cité de Montréal.....	222
6, 235	Vannier v. Meunier.....	42
..... 158	Venner v. Archer.....	83

	PAGES.
Viau v. La Cité de Montréal	222
Viau v. La Corp. de la Longue-Pointe	308
Ville de Lachute v. Burroughs	58
Ville d'Iberville v. Jones.....	139
Ville de Longueuil v. La Cie de Navigation de Longueuil.....	186

W

Whitman v. Township of Stanbridge.....	213
Wilson v. La Cité de Montréal	277
Woodward v. La Corp. de Richmond	316
Wurtele v. La Corp. de Grantham.....	288

PROV

EXTENT

1. The M
the Provinc
incorporated
2. The t
Municipal C
County mun
municipaliti
3. The in
county, coun
corporation c
as "The Cor
of the municip
book of this c
of the.")
4. Every
has perpetua
and personal
otherwise, an

(1) Art. 34 V.
just into force th
26 September 18

.....	222
.....	308
.....	58
.....	139
il.....	186

.....	213
.....	277
.....	316
.....	288

MUNICIPAL CODE
OF THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (1)

PRELIMINARY TITLE.

EXTENT OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE: DECLARATORY
AND INTERPRETATIVE PROVISIONS.

1. The Municipal Code applies to all the territory of the Province of Quebec, excepting the cities and towns incorporated by special statutes.
2. The territory subject to the provisions of the Municipal Code is divided into county municipalities.— County municipalities include country, village or town municipalities.
3. The inhabitants and the rate payers of every county, country, village, and town municipality form a corporation or body politic, known, as the case may be, as “The Corporation of or of the (*inserting here the name of the municipality as given in the first title of the first book of this code, without the words “municipality of or of the.”*)
4. Every such corporation, under its corporate name, has perpetual succession, and may:—1. Acquire real and personal property by purchase, donation, devise, or otherwise, and hold and enjoy or alienate the same:—

(1) Art. 34 V., c. 68, assented to on the 24th December 1870 was just into force the 2nd November 1871 by proclamation dated on the 26 September 1871.

2. Enter into contracts, transact, bind and oblige itself and others to itself within the limits of its functions; (1)
 3. Sue and be sued in any cause and before any court;

(1) *Jugé*: Que les corporations municipales n'ont que les pouvoirs qui leur sont spécialement octroyés ou ceux qui leur sont nécessaires pour mettre à effet les pouvoirs qui leur sont expressément donnés.

Que les corporations municipales peuvent être obligées par quasi-contrats comme les personnes ordinaires et dans l'espèce être tenues de payer pour des services rendus par des avocats, pour obtenir l'incorporation. De Bellefeuille et al. vs. la municipalité de St-Louis de Mile-End. 25, L. C. J., 18 et 4, L. N. 52.

Jugé: Que les corporations municipales n'ont pas le pouvoir d'accepter des lettres de change ou de faire des billets promissoires négociables. Martin vs. la cité de Hull 10 R. L. 342.

Jugé le contraire dans la cause de la corporation du canton de Grantham, et Couture et al. 10 R. L. 186 et 24 L. C. J., 105.

Jugé: Qu'une action pour libelle peut être intentée contre une corporation municipale. Que par l'article 356 C. C. les corporations politiques sont régies par le droit civil dans leurs rapports avec les citoyens. Brown vs. la Corporation de Montréal. R. C. 475, et 17 L. C. J. 46.

Jugé: Que les corporations municipales peuvent transiger sur toutes réclamations en dommages ou autres portées contre elles. Qu'elles sont liées par telles transactions et ne peuvent en être relevées que pour les mêmes raisons que peut invoquer un majeur en possession de l'indivisibilité de ses droits. Bachand vs. la Corporation de St-Théodore d'Acton 2 R. L. p. 326.

Jugé: Qu'une corporation municipale est responsable du coût des dépenses faites pour obtenir son incorporation (Archambault vs. la Corporation de la ville des Laurentides, 19 R. L. p. 266).

Held: A county council has no power to pledge county funds to the payment of costs to be incurred by private prosecutors seeking to enforce the Scott or Temperance Act.

Samson vs. la Corporation du comté d'Arthabaska, 14 Q. L. R. 140.

Jugé: 1° Que la Corporation de Ste-Cunégonde, autorisée à acheter l'aqueduc de Ste-Cunégonde et St-Henri pour une somme de \$400,000, par un statut passé alors que l'un des deux propriétaires de l'aqueduc était interdit pour démence, ne pouvait acquérir la part de l'interdit que judiciairement; en conséquence, elle pouvait acquérir privément l'autre moitié à un prix n'excédant pas la moitié de \$400,000, sauf à acquérir l'autre moitié lorsqu'elle sera vendue judiciairement, soit à la poursuite des créanciers de l'interdit ou sur licitation provoquée par l'un des co-propriétaires.

2° Qu'il doit être laissé au conseil de ville une discrétion raisonnable dans une transaction de ce genre et que la cour n'interviendra pas pour l'empêcher d'acquérir la moitié de l'aqueduc, lorsqu'il prétend que c'est le seul mode pratique d'arriver à l'acquisition du tout, et qu'il est constant qu'il est de l'intérêt de la ville d'acquérir l'aqueduc. (Ray vs. la corporation de la ville de Ste-Cunégonde, et Berger mis en c. 5. M. L. R. 361.)

—4. Exercise which are duties imposed upon it however they may be performed.

5. By-laws, ordinances, resolutions, orders, and other municipal regulations, and the enforcement of the same, and the division of the territory into wards, and the amendment of the same, and the saving in special assessments, and the subject to those therefor, and the months running, and the force of the same.

6. Any person may be made treasurer or territorial judge, and his oath may be taken, and he is called a councillor, and he delivers a certificate of the same, with the following public:

(1) *Held*: that the public fulfilling public Blain vs. Cor

Held: 1. That under the name of an absolute is an absolute cannot cover by be dismissed, but exist.—Corpora

The error in the Parent vs. Corpora

Jugé: Que l'erreur lorsqu'il plaide de St-Barthélem

Jugé: Qu'une erreur dans l'attribution dans le village d'Hochel

182; 2 Q. L. R.

Jugé: Contra,

—4. Exercise all the powers in general vested in it or which are necessary for the accomplishment of the duties imposed upon it;—5. Have a seal, of which however the use is not obligatory. (*R. S. Q. art. 6025.*) (1)

5. By-laws, resolutions, *procès-verbaux* or acts of apportionment of municipal roads, bridges or water-courses, rolls, lists, and generally all orders, respecting municipal matters in force at the time of the promulgation of this code, remain in force within the territorial divisions for which they were made, until repealed, amended or annulled under the authority of this code, save in special cases otherwise provided for.—They are subject to the application of articles 100, 461, 698, and those thereunto following; but the prescription of three months runs only from the date of the coming into force of this code.

6. Any oath required by the provisions of this code may be made before any warden, mayor, secretary-treasurer or justice of the peace, within the respective territorial jurisdictions.—Any person before whom any oath may be made is empowered and required, whenever he is called upon to do so, to administer the oath and deliver a certificate thereof to the party taking the same, without fee.

(1) Held: that a municipal corporation is not an officer or person fulfilling public duties or functions in the sense of art. 22, C. C. P. *Blain vs. Corporation of Granby* 5 R. L. 180.

Held: 1. That a municipal corporation can plead in court only under the name given by law; 2. That to sue under another name is an absolute nullity founded on public interest, which parties cannot cover by refusing to invoke it; 3. That such an action must be dismissed, but without costs, as the party that fails does not exist.—*Corporation of Ste-Marguerite vs. Migneron*, 29 L. C. J. 227.

The error in the designation of the name of a municipal corporation does not nullify the proceedings taken by such corporation.—*Parent vs. Corporation of St-Sauveur*, 3 Q. L. R. 258.

Jugé: Que l'avocat n'est pas tenu de produire son mandat, même lorsqu'il plaide pour une corporation. *Duvernay vs. la Corporation de St-Barthélemy*. 1. R. L. 714.

Jugé: Qu'une corporation municipale n'a pas droit à l'avis mentionné dans l'art. 22 C. F. C.—*Dupras et al vs. La Corporation du village d'Hochelaga*. 12 R. L. p. 35—et 5 R. L. p. 180; 18 L. C. J. p. 182; 2 Q. L. R. p. 305; 17 L. C. J. p. 193;

Jugé: *Contra*, *Graig vs. la Corporation de Leeds* 2. R. L. 110.

7. In any proceeding in which the rights of any municipal corporation are involved, no witness is inadmissible from the fact of his being an elector or a rate-payer of the municipality, or from his forming part of the municipal council.

8. Whenever any deposition or information is required to be given under oath, on behalf of any municipal corporation, such deposition or information may be given by any member or officer of the council.

9. Every justice of the peace and every person who refuses or neglects, without reasonable cause, to do any act or duty imposed upon him by the provisions of this code, or required of him in virtue of its provisions, incurs, over and above the damages caused, a penalty of not less than four nor more than twenty dollars, except in cases otherwise provided for.

10. The lieutenant-governor, by an order in council, may revoke any order in council made by him in municipal matters, either before or after the coming into force of this code.

11. Every person, who wilfully tears down, injures or defaces any document whatsoever posted up in any public place, under the authority of the provisions of this code, incurs a penalty of not less than one nor more than eight dollars for every offence.

12. Whenever, according to the provisions of this code or of municipal by-laws, it is declared that any person must sign his name to any document whatsoever, such person, if he is unable to write or sign his name, must affix his mark to such document, in the presence of a witness who signs.—This article does not apply to the head of the council, nor to municipal officers who, according to the provisions of this Code, must be able to read and write.

13. The forms contained in the appendix to this code suffice in the cases for which they are given. Any other form, to the like effect, may also be employed.

14. Unnecessary allegations or expressions, used in any form or in any act whatsoever, in no manner affect the validity thereof, provided that, on their being set

aside as understood

15. No formed by other per or insuffic of the mu insufficien of the qu surprise or

16. No omission of to prevail municipal done by rej omitted be visions of t or other mu

17. In a visions of filling any write, it is to read prin

18. If in laws existin difference b version shall provisions of difference in version shall

(1) *Held* that —Parent vs. L. R., 258.

Held that art. not to absolute pleading within sue under the na poration of Ste-

Held that the or nullity are by exact them acc leau vs. Proulx,

aside as surplusage, what is left is capable of being understood in the sense intended.

15. No act connected with municipal affairs, performed by a municipal council, its officers, or any other person, is null or void solely on account of error or insufficiency in the designation of the corporation or of the municipality or of such act, or on account of insufficiency in or the omission of the declaration of the quality of such officers or person, provided no surprise or injustice result therefrom.

16. No objection founded upon form, or upon the omission of any formality even imperative, can be allowed to prevail in any action, suit or proceeding respecting municipal matters, unless substantial injustice would be done by rejecting such objection, or unless the formality omitted be such that its omission, according to the provisions of this code, would render null the proceedings or other municipal acts needing such formality. (1)

17. In all cases in which it is declared by the provisions of this code that any person, to be capable of filling any municipal office, must know how to read and write, it is not sufficient that such person be only able to read print and to write or sign his name.

18. If in any article of this code, founded on the laws existing at the time of its promulgation, there is a difference between the French and English texts, that version shall prevail which is most consistent with the provisions of the existing laws.—If there be any such difference in an article modifying the existing laws, that version shall prevail, which, according to the ordinary

(1) *Held* that art. 16 M. C., should be interpreted in a wide sense.—*Parent vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de St Laurent*, 2 Q. L. R., 258.

Held that art. 119, C. U. P. applies only to relative nullities and not to absolute nullities, and that, consequently, the fact of not pleading within the delays that the corporation plaintiff does not sue under the name given by law, does not cover this nullity—*Corporation of Ste-Marguerite vs. Mignerou*, 29 L. C. J. 227.

Held that the formalities prescribed by the Code not under pain or nullity are by art. 16 left to the discretion of the judge, who may exact them according as there is injustice or not to a party.—*Boileau vs. Proulx*, 2, R. C. 236

rules of legal interpretation, is most consistent with the intention of the article.

19. The following expressions, terms and words, whenever they occur in this code or in any municipal by-laws or other municipal orders, have the meaning, signification and application, respectively assigned to them in this article, unless the context of the provision declares or indicates the contrary;— 1. The word "municipality" means solely the territory erected for the purpose of municipal administration; In every municipality bounded by a navigable or floatable river, the limits of the municipality extend to the middle of such river;—2. The terms "rural municipality" or "country municipality" include and mean parish municipalities, municipalities of part of a parish, of a township, of a part of a township, of united townships, and generally every local municipality other than town or village municipalities;—3. The adjective "local," when it qualifies the words "municipality," "corporation," "council" and "councillor" refers indifferently to country, village or town council, councillors, corporations or municipalities; (1) — 4 The word "parish" means any territory erected into a parish by civil authority;— 5. The word "township" means any territory erected into a township by proclamation;— 6. The word "district" means a judicial district established by law, and refers to the district in which the municipality is situated;—7. The word "county" means a territory erected into a county, for the purposes of representation in the Legislative Assembly of the Province; If two or more counties are united to constitute an electoral division, the word "county" means each of such counties severally;—8. The term "*chef-lieu*" ("chief place") means the locality where the county council holds its sessions;—9. The terms "Circuit Court of the county" or "county Circuit Court" mean the Circuit Court in and for the county; and if there is more than one Cir-

(1) *Held*: That under the municipal Code, Art. 19 § 3 local municipalities include village municipalities. *La Cie. de Chemin de Péage de la Pointe Claire* 1. M.L.R. (Q. B.) 296.

cuit Court
establish
magistra
court est
lieutenan
gistrate;
equally t
local mta
" head of
ferred to
the name
den;—12.
head of th
—13. The
the head o
peace, un
employed
general se
" municip
discharged
cipal coun
and includ
electors an
governor o
terms of th
of these ca
" appoint"
ble propert
subject to m
declared tax

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'un chemin, mois d'avis avo qu'il peut avoir
Jugé: Qu'un qu'il aurait, ag l'autorisation d sur la propriété mettre un assai ployés à la con par le Code de 525.

quit Court in the county they include all that are therein established;—10. The terms "magistrate's court" or "magistrate's court of the county," mean the magistrate's court established in the county by proclamation of the lieutenant governor and presided over by the district magistrate;—11. The words "head of the council" apply equally to the warden of a county and to the mayor of a local municipality. The terms "head of a corporation" or "head of a municipality" are also used;—The person referred to by the word "head" perform his duties under the name peculiar to his office, either as mayor or as warden;—12. The term "member of the council" means the head of the council or any councillor of the municipality;—13. The term "justice of the peace" refers also to the head of the council acting *ex-officio* as justice of the peace, under article 125;—14. The word "session," employed alone, refers indifferently to an ordinary, or general session and a special session;—15. The term "municipal office" includes all the duties or functions discharged either by the members or officers of a municipal council;—(1) 16. The word "appointment" means and includes every election made by the municipal electors and every appointment made by the lieutenant-governor or by the municipal council whenever, by the terms of the context, it does not refer specially to one of these cases;—This provision applies to the term "appoint" and its derivatives;—17. The term "taxable property" means and includes only the real property subject to municipal taxation, and the personal property declared taxable by article 710;—18. The word "owner"

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'un journalier travaillant à un ouvrage municipal tel qu'un chemin, n'est pas pour cela, un officier public ayant droit à un mois d'avis avant d'être poursuivi en dommage, en raison de la part qu'il peut avoir prise à cet ouvrage. *Holton vs. Atkins*, 3 Q. L. R. 289.

Jugé: Qu'un conseiller municipal poursuivi en dommages, parce qu'il aurait, agissant comme membre du Comité des trottoirs, et sur l'autorisation du Conseil, mais sans droit, fait construire un trottoir sur la propriété du demandeur qui s'y opposait, et aurait fait commettre un assaut sur la personne de ce dernier par les hommes employés à la confection de ce trottoir, a droit à l'avis d'un mois requis par le Code de Procédure Civile. *Filiatrault vs. Méthot*, 18 R. L. 525.

or "proprietor" means every one having the ownership or usufruct of taxable property or possessing or occupying the same as owner or proprietor, or occupying crown lands under a location ticket; it applies to all co-proprietors, and to every partnership, association, wooden or iron railway company, or corporation whatsoever; — 19. The word "occupant" denotes the person who occupies any immoveable under any title other than that of proprietor, tenant, or unfructuary, either in his own or his wife's name, and who dwells upon the same and derive revenue therefrom; — 19a. The word "tenant" includes also the person who is obliged to give to the proprietor any portion whatever of the fruits and revenues of the immoveable occupied by him, and such tenant shall, unless the tenant of a store, farm, shop or office, dwell upon such property; — 20. The word "absent" denotes all persons whose domicile is without the limits of the municipality, nevertheless any person corporation, iron or wooden railway company, or any other company which has any place of business whatever in the municipality, is deemed present or domiciled in such municipality; — 21. The word "rate-payer" means any proprietor, lessee, occupant or other individual, who, by reason of the taxable property which he possesses or occupies in a municipality, is liable for the payment of municipal taxes or of the construction or maintenance of municipal works by contributions in materials, labor or money; — 22. The term "municipal tax" means and includes: 1.—All taxes and contributions in money imposed by municipal councils or under *procès-verbaux* or acts of apportionment; — 2. —All taxes and contributions in material or labor imposed upon rate-payers for municipal works, under *procès-verbaux* or other municipal acts, and liquidated by a resolution of the council after special notice given to the rate-payer interested or by the judgment of any court; — 3. — All duties, fines or penalties declared in express terms "to be assimilated to municipal taxes" by the provisions of this code, by municipal laws or any other law; — 23. The word "range" refers to a succession of neighboring lots usually abutting on

the same l
(côte) "ta
estate" or
a municip
by severa
and impro
means any
by the ori
found; it i
since the s
other impr
cipal bridg
more, und
tion: It do
cle 883; 27
lanes, fron
— 28. The
dividing tw
to another
dar month "
not mean n
be done upo
liquors" or
liquors, all
whereof any
means and
corporations
term "Muni
writing, pro
citation and
vince of Que
the accompl
scribed by th
Sunday or le
nued to the
(R. S. Q., art.

(1) *Jugé*: Qu
fermé par des b
taire du terrain
part de clôture

the same line ; it means also a "concession" or a "row (côte)" taken in the same sense ;—24. The words "real estate" or "land" mean all lands or parcels of land in a municipality, possessed or occupied by one person or by several persons conjointly and include the buildings and improvements thereon ;—25.—The word "lot" means any land situated in any range as conceded or sold by the original title or by the oldest title that is to be found ; it includes any subdivisions of such land made since the said concession or sale, with the buildings and other improvements thereupon ;—26. The term "municipal bridge" means any bridge of eight feet in span or more, under the management of a municipal corporation : It does not include the bridges mentioned in article 883 ; 27. The word "road" includes high-roads, streets, lanes, front roads, and local or county by-roads ; (1) —28. The term "boundary fence" means the fence dividing two public or private properties adjacent one to another ;—29. The words "month" means a calendar month"—30. The expression "following day" does not mean nor include holidays, except when an act may be done upon a holiday ;—31. The words "intoxicating liquors" or "strong liquors" means all spirituous or malt liquors, all wines, and every mixture of liquors or drinks, whereof any part is intoxicating ;—32. The word "bond" means and includes all debentures issued by municipal corporations for the purpose of raising money ;—33. The term "Municipal Code" used in any act, statute, by-law, writing, procedure, or document, whatever, is a sufficient citation and designation of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec ;—34. If the time fixed by this code for the accomplishment of any proceeding or formality, prescribed by the provisions thereof, expires or falls upon a Sunday or legal holiday, the time so fixed shall be continued to the first day following, not a Sunday or holiday, (R. S. Q., art. 6026, as amended by 52 Vict., cap. 56., s. 1).

(1) *Jugé* : Qu'un chemin qui n'est pas clos des deux côtés et qui est fermé par des barrières, n'est pas un chemin public, et que le propriétaire du terrain où passe ce chemin peut obliger le voisin à faire sa part de clôture le long de ce terrain. *Neil vs. Noonan* 19 R. L., p. 334.

20. Every lot or piece of land is described by its number and by the name of the range or street, or by the limits and abutments thereof, or in the manner prescribed by a resolution of the council; In every municipality included in a registration division, in which the provisions of articles 2168 or 2176a of the civil code respecting the plan and book of reference, are in force the description of every lot of land is given by the corresponding number upon the plan and in the book of reference; if the land forms part of a numbered parcel of land, it is described by declaring that it forms part of such parcel of land; if it is composed of portions of more than one numbered parcel of land, it is described by declaring that it is so composed, and by indicating what portion of each numbered parcel of land it contains. (*Id.* art. 6027.)

21. Every iron or wooden railway company is obliged to construct and maintain fences, roads, bridges, and water-courses on the properties possessed or occupied by it in a municipality, and is subject to the provisions of the by laws, *procès-verbaux* or other municipal enactments passed to that effect, even in such works for fences, roads, bridges and water-courses should not be of advantage to the company. (*Id.* art. 6028.)

22. Such company or its taxable property cannot in any manner be made liable, in virtue of *procès-verbaux* or of by-laws made under article 528, 794, 855 and 884, for works of such nature, or any land other than that owned or occupied by it, nor can it be subjected to the imposition or payment of taxes levied for works to municipal water-courses, bridges or roads, or to contribute to the bulding of any iron or wooden railway in the municipality.—Should such company neglect or refuse to perform the works for which it is liable, in virtue of the preceding article within the proscribed delay, no municipal council or officer can perform such works or cause the same to be performed; but the company is liable in addition to the damages occasioned by its neglect or refusal, to a fine of twenty dollars for each day during which such neglect or refusal continues.

22a. Th
to federal a
railways be
parties. (I

22a. The provision of articles 21 and 22 also apply to federal and local government railways, whether such railways be worked by the government or by private parties. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6029.)

bed by its
rect, or by
anner pres
ery muni
in which
civil code
e in force
y the cor
e book of
red parcel
ns part of
as of more
cribed by
ndicating
nd it con-

pany is
bridges,
or occu-
the pro-
municipal
orks for
d not be

annot in
verbaux
nd 884,
an that
l to the
orks to
contri-
way in
lect or
able, in
cribed
n such
e com-
ned by
rs for
inues.

CHAPTER II.

ERECTION OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES.

SECTION I.

RURAL MUNICIPALITIES.

26. Every territory which at the time when this code comes into force, has been erected in virtue of the consolidated municipal act of Lower Canada, or of any amendment, or subsequent special act, into a municipality or a parish, of part of a parish, of a township, of part of a township, of united townships, or into any country municipality whatsoever, continues to form a local municipality operating under the provisions of this code, under the name indicated by the law under which it was erected, until such time as it may be otherwise directed under the authority of this code. — Corporations or municipalities which have had rights or privileges conferred on them by special and exceptional provisions of law, continue in the enjoyment of the same except in so far as the number of councillors is concerned, which must be in accordance with article 276.

27. All other territories, except those already erected into town and village municipalities, form, at the time when this code comes into force, or thereafter, local municipalities, under the subsequent provisions of this section, if they fall within the requirements to this end necessary; if not, they must be annexed to adjoining municipalities in the contry, in virtue of the provisions of this section.

28. Every territory not erected into a local municipality or every territory of which the council is not organized, is, until it be annexed to an adjoining local municipality or until the council thereof be organized, administered and regulated by the county council and its officers, under their usual names and with the same privileges, rights and obligations, as if such council and officers were the local council and officers of such terri-

tory.—The inhabitants and rate-payers of such territory so governed by the country council and its officers are alone subject to all municipal obligations, arising either from the law or from the municipal acts in force therein in the same manner as if such territory was organised into a municipal corporation.

§ I.

OF MUNICIPALITIES OF A PARISH OR PART OF A PARISH.

29. Every territory erected into a parish, and situated entirely in one and the same county forms of itself a parish municipality, within its whole extent, save and except any parts thereof included in any township, or in any town or village municipality.

30. Whenever a territory, not forming part of a township, or of a town or village municipality, is annexed to a parish in the county by civil authority or by the legislature, such territory, without further formality, forms part of the municipality of such parish, from the date of its annexation to the parish, and is subject to articles 43 and 44.

31. If a part only of a parish is situated in a county, this part of a parish forms, of itself, a municipality of a parish, provided it has a population of at least three hundred souls.—If such part of a parish has not a population of three hundred souls, it must be annexed to an adjoining rural municipality in the county.

32. The county council may, by a resolution after public notice to that effect has been duly given, previous to the passing thereof, and approved and published in the manner prescribed by article 41, erect into a parish municipality, under the name which belongs to it, according to the rules prescribed, any territory included in one or more townships or part of townships, whether or not erected into municipalities, and which has been constituted into a civil parish, provided that such parish contains a population of three hundred souls and is wholly situated in the county.—When a part only of

such civil p
parish, if
souls, may
municipality of p

33. The
annex to a p
one or more
erected or n
territory ha
parish for c
and parish

(R. S. Q. ar

34. The
municipality of
name of the
municipality
the parish an
north, south,
is situated in
cipal part of

(1) Jugé : Qu'
est, par le fait, é
canton a une po
Que le préfet d
ment, sans l'aut
première électio
Que le rapport
que cette électio
par les conseiller
seil de comté que
Que le maire d
le droit de se fair
comté.

Qu'en vertu de
parcisse, par résc
nant une partie d
de canton et tout
a pour effet de bri
s'il n'y reste plus
de Berthier. 19,

such civil parish is situated in the county, such part of the parish, if it contains a population of three hundred souls, may in the same manner be erected into a municipality of part of a parish. (1)

33. The county council may, in the same manner, annex to a parish municipality any territory situated in one or more townships, or parts of townships, whether erected or not erected into municipalities, whether such territory has or has not been already joined to such parish for civil purposes, provided that such territory and parish be entirely situated in the same county. (R. S. Q. art. 6032).

34. The name of a parish municipality is "The municipality of the parish of (name of the parish)."—The name of the municipality of part of a parish, is "The municipality of the * * * part of the parish of (naming the parish and substituting in place of * * * * the word north, south, east and west, according as such municipality is situated in one of those directions in relation to the principal part of the parish).

(1) Jugé : Qu'un territoire érigé en canton, situé dans un seul comté, est, par le fait, érigé en municipalité de canton, du moment que ce canton a une population d'au moins trois cents âmes ;

Que le préfet du comté dans lequel se trouve ce canton peut valablement, sans l'autorisation du conseil de comté, ordonner la tenue de la première élection générale des conseillers municipaux pour ce canton.

Que le rapport fait par le président de l'élection au préfet du comté, que cette élection a eu lieu et qu'un contribuable a été nommé maire par les conseillers élus, est une dénonciation suffisante pour le conseil de comté que telle élection a eu lieu ;

Que le maire du conseil local ainsi élu a, par bref de mandamus, le droit de se faire reconnaître comme membre de la corporation de comté.

Qu'en vertu de l'article 32. C. M. l'érection, en municipalité de paroisse, par résolution du conseil de comté, d'un territoire comprenant une partie d'un canton déjà érigé et organisé en municipalité de canton et tout un autre canton non encore érigé en municipalité, a pour effet de briser l'organisation municipale de ce premier canton, s'il n'y reste plus 300 âmes. (Delorme vs la Corporation du comté de Berthier. 19, R. L., p. 108.)

§ II.

OF MUNICIPALITIES OF A TOWNSHIP OR OF PART OF A TOWNSHIP.

35. Any territory erected into a township, situated entirely in one and the same county, and having a population of at least three hundred souls, as appears by the last census or otherwise, forms of itself a township municipality.—The secretary-treasurer of a municipality, so organized, shall immediately give notice of the date of such organization by publishing it in the Quebec Official Gazette.—A township with a population of less than with three hundred souls, must be annexed to an adjoining rural municipality in the county. (*R. S. Q. art. 6033.*)

36. Whenever any territory which does not already form part of a local municipality is annexed by proclamation to any township in the county, such territory, from the date of its annexation to the township, forms part of the municipality of such township without any other formality.

37. If a part only of a township is situated in a county, such part of a township, forms, of itself, a municipality of part of a township when it has a population of at least three hundred souls.—If such part of a township has not a population of at least three hundred souls, it must be annexed to an adjoining rural municipality in the county.

37a. The county council may, by resolution, erect into a municipality of part of a township, any territory containing a population of at least three hundred souls, which already forms part of a municipality of a township, of part of a township or of united township, or of the municipalities of several contiguous townships situated in the same county, on petition signed by at least two-thirds of the electors of such territory, and by a majority of electors of the remaining portion of the said municipality; provided that there remains in each municipality, from which such territory is detached, a population of at

least three hundred souls, as approved by a resolution of the county council, in accordance with article 41. (*R. S. Q. art. 6033.*)

38. The name of a municipality of a township, North or South, a municipality is "Municipality of the township of North or South" given to it by the county council.

39. The county council may, by resolution, unite two or more townships, within the limits of the county, and that the territory amounts to at least three hundred souls.

40. Under the name of (name of the township) united township, the county council may, by resolution, unite two or more townships, within the limits of the county, and that the territory amounts to at least three hundred souls.

ANNEXATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

41. The county council may, by resolution, annex to a municipality, in the county, any territory, in the county, preceding par. county council. the lieutenant-governor, the fifteen days before the expiration of the term of office of the secretary.

least three hundred souls.—Such resolution must be preceded by a public notice given for such purpose and be approved and published in the manner prescribed by article 41. (*R. S. Q.* article 6034.)

38. The name of a township municipality is "Municipality of the township of (*name of the township*)."—The name of a municipality of part of a township is "Municipality of the..... part of the township of (*naming the township and substituting in place of.....the word North, South, East or West, to suit the case*).—That of a municipality composed of portions of several townships is "Municipality of..... (*name which is given to it by the county council*) (*Ibid.* art. 6035).

§ III.

OF UNITED TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

39. The county council may, by a resolution, sanctioned and published in the manner prescribed by article 41, unite two or more townships situated wholly within the limits of the county, to form conjointly one local municipality, provided that the population of each of these townships does not amount to three hundred souls, and that the total population of these townships united amounts to at least three hundred souls.

40. United townships form a local municipality under the name of 'Municipality of the united townships of (*name of the township*). (*R. S. Q.* art. 6036.)

§ IV.

ANNEXATION OF A TERRITORY TO A RURAL MUNICIPALITY.

41. The annexation of any territory to a rural municipality, in the cases prescribed by the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, is made by a resolution of the county council.—This resolution must be approved by the lieutenant-governor in council, and published within the fifteen days which follow the receipt of his approval, by the secretary-treasurer, in the manner prescribed for

public notices, and moreover, by two insertions in one or more newspapers and in the Official Gazette of the province.

42. The territory thus annexed to the rural municipality becomes part of such municipality, for all municipal purposes. (*R. S. Q.* art. 6037.)

43. The members and officers of the council of the municipality, to which a territory has been annexed, in office at the time of the annexation, remain in office, and form the municipal council or are the officers of the whole municipality as constituted after the annexation.

44. The by laws, orders, lists, rolls or municipal acts, which governed the territory before its annexation, continue in force for such territory, subject, nevertheless, to the application of provisions of chapter three of this title, until repealed and amended by the municipal council; and those which governed the municipality before the annexation do not apply to the annexed territory until they have been declared applicable to it by the same council.—Nevertheless, the by-laws hereinbefore first mentioned, can neither be repealed nor amended, nor those hereinbefore last mentioned, declared applicable to such annexed territory, by the municipal councillors in office at the time of such annexation, so long as they do not fill their offices in virtue of a new appointment.

§ V.

SEPARATION OF A TERRITORY ANNEXED OR UNITED TO ANOTHER.

45. If it appears by a general census, or special census or enumeration of the inhabitants, that the territory which has been annexed to a rural municipality, or united to another territory for the purpose of forming a united township municipality, contains a population of at least three hundred souls, the county council may, by resolution, divide such territory for the purpose of establishing within its original limits, a distinct local municipality, or municipalities, as the case may be, provided

that the t
at least th
approved
passed in

46. Th
tinct local
ing to the

47. Th
of the habi
or united i
be made by
for that pu
two person
sufficient se
case mentio

48. If it
or united lo
hundred sou
to the coun
or by their

48a. Wh
municipality
ritory not ex
superficies, t
a petition sig
who are at t
said territory
the limits of
as an unincor
decem expedie

48b. As s
council of th
powers and a
such unincorp
village munic
this code, exc
617 to 623a an

that the territory which remains, retains a population of at least three hundred souls.—This resolution must be approved and published in the same manner as those passed in virtue of articles 32 and 41.

46. The territory so separated forms of itself a distinct local municipality under its proper name, according to the rules already established. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6038).

47. The county council must cause a special census of the habitants of a territory which has been annexed or united in virtue of the provisions of this chapter, to be made by one of its officers or by a person appointed for that purpose, whenever required to do so, by at least two persons resident in such territory, and who offer sufficient security for the payment of the cost in the case mentioned in the following article.

48. If it appears from such census that such annexed or united locality does not contain a population of three hundred souls, the costs of such census must be repaid to the council by the persons who demanded the same, or by their sureties.

48a. Whenever there is, within the limits of a rural municipality, a group of at least sixty houses on a territory not exceeding two hundred and fifty arpents in superficies, the council of such municipality may, upon a petition signed by two-thirds of the municipal electors who are at the same time proprietors resident in the said territory, pass a by-law to define the extent and the limits of such territory, and to cause it to be known as an unincorporated village under such name, as it may deem expedient to give it. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6039).

48b. As soon as such by-law comes into force, the council of the municipality is vested with the same powers and authority to make by-laws, with regard to such unincorporated village, as that of the council of a village municipality working under the provisions of this code, except however those conferred by articles 617 to 623a and 637 to 640 inclusively. (*Id.*)

SECTION II.

OF TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

§ I.

OF EXISTING TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

49. Every territory erected at the time when this code comes into force, into a village municipality under the authority of any statute whatsoever, continues to form a village municipality, governed by the provisions of this code.—Such village municipalities are designated and known under their corporate name, according to the provisions of the law under which they were erected.

50. The town and village municipalities, specified in the two proceeding articles, are designated and known under the corporate name which belong to them, according to the provisions of the law under which they were erected.

§ II.

ERECTION OF NEW VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

51. Every territory forming part of a rural municipality and containing on any one of its parts at least forty inhabited houses, within a space not exceeding sixty superficial arpents, may be erected into a village municipality by a proclamation of the lieutenant-governor issued after the observance of the formalities prescribed in this paragraph.

52. The county council, on presentation of a petition signed by two-thirds of the municipal electors, who are at the same time proprietors resident in the territory which is sought to be erected into a village municipality, names a special superintendent charged to visit such territory for the purpose of ascertaining the number of houses therein built and inhabited, and to report on such petition. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6040).

53. The special superintendent, after having made

oath faithful
public noti
lity concer
commence
territory d
place fixed
party who
objection or

54. The
report to th
and inhabi
number of
not exceed
whatsoever
description
be given to
into a villag
in the repor
the special
such discrep

55. The
be accompan
distinctly sh
report;—2.
from those d
4. Streets pr
vacant.—Aft
special super
panying it, to
of the county

56. The s
of the filing o
ral municipal
the territory
the place wh
plan may be
publication of

57. The co
with or witho
superintenden

oath faithfully to perform the duties of his office, gives public notice to the inhabitants of the rural municipality concerned of the day and hour at which he is to commence his visit and make the examination of the territory described in the petition.—At the time and place fixed he must give a hearing to every interested party who appears, and receive from such party any objection or opposition, whether written or verbal.

54. The special superintendent must set forth in his report to the council:—1. The number of houses built and inhabited on the territory in question; 2. The number of houses built and inhabited, within a space not exceeding sixty superficial arpents, on any part whatsoever of the territory;—3. A clear and precise description of the limits, which, in his opinion, should be given to the territory which is sought to be erected into a village municipality—If the limits described in the report differ from those set forth in the petition, the special superintendent must state the reasons of such discrepancy.

55. The report of the special superintendent must be accompanied by a plan of the territory in question, distinctly showing:—1. The limits defined in the report;—2. Those defined in the petition, if they differ from those defined in the report;—3. Streets opened;—4. Streets projected;—5. Lots built upon;—6. Lots vacant.—After having made and signed his report, the special superintendent deposits it with the plan accompanying it, together with a copy of each, in the office of the county council.

56. The secretary-treasurer must give public notice of the filing of such report to the inhabitants of the rural municipality from which it is proposed to separate the territory in question, indicating at the same time the place where communication of the report and the plan may be taken by the interested, dating from the publication of such notice.

57. The county council may reject or homologate, with or without amendment, the report of the special superintendent within two months from the publication

of the notice of the filing of such report at the office of the council.—It cannot, however, proceed to the consideration and amendment of the report without first giving public notice to the inhabitants of the rural municipality concerned, of the day and hour at which its proceedings are to commence, and after having heard all interested parties, including the special superintendent, if such hearing is required.

58. The amendments made by the county council to the special superintendent's report must be entered on the original and the copies lodged in the office of the council, or on sheets of paper thereunto annexed.

59. At the expiration of two months from the publication of the notice of its deposit, the report of the special superintendent is held to be homologated as it then is, unless in this interval it has been rejected or expressly homologated by the county council.

60. After the homologation of the special superintendent's report, under article 57 or article 59, the secretary treasurer is bound to transmit to the provincial secretary a copy of the report and any amendments which may have been made, as well as of any other document connected with it, together with either the plan or a copy of the plan of the territory in question.

61. The lieutenant-governor, may, by an order in council, approve or reject the said report with its amendments, or may modify it or amend it anew.

62. If the report is approved, with or without amendment, the lieutenant-governor issues a proclamation erecting the territory described in the report into a village municipality, and declaring its name and defining its limits.

63. The proclamation comes into force on the day of its publication in the Quebec Official Gazette; and two copies thereof, certified by the provincial secretary, must be sent to the office of the county council. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6041.)

64. The secretary-treasurer of the county council gives public notice of the issuing of the proclamation erecting such village municipality, and transmits one

of the copy
new munic

65. FR
force, the
detached f
merly mad
cipality un
of the mu
least three
municipali
and officers
as if the e
taken place
trary notw

65a. E
of ten thou
census, or l
secretary-t
cipality by
council, up
proprietors
valuation r
the council
the interest
erection in
always tha
arpents in
accompanie
of the muni
proclamatio
own name,
proclamatio
until the ex
not taken pl

66. The
which gover
village mun
tion, subject
ter three of
by the villag

of the copies of such proclamation to the mayor of the new municipality as soon as he is appointed.

65. From the date of the proclamation coming into force, the territory, as defined in such proclamation, is detached from the local municipality of which it formerly made part, and becomes a distinct village municipality under its corporate name. The remaining part of the municipality, if it contains a population of at least three hundred souls, continues to form a distinct municipality under its corporate name, the members and officers of the council then in office remain in office as if the erection of the village municipality had not taken place, the provisions of article 283, to the contrary notwithstanding.

65a. Every rural municipality having a population of ten thousand souls, as established by the last general census, or by a special census certified by the mayor or secretary-treasurer, may be erected into a village municipality by proclamation of the lieutenant-governor in council, upon petition of the majority in value of the proprietors of the said municipality according to the valuation roll then in force, and upon a resolution of the council of the municipality, setting forth that it is in the interest of the inhabitants of the locality that such erection into a village should take place; provided always that the territory does not exceed forty-five arpents in superficies, and that such resolution be accompanied with a plan showing the metes and bounds of the municipality.—The territory, as described in the proclamation, forms a village municipality under its own name, dating from the coming into force of the proclamation; but the councillors in office remain so until the expiration of their term, as if the erection had not taken place. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6042.)

66. The by-laws, orders, roll or municipal acts which governed the territory before its erection into a village municipality, continue in force after such erection, subject to the application of the provisions of chapter three of this title, until they are amended or repealed by the village council.

67. The name of a village municipality is: "The municipality of the village of (*name of the village*)".

§ III.

ERECTION OF NEW TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.

68. The lieutenant-governor in council may, by proclamation, erect a territory forming a village municipality, into a town municipality, if he deems it in the interest of such municipality and its inhabitants so to do (1).

69. The proclamation issued in virtue of the preceding article, must be published in the Official Gazette of the province and comes into force on the first day of the month of January after it has issued.—A copy of it must be sent to the office of the county council, and another to the office of the council of the village municipality, which has been erected into a town municipality.—The secretary-treasurer of such municipality must give public notice of the issuing of the proclamation, immediately on receipt of a copy thereof.

70. The by-laws, orders, rolls or municipal acts which governed the territory before its erection into a town municipality, continue in force after such erection, until they are amended or repealed by the town council.

71. The name of a town municipality is: "The municipality of the town of (*name of the town*)."

§ IV.

ANNEXATION OF A TERRITORY TO A TOWN OR VILLAGE MUNICIPALITY.

72. Every territory forming part of a rural municipality, adjoining a town or village municipality, situated

(1) Held: That a Commissioners' Court erected for a parish retains its jurisdiction when the territory of the parish is subsequently formed into a village or town municipality. *Lemoine vs Doré* 1 M. L. R. (s. c.) 446.—*Lemieux vs La Cour des Commissaires de la paroisse de Longueuil*. 1 M. L. R. (s. c.) 497.—Held: *Contra, re Sirois et al vs Guimond*, 11 M. L. 230.

in the same
resolution of
own or villa
73. Artic
exations of

ANNEXATION AN A

74. Every
nexed to ano
county, by p
petition signe
such town or
thirds of the e
first-named mu
part of a town
manner, be an
in the county,
village munic
superficial exte
Nevertheless,
partly in one
parishes, either
may be annex
which such p
part, provided
annexation, be s
the portion wh
vided also that
village, a territ
aining forty in
75. Such pr
day of January
76. The terri
to any local adj
municipality, fr
the proclamatio

in the same county as such town or village, may, by a resolution of the county council, be annexed to such town or village municipality. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6013).

73. Articles 41, 42, 43 and 44 apply equally to annexations of territory made under the preceding article.

§ V.

ANNEXATION OF A TOWN OR VILLAGE MUNICIPALITY TO AN ADJOINING LOCAL MUNICIPALITY.

74. Every town or village municipality may be annexed to another adjoining local municipality in the county, by proclamation of lieutenant-governor, on a petition signed by at least two-thirds of the electors of such town or village municipality, as well as by two-thirds of the electors of the municipality to which such first-named municipality is sought to be annexed.—Any part of a town or village municipality may, in the same manner, be annexed to any local adjoining municipality in the county, provided there remain in the town or village municipality, a territory of sixty arpents in superficial extent, containing forty inhabited houses.—Nevertheless, when a village municipality is situated partly in one and partly in another of two adjoining parishes, either of such parts of the village municipality may be annexed to the municipality of the parish of which such portion of the village municipality forms part, provided that the petition, praying for such annexation, be signed by all the proprietors residing in the portion which demands such separation, and provided also that there remains in the municipality of the village, a territory of sixty arpents in superficies, containing forty inhabited houses. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6044).

75. Such proclamation comes into force on the first day of January following the date of its issue.

76. The territory of the town or village so annexed to any local adjoining municipality, forms part of such municipality, from the date of the coming into force of the proclamation; and if the whole of the municipality

has been so annexed, it ceases from such time to form a distinct municipality. (*R. S. Q.*, art 6045).

77. The provisions of articles 43 and 44 apply also to every annexation made in virtue of article 74.

CHAPTER III.

EFFECT OF THE CHANGE OF THE LIMITS OF A MUNICIPALITY UPON THE OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS OF RATE-PAYERS.

SECTION I.

SETTLEMENT AND DIVISION OF JOINT DEBTS.

78. The taxable property, comprised in a territory newly erected into a municipality or annexed to another municipality, or simply separated from a municipality without forming part of any other, whether by special act or under the authority of the provisions of this code, continues bound and obliged for all debts and obligations contracted before the change of limits, the separation, or the erection into a new municipality of such territory.

79. The council of the municipality from which a territory has been separated, is alone authorized and bound to settle their joint debts and obligations with the creditors.—But if any whole municipality which no longer forms of itself a distinct municipality is divided and must be annexed to one or more municipalities, or must form two or more new municipalities, or must be in part annexed to one or more municipalities and in part form one or more new municipalities, the only municipal council authorized and obliged to settle the joint debts and obligations with the creditors, is that which governs the territory which contains within its limits the place where the council sat at the time of such separation or division.—If, in the case of the preceding provision, the place where the council sat at the time of the division or separation, was in a village or town mu-

municipality, di-
territory, the on-
to settle the
itors, is the
within its li-
separated mu-

80. All su-
of such debts
district or in
place of the c-
gations

81. The se-
obligation mu-
property, liab-
ing to the val-
limits were ch-

82. The c-
debts and oblig-
l. To collect,
such debts and
payment of the
time of the ch-
by by-law, nev-
debts and oblig-
powers conferr-
governed the s-
the territory;
for the paymen-
may, after thre-
exact directly
with the adm-
bound for such
collectively due
taxable property
—The council,
tion of any such
cover from the
obligations, by

to form a municipality, distinct from the divided or separated territory, the only municipal council authorized and obliged to settle the joint debts and obligations with the creditors, is that which governs the territory including within its limits the greater part of the divided or separated municipality.

80. All suits brought in reference to the settlement of such debts and obligations, may be brought in the district or in the county in which is situated the chief place of the council bound to settle such debts and obligations

81. The settlement and division of joint debts and obligation must be based on the value of the taxable property, liable for such debts and obligations, according to the valuation roll in force at the time when such limits were changed.

82. The council bound for the settlement of joint debts and obligations and its officers are authorized:—
 1. To collect, throughout the whole territory liable for such debts and obligations, the taxes imposed for the payment of the same, by the by-laws in force at the time of the change of limits; or—2. To impose thereon by by-law, new taxes to effect the full payment of such debts and obligations, with all the same rights and powers conferred upon the council and its officers, that governed the same before the division and separation of the territory; or—3. The municipal corporation bound for the payment of the common debts and obligations may, after three months' notice duly served, claim and exact directly from the municipal corporation, charged with the administration of any portion of territory bound for such debts and obligations, the whole share collectively due by all the proprietors or occupants of taxable property comprised in such portion of territory. —The council, charged with the municipal administration of any such portion of territory so bound, may recover from the rate-payers bound for such debts and obligations, by means of by-laws or repartitions which

SECTION II.

DIVISION OF COMMON PROPERTY.

86. Property consisting in sums of money, assets, effects, moveables or immoveables, belonging to the corporation at the time of a change of limits, or of the separation of any territory, with exception of those mentioned in the following article, must be divided in the same manner as joint debts.

87. The books, registers, plans, rolls, lists, documents, papers or records of the corporation remain the exclusive property of the council, which is bound to settle the joint liabilities.

88. The council bound to settle the joint liabilities is alone authorized to collect and settle all arrears of municipal taxes and all other assets due before the change of limits, by itself or by its officers, with the same rights and powers as those conferred upon the council and officers authorized to collect and settle them before such change of limits.

89. Such council may nevertheless convey by deed of agreement to the council entrusted with municipal administration of any other part of the territory which was included in the old municipality, for the benefit of the rate-payers of such part of the territory, all arrears of municipal taxes and all other assets arising out of the taxable property included in such part of the territory; and the council to which such conveyance was made and its officers are authorized to collect and settle such arrears and assets, with all the rights and powers possessed by the council making such conveyance and its officers.

SECTION III.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

90. No rate-payer of a territory detached or separated from a local municipality is obliged, in virtue of any *procès-verbal*, act of repartition, by-law or order, in force

at the time of the change of limits, to perform work upon municipal roads or bridges up to that time deemed to be local, and situated in the remaining part of the local municipality from which such territory has been detached or separated. (1) — Notwithstanding article 5, the same rule applies to the rate-payers of any local municipality from which any territory has been detached or separated respecting works of a similar nature situated within the limits of such territory. (*R. S. Q., art. 6047.*)

91. No territory annexed to a municipality is liable for the payment of debts and obligations contracted by the corporation of such municipality before the annexation.

92. The council of every newly organized municipality, and of every municipality which comprises or governs a territory detached or separated from another municipality is entitled to obtain certified copies of all by-laws, resolutions, orders, *procès-verbaux*, rolls, papers, books, plans or documents, which have reference to such new municipality or to such territory, from the council in whose possession they are, on payment of ten cents for each hundred words. — The council requiring such copies may have them made by one of its officers, on payment of fifty cents for each certificate made or thereunto affixed by the secretary-treasurer or other officer in charge of such documents.

(1) *Held*: When a portion of a municipality has been detached in order to form a separate municipality, the rate-payers within the detached portion are no longer bound by any *procès-verbal* under which they were previously obliged to maintain any part of a road within the portion from which they have been detached. — (*Deschênes vs. La corporation de Ste-Marie, 7 Q. L. R. 50.*)

PROVISIONS

93. Every council: it is charged by such

94. Such name of "The name of the municipality of or of the). (2)

95. The entire extent of the territory it represents, and in special cases upon it. — Its obligations upon

96. The municipality composed of as a constituent, and may be examined in any business or execution of certain account of the

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'une corporation de 356 C. C. et est résolu dans une résolution Corporation de Mo

(2) *Jugé*: Qu'une West Chester doit être la corporation. Le de West Chester, 12

TITLE II.

PROVISIONS COMMON TO ALL MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

93. Every municipal corporation is represented by its council: its powers are exercised and its duties discharged by such council and its officers. (1)

94. Such council is recognized and styled by the name of "The municipal council of or of the (*insert the name of the municipality without the words municipality of or of the*). (2)

95. The council has jurisdiction throughout the entire extent of the municipality, the corporation of which it represents, and beyond the limits of the municipality in special cases where more ample authority is conferred upon it.—Its orders, within the scope of its powers, are obligatory upon all persons subject to its jurisdiction.

96. The municipal council may appoint committees, composed of as many of its members as it judges convenient, and may delegate to them its power respecting the examination of any question, the management of any business or particular kind of business, or for the execution of certain duties.—The committee must render account of their labors and their decisions by reports

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'une corporation municipale est soumise à l'article 356 C. C. et est responsable en dommages pour un libelle contenu dans une résolution adoptée par son conseil. *Brown et al., vs. La Corporation de Montréal*, 4 R. L. p. 7.

(2) *Jugé*: Qu'une action prise au nom du Conseil du Canton de West Chester doit être renvoyée, l'action devant être prise au nom de la corporation. *Lemesurier, et Le Conseil municipal du Township de West Chester*, 12 L. C. R. 314.

signed by their chairman or by a majority of the members who compose them ; and no report or order whatever of a committee has any effect until it has been adopted by the council at a regular session ; save in the case of article 98.

97. Everyone who is entitled to be heard before the council or its committees, may be so heard in person or by any other person acting on his behalf, whether authorized by power of attorney or not. He may also produce and examine witnesses.

98. The council or committees, on every question or matter pending before them, may :—1. Take communication of all documents and writings produced in evidence ;—2. Summon any person residing in the municipality ;—3. Examine under oath the parties and the witnesses produced by the parties, and administer or cause to be administered to them an oath or affirmation by one of their members or by the secretary-treasurer ;—The council may declare who shall bear and pay the costs incurred for the production of the witnesses heard, or for the summoning of witnesses who have made default, and tax such costs including the reasonable travelling expenses and fifty cents a day for the time of the witnesses.—The amount thus taxed may be recovered, either by the corporation or by the person who has advanced and paid the same, as the case may be, in the manner prescribed for the recovery of penalties imposed by this code. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6048).

99. If any one so summoned before the council or the committees fails, without just cause, to appear at the time and place mentioned in the summons, when compensation has been paid or offered to him for his reasonable travelling expenses for going and returning, and fifty cents a day for his time, he incurs a penalty of not less than four, or more than ten dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed fifteen days.

100. Any *procès-verbal*, roll, resolution or other order of a municipal council, may be set aside by the magistrate's court or by the circuit court of the county or district, by reasons of its illegality, in the same manner

within the
municipal
articles 461

(1) *Jugé* : Que l'art. 461 de la Loi sur les élections municipales, qui dispose que le conseil municipal ne peut nommer un juge municipal, est en violation de l'art. 98 de la Loi sur les élections municipales, en ce qu'il permet au conseil municipal de nommer un juge municipal par la procédure in rem sine nomine, telle que le *Quo warranto* pour porter plainte contre les juges publics.—

Jugé : 1^o Qu'il y a eu violation de l'art. 98 de la Loi sur les élections municipales, en ce que le conseil municipal a nommé un juge municipal par la procédure in rem sine nomine, telle que le *Quo warranto* pour porter plainte contre les juges publics.—

Jugé : Que l'art. 98 de la Loi sur les élections municipales, qui dispose que le conseil municipal ne peut nommer un juge municipal, est en violation de l'art. 98 de la Loi sur les élections municipales, en ce qu'il permet au conseil municipal de nommer un juge municipal par la procédure in rem sine nomine, telle que le *Quo warranto* pour porter plainte contre les juges publics.—

Jugé : Que lors de la répartition d'une taxe directe, le conseil municipal ne peut pas répartitionner la taxe d'après le rôle de répartition, mais qu'une telle action est nulle. *Molson vs. la Ville de Québec*, L. 542.

Held.—That an order of the Council of the Township of Stokely, Quebec, passed on the 10th day of June, 1892, was void.

Held :—1. The order of the Council of the Township of Stokely, Quebec, passed on the 10th day of June, 1892, was void.

Jugé : Que la Commission municipale de la Ville de Québec, qui a nommé un juge municipal, est nulle. *Laurent vs. La Ville de Québec*, L. 542 ; 4 R. L., p. 192 ; 4 R. L., p. 192.

Jugé : Qu'un règlement municipal qui autorise le conseil municipal à voter des dépenses par une résolution,

within the same delay, and with the same effect, as a municipal by-law, and is subject to the provisions of articles 461 and 705. (1)

(1) *Jugé*: Que la contestation des résolutions des conseils autorisée par l'article 100 du Code Municipal, n'est pas, pour celle de la nomination des conseillers par le conseil, exclusive de celle que permettent les articles 1016 et suivants du Code de Procédure; 2° Que la procédure indiquée par ces articles du Code de Procédure n'est pas le *Quo warranto*, mais un mode spécial permettant aux particuliers de porter plainte contre les usurpations ou détentions illégales de charges publiques.—Paris vs. Couture, 10 Q. L. R., 1.

Jugé: 1° Qu'il y a ouverture à la voie de cassation devant la Cour de Circuit, d'une décision ou résolution d'un conseil de comté, même siégeant en appel d'un règlement du conseil local, si le conseil de comté commet une illégalité; 2° Que c'est le cas d'appliquer les articles 100 et 698 qui ont rapport à tous les conseils municipaux, locaux ou de comté. Corporation de St-Maurice, vs. Dufresne, 10 Q. L. R. 227.

Jugé: Que l'ouverture d'un chemin par un conseil et l'imposition d'une taxe directe sur les personnes en faveur desquelles il est ouvert constituent un acte législatif contenu dans le procès-verbal et l'acte de répartition, lesquels sont exécutoires jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient été cassés par la Cour de Magistrat ou par la Cour de Circuit de la manière et dans les délais prescrits aux Arts. 100, 461 et 705 C. M. et que leur légalité ne pourra être mise en question incidemment sur un bref de prohibition et ne peut l'être que par la procédure directe indiquée par le Code. Simard & la Corporation du comté de Montmorency, 4 Q. L. R. 20.

Jugé: Que lorsqu'une partie taxée dans un rôle de cotisation ou répartition prend une action, pour faire déclarer ce rôle nul, et consent ensuite à payer la taxe réclamée, une autre partie aussi cotisée dans ce rôle de répartition, pourra être reçue partie intervenante; qu'une telle action est de la nature d'une action populaire. La Banque Molson vs. la Cité de Montréal, et Hubert, Intervenant, 11 R. L. 542.

Held.—That an appeal lies from a judgment of the Circuit Court under art. 100 of the Municipal Code.—Ralph vs Corporation of the Township of Stoke, 24 L. C. J. 103.

Held:—1. The jurisdiction of the Superior Court is not taken away by M. C. 100, in actions to set aside a *procès-verbal* or resolution of a municipal council.—La Corporation du Comté d'Arthabaska vs Patoine, 9 L. N. 82.

Jugé: Que la Cour de Circuit n'est pas autorisée à décider de la validité d'un rôle d'évaluation, l'art. 100 n'ayant trait qu'aux actes faits par le conseil, et le rôle étant fait par les officiers municipaux. Laurent vs. La Corporation du village St-Jean-Baptiste, 17 L. C. J. p. 192; 4 R. L., p. 684.

Jugé: Qu'un règlement passé par un Conseil local, accordant un bonus à une compagnie de chemin de fer, et auquel le conseil aurait, par une résolution, adoptée à une session spéciale tenue après la pas-

101. Any council which has neglected to appoint its head or its officers, or to fill any vacancy it was bound to fill, within the delays prescribed, may still make such appointment or fill such vacancy of such delay, unless the lieutenant-governor has already done so under the provision of this code.

102. Any document, order of proceeding of a municipal council, the publication of which is required by the provision of this code or by the council itself, must be published in the manner and at the places prescribed for public notices, except in cases otherwise provided for.

103. Any person, producing or lodging any document relating to municipal matters in the office of the council, or before the council in session, is entitled to a receipt or acknowledgment certifying the production or deposit of such document, from the secretary-treasurer, or in his absence, from the person presiding at the council, if the council is in session.—Any secretary-treasurer, or person presiding, who neglects or refuses

sation d'un règlement, changé la date de l'exécution d'une obligation imposée à la compagnie, ne sera pas annulé, s'il n'est pas constaté qu'une injustice réelle est résultée pour les requérants en cassation.

Qu'un changement ainsi fait ne constitue pas un faux. Simpson et al, vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de Ste-Malachie d'Ormatown 14, R. L. p. 485.

Jugé : Que sept requérants peuvent s'unir, dans une seule et même action en injonction, pour demander la nullité d'un procès-verbal, ordonnant le changement d'un chemin de front et de tous les procédés faits sur procès-verbal, par la corporation municipale, et qu'injonction soit donnée à la corporation de ne pas ouvrir et faire le chemin sur les propriétés respectives des requérants, ou que ces demandes sont connues. Laferté et six autres vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de St-Aimé et Robidoux. 14, R. L. p. 476.

Held : That in matter concerning municipalities in which irregularities are alleged, if it is shown that there has been a substantial compliance with the requirements of the law relating to such matters, it must be proved by those alleging such irregularities that a substantial injustice will be caused thereby, in order to obtain a judgment annulling the proceedings complained of.

That such proceedings can only be contested in the manner provided by law and specially by the Municipal Code. Grand et al, vs. The Corporation of the Parish of St-Fortunat de Wolfestown and of East Chester, mis en c. 32, L. C. J. p. 32.

to receive the archive receipts, in addition neglect.

104. D. the office of turned on r whenever t

105. TH. pried by the and must be except in th

106. Th. or of its offic may be estab town, or of a any other ac of a village,

107. Evc should be ma with equal v cile of the se surer person cannot be de has been ma ally (1).

OF

108. Ever

Held.—That m are sued (en gara some deed of their to the notice requ CORPORATION DU VILL.

to receive any such document, or to deposit the same in the archives of the council, or to give the required receipts, incurs a penalty of twenty dollars in each case, in addition to the damages caused by such refusal or neglect.

104. Documents produced as exhibits, and filed in the office of the council or with its officers, must be returned on receipt to the persons who produced the same, whenever they require them.

105. The office of the council is that which is occupied by the secretary-treasurer in his official capacity and must be held within the limits of the municipality, except in the case of the following article.

106. The office of the council of a rural municipality, or of its officers, and the place where it holds its sessions, may be established in the municipality of a village, of a town, or of a city, incorporated in virtue of this code or any other act, provided always, that such municipality of a village, town or city, is contiguous thereto.

107. Every service, production or deposit, which should be made at the office of the council, may be made with equal validity to a reasonable person at the domicile of the secretary-treasurer, or to the secretary-treasurer personally.—In such case, however, the receipt cannot be demanded unless the production or deposit has been made with the secretary-treasurer personally (1).

SECTION II.

OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

108. Every member of the council, so soon as he is

Held.—That municipal councillors who, after their term of office, are sued (*en garantie*) in warranty or for indemnity by reason of some deed of theirs made whilst discharging their duties have right to the notice required by art. 22, C. C. P.—*MORISSETTE & AL. V. CORPORATION DU VILLAGE DE BIENVILLE*, 5, Q. L. R., 362.

appointed, must make oath well and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office. (1)

109. The oath which the head of the council shall have taken as councillor, does not exempt him from taking the oath of office as mayor or warden.

110. An entry of the taking of the oath of office by councillors and the head of the council, before one of the officers mentioned in article 6, shall be made in the minute book of the council. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6049).

111. A member of the council does not enter upon the discharge of his duties, until he has taken the oath of office.

112. The omission during fifteen days on the part of any member of a council to take the oath required for the office to which he has been appointed, constitutes a refusal to accept such office, and renders him subject to the penalties prescribed in such case.

113. The councillors do not receive any salary, profit or indemnity, in any shape whatsoever, for their services.

114. The members of the council are unable to hold any subordinate offices under any municipal council of which they are members, or if under the county council, they are members of one of the local councils of the county municipality.

115. No member of the council can be surety for the performance of the duties attached to an office under the council of which he forms part.

116. Every member of a council appointed in the place of another, whether it be as head of the council or as councillor, holds office for the remainder only of the period for which his predecessor has been appointed.

117. Any person appointed a local or county councillor, who illegally refuses to accept such office or to

(1) *Held.*—That when a municipal corporation illegally declares the seat of a councillor to be vacant, the remedy of the latter is by mandamus against the corporation.

20. That the taking of the oath of office by municipal councillor is essential, but the disposition of the Municipal Code which requires that an entry thereof be made in the minutes of the council is directory only.—*SAVARIA V. CORP. DE VARENNES*, 3 M. L. R. (S. C.) 157.

continue to
of twenty d

118. A
to continue
for two mor
nion of the
duties of suc

119. An
or to contin
which he ha
unable to p
months, thr
wise, may, a
refusal or in
and perform
prejudice in
tuted against
having been

120. No
the office of
he participat
by reason of

PROVISIONS

121. The
of superintend
pality, sees to
all municipal
to the council
considers cond
or its inhabita

122. He s
the council, a
deeds made an
council provid

continue to perform the duties thereof, incurs a penalty of twenty dollars.

118. A member of council is deemed to have refused to continue to perform the duties of his office when he, for two months, refuses or neglects without, in the opinion of the council, reasonable cause, to discharge the duties of such office

119. Any member who refuses to accept the office or to continue to perform the duties of the office to which he has been appointed in the council, or who is unable to perform such duties for three consecutive months, through absence, illness, infirmity, or otherwise, may, at any time, until the vacancy caused by his refusal or incapacity to act be filled up resume his duties and perform the same, if he is able to do so, without prejudice in any case to the costs of proceedings instituted against him, in the event of any such proceedings having been instituted.

120. No vote given by a person filling, illegally, the office of member of the council, and no act in which he participates in such quality can be set aside solely by reason of the illegal exercise of such office.

SECTION III.

PROVISIONS SPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO THE HEAD OF THE COUNCIL.

121. The head of the council exercises the rights of superintendence over all the officers of the municipality, sees to the faithful and impartial execution of all municipal ordinances and by-laws, and communicates to the council any information of suggestion which he considers conducive to the interests of the municipality or its inhabitants.

122. He signs, seals and executes, in the name of the council, all debentures, contracts, agreements or deeds made and passed by the corporation, unless the council provide otherwise.

123. It is his duty to read to the council, in session, all circulars or communications addressed to himself or the council by the lieutenant-governor or by the provincial secretary, and, if it be required by the council, or by the lieutenant-governor, to make them public to the municipality, in the manner required for public notices.

124. He is also bound to furnish to the lieutenant-governor, on demand, all information concerning the execution of the municipal law, and all other information which it may be in his power to give with the concurrence of the council.

125. The head of every council is *ex officio*, without other qualification and without being obliged to take the oaths prescribed for such office, a justice of the peace within the limits of the municipality wherein he exercises his office, so long as he continues in office.—He is incompetent to hear and decide all cases in which the corporation or its officers are interested parties.

SECTION IV.

OF THE SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

126. Special sessions of any municipal council may be convened at any time by the head or by the secretary-treasurer or by two members of such council, by giving special notice of such session to all the members of the council, other than those summoning the same.

127. At a special session the subjects or matters mentioned in the notice calling the council together can alone be taken into consideration.—The council, before proceeding to business at such session, must set forth and declare in the minutes of the sitting contained in the book of its deliberations, that the notice of meeting has been issued in conformity with the requirement of this code to all the members of the council who are not present at the opening of the sitting.—If it appear that the notice of meeting has not been served on all the

absent mem
under penal

128. Ev
the forenoon
of the meeti
lution of the

129. If t
provisions o
upon a holic
lowng judici

130. The
otherwise or
consists of or

131. The
by its head,
in his default
members, ch
case of an eq
siding officer,
at the council

132. The
order and dec
ing appeal to
subject to an
by article 30
(R. S. Q., art.

133. Ever
rity of the vo
case where in

(1) A special s
mayor. All the
posed that in as
disqualified, his
was made theret
P. not voting acc
resolution cancell
poration of Bryso
Held: That the
without previous
special sessions w
consent, transact
of convocation.

absent members, the session must be immediately closed, under penalty of all its proceedings being null. (1)

128. Every session commences at the hour of ten in the forenoon, unless otherwise determined by the notice of the meeting, by an adjournment, or a by-law or resolution of the council.

129. If the day fixed for an ordinary session by the provisions of this code or by municipal by-laws, falls upon a holiday, such session is held on the next following judicial day.

130. The sessions are held with open doors. Until otherwise ordained, in virtue of article 467, each session consists of one sitting, unless adjourned.

131. The sessions of the council are presided over by its head, or in the event of there being no head, or in his default to act, or in his absence, by one of its members, chosen from the councillors present. In the case of an equal division of votes in the choice of a presiding officer, the member present chosen by lot presides at the council board.

132. The presiding officer of the council maintains order and decorum and decides questions of orders, saving appeal to the council.—He has and may exercise, subject to an appeal to the council, all powers conferred by article 301 on the presiding officer at an election. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6050.)

133. Every disputed question is decided by a majority of the vote of the members present excepting in case where in conformity with the provisions of this

(1) A special session of the council had been called to elect the mayor. All the members were present, and a resolution was proposed that in as much as one of the councillors, P., was notoriously disqualified, his seat should be declared vacant. No amendment was made thereto, and the resolution was passed on a division, P. not voting according to art 135. Petition from P. to have this resolution cancelled granted by Judge Papineau.—*Pattison vs. Corporation of Bryson*, 9 L. N. 169.

Held: That the municipal councillors can meet in special sessions without previous notice, provided they be all present; and that at special sessions when all the councillors are present, they may, if all consent, transact other business than those mentioned in the letter of convocation. *Paris vs. Couture*, 10 Q. L. R. 1.

code, the votes of two third of the members of the council or of the members present, are required.

134. The chief of the council and the presiding officer, if they be also members of the council, vote each time a question is put to the vote; and in case of an equal division of votes, they have in addition the casting vote.—If the presiding officer be not also a councillor, he can only vote in the case of an equal division of votes.—In cases of an equal division of votes, the presiding officer is always bound to give the casting vote. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6051, (1).)

135. No member of a council can take part in the discussion of any question in which he has a personal interest. The council in case of dispute decides whether the members has or has not a personal interest in the question; and such member has no right to vote on the question of his interest.—This article does not apply to the appointment of the head of council nor to the naming of committees (2).

136. If the majority of the members of a local coun-

(1) *Jugé*: 1° Que le maire d'un conseil local n'a le droit de voter durant les sessions qu'il préside dans cette qualité, que lorsqu'il y a égalité de votes.

2° Qu'un conseiller municipal peut, lors de l'élection du maire voter pour lui-même. *Lemieux vs. Cantin*, 7 Q. L. R. 16.

(2) *Jugé*: Que les membres d'un conseil municipal ne peuvent voter sur les questions qui les concernent directement et dans lesquelles ils ont un intérêt pécuniaire à sauvegarder.

Monbleau et Fils vs. La Corporation de la Ville de St-Jean et Stéfani & Moore mis en c. 32 L. C. J., p. 149.

Jugé: Que l'intérêt dont parle l'art. 135 C. M., doit être un intérêt personnel distinct de l'intérêt général de tous les contribuables de la municipalité.

Qu'une corporation municipale peut s'obliger à payer les frais d'une requête à être présentée par un contribuable, lorsque l'objet de cette requête intéresse tous les contribuables de la municipalité. *Desroches vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de St-Bazile-le-Grand*. 17 R. L., p. 266.

Jugé: Qu'une résolution d'un conseil municipal approuvant un certificat d'électeurs pour l'obtention d'une licence, passée par le concours d'un conseiller intéressé à l'octroi de la licence, et dont le vote donne la majorité, est nulle.

Monbleau vs. La Corporation de la Ville de St. Jean et al. 17 R. L., p. 271.

cil have a
to their d
county c
and decis
privileges

137. I
vote by b
the proce

138. A
journed b
day or to
to give n
who wher
following :

139. T
not a quor
expiration
that there v
and the nar
must be ins
book of the
special noti
tary-treasur
not present
notice must

journed sessi
convening a
of such notic
part of the a

140. No
sion thereof

141. The
held, must b
place of the

cil have a personal interest in any question submitted to their decision, such question must be referred to the county council, which in respect of the consideration and decision of such question, possesses all the rights, privileges and obligations of the local council.

137. Members of the council are not permitted to vote by ballot; the vote are recorded in the minutes of the proceedings of the council, when required.

138. Any ordinary or special session can be adjourned by the council to any other hour of the same day or to a subsequent day, without it being necessary to give notice of such adjournment to the members who where not present, excepting in the case of the following article.

139. Two members of the council, when there is not a quorum present, may adjourn the session at the expiration of one hour from the time it was established that there was no quorum, the hour of the adjournment and the names of the members of the council present must be inscribed in the minutes of the sitting in the book of the proceedings of the council.—In this case a special notice of the adjournment is given by the secretary-treasurer to the members of the council who where not present at the time of adjournment. The service of this notice must be established at the resumption of the adjourned session, in the same manner as that of the notice convening a special session, and the absence of service of such notice renders every proceeding adopted at such part of the adjourned session, void.

140. No council is dissolved by the fact of any session thereof not having taken place.

141. The place where the sittings of the council are held, must be as much as possible in the most public place of the municipality.

the coun-

iding offi-
vote each
ase of an
the cast-
a council-
ivision of
he presi-
ing vote.

rt in the
personal
whether
t in the
e on the
pply to
he nam-

al coun-

t de voter
squ'il y a

du maire

peuvent
dans les-

t-Jean et

e un inté-
ribuables

les frais
e l'objet
cipalité.
e-Grand.

vant un
e par le
dont le

. 17 R.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

SECTION I.

OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

142. Every municipal council must have an officer entrusted with the care of the office and the archives of the council, and designated by the name of "secretary-treasurer."—In every newly-formed municipality the secretary-treasurer must be appointed by the council within thirty days after the entry into office of the majority of the new councillors. (1)

143. The secretary-treasurer remains in the office during the pleasure of the council.

144. Every secretary-treasurer, before acting as such, must make oath to discharge well and faithfully the duties of his office, and must within thirty days next following give security in the manner prescribed by this code.—Nevertheless the want of security shall in no wise prevent the secretary treasurer from performing the duties of his office; but those members of the council under whom he acts, who have not exacted or demanded such security shall be jointly and severally responsible in the same manner as are the sureties in virtue of article 147. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6052).

(1) 1o Un prêtre, étant dans les ordres sacrés et ministre d'une croyance religieuse, est inhabile à occuper une charge municipale.

2o La charge de secrétaire-trésorier d'un conseil municipal est une charge dans une corporation, et une charge publique, dans le sens de l'art. 1016 du C. P. C.

3o La description d'une charge par les mots "secrétaire-trésorier de la Corporation de Metgermette-Nord" dans un bref et une requête libellée sous l'art. 1016 C. P. C., alors que le nom légal de la charge est "le secrétaire-trésorier du conseil municipal de la partie nord du township de Metgermette" constitue une erreur totale et suffit pour faire renvoyer les dits bref et requête.

Vannier vs. Meunier, en révision, Stuart J. O. Casault, Caron J.J. 30 sept. 1887. 12 L. N., p. 376 et 371.

145. T

time, app
treasurer,
of secretar
privileges
as the se
giving sec
of secretar
must conti
the vacanc
enters into
and faithfu
moved or s
—In the pe
responsibili
him and of

OF THE S

146. Th
two sureties.
tion of the c

(1) Jugé:—1
de présider l'as
que le secrétair
2o. Que le dé
candidats, n'est
eu d'objection d
verture du poll,

3o. Que l'omi
n'est pas une ca
cune injustice.

n'affecte pas ess
4o. Que l'abs
dant la semaine
des électeurs de
pas une cause de
causes et est ex
s'est présenté po
sence, les payer
R. L., 140.

145. The secretary-treasurer may, from time to time, appoint under his hand, an "assistant-secretary-treasurer," who may perform all the duties of the office of secretary-treasurer, with the same rights, powers and privileges and under the same obligations and penalties as the secretary-treasurer himself, except as regards giving security.—In the cases of a vacancy in the office of secretary-treasurer, the assistant-secretary-treasurer must continue to perform the duties of the office until the vacancy is filled.—The assistant secretary-treasurer enters into office after making oath to discharge well and faithfully the duties of such office; he may be removed or superseded at will by the secretary-treasurer.—In the performance of his functions he acts under the responsibility of the secretary-treasurer who appointed him and of the sureties of such secretary-treasurer. (1)

§ 1.

OF THE SECURITY FURNISHED BY THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

146. The secretary-treasurer furnishes either one or two sureties, whose names are first approved by resolution of the council.

(1) *Jugé* :—10. Que l'assistant-secrétaire-trésorier a le même droit de présider l'assemblée des électeurs, pour l'élection des conseillers, que le secrétaire-trésorier lui-même.

20. Que le défaut d'habileté à voter, chez ceux qui ont présenté les candidats, n'est pas une cause de nullité de l'élection, s'il n'y a pas eu d'objection de faite, lors de la mise en nomination, ni avant l'ouverture du poll, et si la votation s'est faite régulièrement.

30. Que l'omission de la qualité des électeurs dans le livre de poll n'est pas une cause de nullité de l'élection, s'il n'en est résulté aucune injustice. Car cette formalité ne porte pas sur le vote même, et n'affecte pas essentiellement l'élection.

40. Que l'absence du secrétaire-trésorier du bureau municipal pendant la semaine qui a précédé l'élection, et l'impossibilité pour cela des électeurs de payer leurs taxes et d'acquiescer le droit de voter, n'est pas une cause de nullité d'une élection, si cette absence a de justes causes et est exempte de toute fraude, et si, de fait, un seul électeur s'est présenté pour payer ses taxes, et n'a pu, à raison de cette absence, les payer et se qualifier à voter.—MARRIEN ET RASCONI, 7, R. L., 140.

147. The sureties bind themselves jointly and severally with the secretary-treasurer, towards the corporation, for the due performance of the duties of his office and for the payment of all moneys, for which the latter in the exercise of his office may be accountable, whether principal, interests, costs, penalties or damages.

148. One of the obligees must hypothecate, in and by the security-bond, property belonging to him personally for the payment of a sum determined by resolution of the council and exigible under the provisions of the preceding article.—This hypothec may be given in the same instrument by more than one of the obligees, or upon more than one property.—The properties offered must be previously accepted by resolution of the council, nor can they be accepted until it is proved to the satisfaction of the council that they are worth, at least, beyond all charges and hypothecs upon them, twice the amount of the hypothec required.

149. The security-bond must be accepted by the head of the council in the name of the corporation, and be executed before a notary, or in duplicate, *sous seing privé*, before two witnesses who sign the same.—Such security-bond, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, constitutes a hypothec on the immoveables, therein described so soon as it shall have been registered in the office of the registration division in which such immoveables are situated.—It is the duty of the secretary-treasurer, without delay, to register his security-bond, and after he has registered the same, to transmit a copy thereof or a duplicate thereof to the head of the council, together with a certificate of its enregistration.

150. The sureties of the secretary-treasurer may, at any time, by giving notice in writing of their intention to the secretary-treasurer himself and to the head of the council, free themselves from future liability under their bond, at the expiration of thirty days after the service of such notice.—This notice is given and served by a notary, or by the surety himself in a writing delivered in presence of one witness who signs the same.

151. The secretary-treasurer must, within thirty

days after
ties in lieu
his so doing
of his office
infraction o

152. W
insolvent, o
the district,
becomes av
cil, in writin
dollars; and
within the t
so doing he
office, under
article.

153. The
they are free
after the sec
duties of such
council a cert
certificate, af
forth the imm
bond.

154. The
and sign a co
given by the s
where such co

155. No p
tary-treasurer
such secretary
charged from
arising out of

155a. The
of the council,

(1) *Jugé*: Que
personne qui est e
est illégale, et que
du candidat élu de
sa première assen
cette élection. Fou

days after the service of such notice, furnish other sureties in lieu of those who have withdrawn; in default of his so doing, he cannot discharge any of the functions of his office, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each infraction of the provision.

152. Whenever one of his sureties dies, becomes insolvent, or removes his domicile outside the limits of the district, the secretary-treasurer must, so soon as he becomes aware of such fact, inform the head of the council, in writing thereof, under a penalty of one hundred dollars; and he must supply the place of such surety within the thirty days next following. In default of his so doing he cannot perform any of the duties of his office, under the penalties prescribed by the preceding article.

153. The sureties of the secretary treasurer, after they are freed from future liability under their bond, or after the secretary-treasurer has ceased to discharge the duties of such office, may exact from the head of the council a certificate of discharge for the future, which certificate, after registration thereof, discharges thenceforth the immoveables hypothecated by such security-bond.

154. The head of the council is authorized to give and sign a consent to the discharge of the hypothec given by the sureties of the secretary-treasurer, in cases where such consent may be asked and granted.

155. No person, who has been surety for any secretary-treasurer, can be a member of the council whereof such secretary-treasurer was the officer, until he is discharged from all obligations towards the corporation arising out of his security-bond (1).

155a. The secretary-treasurer may, with the consent of the council, in lieu of hypothecary security, furnish

(1) *Jugé*: Que l'élection comme membre d'un conseil local, d'une personne qui est caution du secrétaire-trésorier de la municipalité est illégale, et que l'acceptation d'une autre caution, et la décharge du candidat élu de toute obligation à cet égard, faite par le conseil, à sa première assemblée après l'élection, n'aura pas l'effet de valider cette élection. Fouché et al vs. Dumoulin, 17 R. L. 426.

security by means of a bond or policy of guarantee in favor of the corporation, in any Canadian Guarantee Assurance Company, approved by the council. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6053.)

§ II.

GENERAL DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

156. The secretary-treasurer is the keeper of all the books, registers, plans, maps, archives, and other documents and papers, which are either the property of the corporation, or are produced, filled and preserved in the office of the council. He cannot divest himself of the custody of these archives, except with the permission of the council, or under the authority of a competent court (1).

157. He attends at all sessions of the council and draws up minutes of all the acts and proceedings thereof, in a register kept for the purpose, and called "The Register of proceedings."—All minutes of the sitting of the council, must be approved by the council, signed by the person who presided over the council during such sitting and countersigned by the secretary-treasurer.—Whenever a by-law or a resolution is amended or repealed, mention must be made thereof in the margin of the register of proceedings and opposite such by-law or resolution, together with the date of its amendment or repeal (2).

(1) *Jugé*: Que le secrétaire d'un conseil municipal ne peut être tenu de produire en cour les documents et registres du conseil se rapportant à la question en litige. *Cramp et La Cité de Montréal*. 21 L. O. J. 249. Une semblable décision dans *Workman vs. La Cité de Montréal*. 20 L. C. J. 217.

(2) *Jugé*: Que le secrétaire n'est pas tenu d'entrer de suite, lors de l'assemblée, dans le registre des délibérations, les résolutions et règlements du conseil, mais qu'il peut les inscrire sur des feuilles volantes, pour les entrer ensuite au net dans le registre après l'assemblée. *Martin vs. la Corporation du comté d'Argenteuil*. 7 L. N. 10.

Held: That a rate-payer may take proceedings to compel the secretary-treasurer of a municipality to enter in the minutes of council a resolution regularly passed more especially when such resolution imputes perjury to him. *Massue vs. Nadeau* 3 M. L. R. (s. c.) 118.

158. C
treasurer f
and paper
evidence of

159. T
of all mone

160. H
sums of mo
do so by th

exceed ten
council is s

tion from th
is his duty,
any draft or

manded, by
sions of thi
draft or orde

same shows
of the sum th

161. No
twenty dolla
to rate payer

tion for mun
actually recei

mentioned in
directly, by h
persons whate

municipal taxes

(1) *Held*: That
the custodian of
of the same, exce
in the present cas
Mayor for safe ke
ty to account to t
The Corporation
et al 11 L. N. p. 39

(2) *Jugé*: Que l
n'a pas le droit de
traites. *Martin vs.*

Jugé: Que le sec
dre un billet pour
tion de Montréal, 1

158. Copies and extracts certified by the secretary-treasurer from all books, registers, archives, documents and papers preserved in the office of the council, are evidence of their contents.

159. The secretary-treasurer collects and has charge of all moneys due or payable to the corporation (1).

160. He pays out of the funds of the corporation all sums of money due by it, whenever he is authorized to do so by the council. If the sum to be paid does not exceed ten dollars, the authorization of the head of the council is sufficient.—Even in the absence of authorization from the council or from the head of the council, it is his duty, to pay, out of the funds of the corporation, any draft or order drawn upon him, or any sum demanded, by any one empowered so to do by the provisions of this code, or by the municipal by-laws.—No draft or order can, however, be legally paid unless the same shows sufficiently the nature of the use to be made of the sum therein mentioned. (2)

161. No secretary-treasurer can, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each infraction:—1. Grant discharges to rate payers or other persons indebted to the corporation for municipal taxes or other debts, without having actually received in cash or in lawful value the amount mentioned in such discharges;—2. Lend, directly or indirectly, by himself or by others, to rate-payers or other persons whatsoever, moneys received in payment of municipal taxes or belonging to the corporation.

(1) *Held*: That under our Municipal law a Secretary-Treasurer, the custodian of Corporation monies, cannot legally divest himself of the same, except in the manner prescribed by the Code; and that in the present case, although he had paid the same over to the then Mayor for safe keeping, he was not thereby relieved from the liability to account to the Corporation.

The Corporation of Melbourne and Brompton Gore *vs.* John Main et al 11 L. N. p. 394.

(2) *Jugé*: Que le secrétaire-trésorier d'une corporation municipale n'a pas le droit de signer des billets promissoires, ou d'accepter des traites. *Martin vs.* la Corporation de la cité de Hull et al. 9. R. L. 512.

Jugé: Que le secrétaire-trésorier d'une cité n'a pas le droit de prendre un billet pour des taxes municipales. *Dumaine vs.* La Corporation de Montréal, 1 R. C., p. 475.

162. The secretary-treasurer is bound to keep, in the form prescribed by the provincial secretary, books of account, in which he enters, according to date, each item of receipt and expenditure, mentioning therein the names of all persons who shall have paid money into his hands, or to whom he has made any payment.—He must preserve and file amongst the archives of the council all vouchers for his expenditure. (*R. S. Q.*, 6054)

163. The secretary-treasurer is bound to keep a "repertory," in which he mentions in a summary manner and in the order of their dates, all reports, *procès-verbaux*, acts of apportionment, valuation rolls, collection rolls, judgments, maps, plans, statements, notices, letters, papers and documents whatsoever, which are in his possession during the exercise of his office.

164. The secretary-treasurer's books of account and vouchers for his expenditure, together with all the registers or documents in his possession as archives of the council, are opened for inspection and examination on office days, between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon, to members of the council to municipal officers, to every interested party, and to all rate-payers of the municipality, or their attorneys.—Such persons, either themselves or by their attorneys, may take either with a pencil or with a pen, all notes, extracts or copies which they may require. (*R. S. Q.* art. 6055.) (1)

165. The secretary-treasurer is bound to deliver, upon payment of his fees, to any person applying for the same, copies or extracts from any book, roll, register, document or other paper, which forms part of the archives. It is also his duty to send without delay by mail to the principal place of business of any corporation, or iron or wooden railway company, which shall have filed in the office of the council a general application to that effect, and shall have made such principal

(1) *Held.*—That the city of Montreal will not be compelled to dispossess itself of documents forming part of the archives of the city in order that the same be filed as evidence in a cause. *Cramp and The Mayor & al of Montreal* 21 L. C. J. 249.

place of bu
notice, by
logation o
or compan
valuation rol
party of su
bill of his
immediatel
until estab
fixed by the
hundred wo
secretary-tr
tuitously an
governor, or

166. Th
ing the mon
of his receipt
of the month
to render suc
cil. (*R. S. Q.*

167. If h
visions of the
corporation t
tent court, a
render account
neglect.—He
he has admitt
to owe, togeth
to have debite
him accountab
rate of twelve
of suit.—Every
imprisonment
action of account

168. The s
cipal council i
first days of Ja
provincial secre
the corporation
real estate; — 3

place of business known, a certified copy of every public notice, by-law, resolution or *procès-verbal* filed for homologation or homologated which affects such corporation or company, as well as a certified extract, from the valuation roll, including the valuation of the taxable property of such corporation or company, together with a bill of his fees, which the company is bound to pay immediately on receipt of such document.—His fees, until established under art. 471, and unless otherwise fixed by the provisions of this code, are ten cents per hundred words, and fifty cents for the certificate.—The secretary-treasurer nevertheless is bound to furnish gratuitously any copy or extract required by the lieutenant-governor, or by the council or its officers.

166. The secretary-treasurer is bound to render, during the month of January in each year, a detailed account of his receipts and expenditure up to the thirty-first day of the month of December preceding, and he is also bound to render such account oftener if required by the council. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6056).

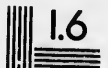
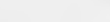
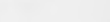
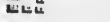
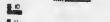
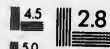
167. If he refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of the preceding article, he may be sued by the corporation to render such account before any competent court, and may be in such action condemned to render account and to pay damages for such refusal or neglect.—He must be condemned to pay the sum which he has admitted to be due, or which he has been declared to owe, together with all such other sums as he ought to have debited himself with or which the court holds him accountable for, with interest in every case, at the rate of twelve per cent, by way of penalty and the costs of suit.—Every such judgment carries with it coercive imprisonment if the same has been demanded in such action of account.

168. The secretary-treasurer of every local municipal council is bound, between the first and twenty-first days of January in each year to transmit to the provincial secretary a return, showing:—1. The name of the corporation;—2. The estimated value of the taxable real estate;—3. The estimated value of the real estate



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

not subject to taxation ; — 4. The estimated value of the property declared liable to taxation, by article 710 ; — 5. The number of persons paying taxes ; — 6. The number of arpents of valued land ; — 7. The rate of assessment in the dollar imposed for all purposes whatsoever ; — 8. The value of the property of the corporation ; — 9. The debentures of the corporation ; — 10. The amount of taxes collected within the year, including the amount for the county council ; — 11. All other sums collected ; — 12. The amount of arrears of taxes ; — 13. The capital amount due to the municipal loan fund ; — 14. The amount of interest due upon such loans ; — 15. All other debts ; — 16. The amount raised by loan within the year ; — 17. The amount received from the government under the seigniorial act ; — 18. The interest paid on debentures ; — 19. The expenditure for salaries, and other expenditure for municipal government ; — 20. All other expenditure ; — 21. The number of persons resident in the municipality ; — 22. Any other statement which the lieutenant-governor in council may require (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6057).

168a. The secretary-treasurer of every county council is bound, in the month of January in each year, to transmit to the provincial secretary a return showing ; — 1. The name of the corporation ; — 2. The value of the property belonging to the corporation ; — 3. The debentures of the corporation ; — 4. The capital amount due to the municipal loan fund ; — 5. The amount of interest due on such loans ; — 6. All other debts ; — 7. The amount received from the government under the seigniorial act ; — 8. All other revenues ; — 9. The interest paid on debentures ; — 10. The expenditure for salaries, and other expenditure for municipal government ; — 11. All other expenditure ; and — 12. Any other statement which the lieutenant-governor in council may require. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6058).

168b. The provincial-secretary is bound to make, a compiled statement by counties of the reports made in virtue of the two preceding articles with a summary of such reports, by counties, and to submit the same to

the legis-
session.

169.

of a loc-
council, v
visions o
forth in t
in coun
have been
in the co
liable to
two hund
6059).

170. A

tary-treas
prescribed
action, cla

171. T

ublished in
are held, or
by resoluti
in an hotel
which intox

172. Th

tary-treasur
in the provi
whenever su

173. Eve

or two audito

174. The

as they are sw
duties of the
entry into offi

175. No c

able to read a

the legislature, within the first fifteen days of the next session. (*Id.*).

169. Every secretary treasurer or clerk of a council of a local municipality or of a village, town or city council, who neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of article 168 and furnish all the information set forth in the form prescribed by the lieutenant-governor in council, or by the provincial secretary, if such forms have been addressed to him by the provincial secretary in the course of the month of December preceding, is liable to a fine of not less than fifty and not more than two hundred dollars, in addition to the costs. (*Id.*, art. 6059).

170. All actions, claims or demands against the secretary-treasurer, resulting from his administration, are prescribed in five years from the day in which such action, claims or demands originated.

171. The office of the secretary treasurer is established in the place where the sessions of the council are held, or in any other place fixed, from time to time, by resolution of the council; provided the same be not in an hotel, inn, or place of public entertainment in which intoxicating liquors are sold. (*R. S. Q.* art. 6060).

172. The secretary-treasurer and the assistant secretary-treasurer are also officers of all courts established in the province, and may be dealt with as such by them, whenever such courts deem it necessary.

SECTION II.

OF THE AUDITORS.

173. Every municipal council is bound to name one or two auditors in the month of March of each year.

174. The auditors enter on their functions as soon as they are sworn to discharge well and faithfully the duties of their office — They remain in office until the entry into office of their successors.

175. No one can be appointed an auditor who is unable to read and write.

176. The auditors are bound, in the month of February in each year, and whenever the council requires, to make an examination and a report respecting all accounts of the corporation, and all accounts relating to any subject falling within the jurisdiction of the council. (*R. S. Q.* art. 6061).

SECTION III.

OF APPOINTMENTS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

177. Whenever a municipal council has allowed the prescribed delay to expire without making the appointment of any officer, which it is bound to make in accordance with the provisions of this code or of its by-laws, the lieutenant-governor in council may make such appointment, with the same effect as if it had been made by the council.—This article does not apply to the secretary-treasurer. (*Ibid.* art. 6062).

178. In the event of such omissions on the part of the council, the secretary-treasurer, or, in his default, the head of the council, is bound without delay, to notify the lieutenant governor thereof by letter addressed to the provincial secretary.—Any rate-payer of the municipality may give this information to the lieutenant-governor.

179. All appointments made by the lieutenant-governor must be notified to the head or to the secretary-treasurer of the council, by letter from the provincial secretary; and the secretary-treasurer is bound at once to inform the person appointed thereof, by special notice.

180. The lieutenant-governor in council can appoint to municipal offices, only those persons who are eligible for the offices which they are called upon to fill. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6063).

181. The lieutenant-governor may revoke any appointment of a municipal officer made by him; and, if he deems it necessary, replace such officer by another.

182.
bound to
as are ne
provision

183.
coming i
offices, un
code.

184.
vacant, su
within the

185.
officer mad
council; su
delay, by
referred th

186.
the oath of
do so within
his appoint
deemed to
office to wh
penalties pr
theless, unti
up, enter up
he is capable
proceedings i

187.
has been take
without delay
who has taken

188.
No a
in his official
office illegally
ing such office

189.
Every
the council tha

SECTION IV.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

182. The council in addition to those whom it is bound to appoint, may appoint all such other officers as are necessary to carry into effect its orders and the provisions of this code.

183. Municipal officers, in office at the time of the coming into force of this code are maintained in their offices, until they are placed under the provisions of this code.

184. If the place of any municipal officers becomes vacant, such vacancies must be filled by the council within the thirty days next following.

185. Every appointment or removal of a municipal officer made by the council, is made by resolution of the council; such resolution must be communicated without delay, by the secretary-treasurer to the person who is referred therein.

186. Every municipal officer who is bound to take the oath of office, before entering upon his duties, must do so within the fifteen days which follow the notice of his appointment. In default of his so doing, he is deemed to have refused to discharge the duties of the office to which he is appointed, and is liable to the penalties prescribed for such refusal.—He may, nevertheless, until the vacancy caused by his refusal be filled up, enter upon his functions and exercise the same, if he is capable of doing so, without prejudice to costs of proceedings instituted against him.

187. Any certificate attesting that an oath of office has been taken by any municipal officer, must be filed without delay, in the office of the council by the person who has taken such oath.

188. No act, duty, writing or proceeding, executed in his official capacity, by a municipal officer, who holds office illegally, can be set aside solely from his so holding such office illegally.

189. Every municipal officer may be removed by the council that appointed him. Any municipal officer,

appointed by the lieutenant-governor, may be, in like manner, removed by the council under which he is acting, provided always that such removal be approved by the lieutenant-governor.

190. Every officer appointed to replace another, holds office only for the remainder of the time for which his predecessor was appointed.

191. Every municipal officer who has ceased to discharge the duties of his office, is bound to deliver within eight days next following, at the office of the council, all the moneys, keys, books, papers, insignia, documents, and archives belonging to such office (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6064.)

192. If any municipal officer dies, or absents himself from the province, his representatives are bound, within one month from such death or absence, to deliver at the office of the council, the moneys, keys, books, papers, insignia, documents, and archives belonging to the office so held by him (*Id.*, art. 6065.)

193. The corporation is entitled in addition to any other legal recourse whatsoever, to recover by process of revendication, from such officer or his representatives, all such moneys, keys, books, insignia, or archives, with costs and damages—Every judgment rendered in any such action may be enforced by coercive imprisonment against the person condemned, whenever such imprisonment is demanded by the action.

194. The corporation may exercise the same rights and obtain the same remedy against all other persons having in their possession, and refusing to deliver up such moneys, keys, books, insignia, and archives.

195. Every person who refuses or neglects to obey any lawful order of any municipal officer, given in virtue of the provision of this code or of municipal by-laws, incurs for each offence a penalty of not less than one or more than five dollars, saving cases otherwise provided for.—Every person who hinders or prevents or attempts to hinder or prevent, a municipal officer in the exercise of his functions, incurs for each offence a penalty of not less than two nor more than ten dollars and is further

respons
who hav

196.

posited
demand,
prescribe
sited or
is the du
speed, to

197.

than two
by the m
otherwise

198.

or exempt
imposed b
such power

199.

the officers
tions in wh
mages rest
gligence in
against suc

200.

damages an
charge thei
far as penal
penalties ma
second title

(1) *Jugé*: Qu
mages causés p
mal fondée et n
R. L. 19. P. 704

(2) *Jugé*: Qu
Article 200 C. 1
Jugé: Qu'une
pour malversati
action en domm
St-Joachim de la

responsible for all damages caused by him towards those who have sustained them.

196. Every municipal officer in whose hands is deposited or filed any document whatsoever, is bound, on demand, to give a receipt therefor, under the penalty prescribed in article 103.—Should the document deposited or filed form part of the archives of the council, it is the duty of the municipal officer, with all possible speed, to file it among them, under the same penalty.

197. Whenever an act must be executed by more than two municipal officers, it may be validly executed by the majority of such officers save in special cases otherwise provided for.

198. The council cannot, in any manner, discharge or exempt its officers for the performance of the duties imposed by this code, except in particular cases where such power is conferred upon it.

199. The corporation is responsible for the acts of the officers of the council, in the executions of the functions in which they are employed, and also for all damages resulting from their refusal to discharge or negligence in discharging their duties, saving its recourse against such officers. (1)

200. Municipal officers are liable for their acts or in damages arising from their refusal or neglect to discharge their duties, to the corporation only; save in so far as penalties incurred by them are concerned, which penalties may be recovered according to the rules of the second title of the third book. (2)

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'une corporation municipale est responsable des dommages causés par des hommes de police, par suite d'une arrestation mal fondée et malicieuse. *Alphonsine Noël vs. La Cité de Montréal*, R. L. 19. P. 704.

(2) *Jugé*: Que le maire est un officier municipal dans le sens de l'article 200 C. M. *Morin et Gagnon*. 9 R. L. 673.

Jugé: Qu'une corporation municipale n'a pas d'action en garantie pour malversation, malice ou mauvaise foi, mais seulement une action en dommages. *Leclerc vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de St-Joachim de la Pointe Claire & Valois et al.* 7 L. C. J. 83.

CHAPTER III.

OF PERSONS BOUND TO ACCEPT MUNICIPAL OFFICES, AND
OF THOSE INCAPABLE OF OR EXEMPT FROM
DISCHARGING THEM.

SECTION I.

OF PERSONS BOUND TO ACCEPT MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

201. Whosoever is capable of discharging any municipal office in the municipality, and is not exempted, from so doing, is bound to discharge such office if he is thereunto appointed, and to perform all the duties thereof, under the penalties prescribed by law.—No one, however, is bound to accept or to continue in the discharge of the office of secretary-treasurer.

202. Every male resident of full age in a municipality, not declared disqualified by a provision of this code, is capable of discharging a municipal office.

SECTION II.

OF PERSONS DISQUALIFIED FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

203. The following cannot be appointed to or fill municipal offices:—1. Minors;—2. Persons in holy orders, and the ministers of any religious denomination—3. Members of the Privy Council;—4. The judges of the court of queen's bench, of the superior court, and of the court of vice-admiralty, district or police magistrates and sheriffs;—5. Officers on full pay of Her Majesty's army or navy, and the officers or men of the provincial police force; 6. Keepers of taverns, hotels or houses of public entertainment, or persons who have acted as such within the twelve preceding months—(1). 7

(1) Held: That section 6 of article 203 of the municipal code which renders keepers of hotels or places of public entertainment incapable of serving as municipal officers applies only to those carrying on such occupations within the municipality.
Delage vs. Germain 12, Q. L. R. 149.

Traders
liquors.

204.

in a mun
pal office
treasurer

(R. S. Q. 1

205.

or other

vices, or

partner, a

the corpor

cil of the s

a sharehol

any contr

disqualifi

such corp

first provi

lease, nor

loan of mo

these acts.

206. O

municipal offic

these offices

207. W

office for wh

cise of such

office of the

disqualificati

such notice i

tinued in the

penalties, pr

forth in his c

208. If ti

a municipal

sufficiently e

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'entrepreneur des rend inhabile à c Stephens vs. H

Traders licensed for the exclusive sale of intoxicating liquors. (as amended by 52 Vict. cap. 54. s. 1).

204. Whosoever has no domicile or place of business in a municipality is incapable of exercising any municipal office of such municipality except those of secretary-treasurer, auditor, valuator or special superintendent. (*R. S. Q.* art. 6066.)

205. No person receiving any pecuniary allowance or other consideration from the corporation for his services, or having directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner, any contract or interest in any contract with the corporation, can be appointed a member of the council of the said corporation, or act as such.—Nevertheless a shareholder in any incorporated company, which has any contract or agreement with any corporation, is not disqualified from acting as a member of the council of such corporation.—The word "contract" used in the first provision of this article does not extend to any lease, nor to any sale or purchase of lands, nor to any loan of money, nor to any agreement respecting any of these acts. (1).

206. Other disqualifications, relative to certain municipal offices, are prescribed in the provisions respecting these offices.

207. Whoever has been appointed to any municipal office for which he becomes disqualified during his exercise of such office, is bound to give without delay, at the office of the council, a notice alleging the reason of his disqualification and tendering his resignation.—Until such notice is given, such person is deemed to have continued in the exercise of such office, and is liable to all penalties, prosecutions and other rights of actions set forth in his code.

208. If the disqualification of a person appointed to a municipal office or holding the same is notorious or sufficiently established, the council may by resolution

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'un échevin de la Cité de Montréal qui vend à un entrepreneur des matériaux pour exécuter un contrat avec la cité, se rend inhabile à conserver son siège d'échevin.

Stephens vs. Hurteau et la Cité de Montréal. R. L., 19, p. 38.

declare the office of such person vacant, saving any recourse on the part of the person appointed. The vacancy must then be filled in the ordinary manner and within the delay prescribed. (1)

SECTION III.

OF PERSONS EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

209. The following persons are not bound to accept any municipal office, nor to continue to hold the same:— 1. Members of the Senate, of the House of Commons, of the Executive Council and the Provincial Legislature;— 2. All civil functionaries, the employees of the Federal and Provincial Legislature, and the officers of the militia staff;— 3. Advocates, notaries, provincial land surveyors, physicians, apothecaries and teachers, engaged in their respective professions;— 4. Licensed pilots and persons engaged in navigation;— 5. Any miller, being the only person employed as such in a mill;— 6. Persons of over sixty years of age;— 7. Gaolers and keepers of houses of confinement or correction or of reformatories;— 8. All persons employed on iron or wooden railways. (2).

210. Any person, having discharged any municipal office, during the two years next preceding, may refuse to accept any office whatever under the same council during the two years next after such service.

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'il n'y a que les vacances créées par incapacité qui doivent être prononcées avant d'être remplies.—Paris *vs.* Couture 10, Q. L. R.. 1.

Jugé: Que le conseil d'une ville incorporée ne peut déclarer le siège d'un conseiller vacant, sans lui donner, au préalable, un avis des procédés. (Statut de Québec de 1876, 40 V., ch. 29, s. 96, § 97 Statuts Refondus de Québec, art. 4273 et 4274.) La ville de La-chute *vs.* Burroughs. 18, R. L. p. 1.

(2) *Jugé*: que les employés du bureau des mesureurs de bois sont des fonctionnaires civils dans le sens de cet article, et comme tels exempts des charges municipales. La Corporation de St-Romuald, *vs.* McNaughton, 8 Q. L. R., p. 336.

211. any mun
duties of
under th

212.
to accep
any offic
the perio

213.
nicipal o
filling an
himself o
office of
within th
appointm
from fillin
can no lon

214. Ev
this code or
municipal p
or served in
in this chap

215. Ev
public.—The
special notic
bally, except
notice must b

216. All
name of the

211. Any person, actually engaged in an office under any municipal council, may, while he is discharging the duties of such situation, refuse to accept any other office under the same council.

212. Any person, who has paid a penalty for refusal to accept any municipal office, is exempt from filling any office whatsoever, under the same council, during the period for which he had been appointed.

213. Any person, who has been appointed to a municipal office from which he is exempt, or who while filling any office becomes exempt, and desires to avail himself of such exemption, is bound to lodge in the office of the council, a special notice to that effect, within the fifteen days following the notification of his appointment, or upon the day when he becomes exempt from filling such office.—In default of his so doing, he can no longer claim his exemption.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MUNICIPAL NOTICES.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

214. Every notice given, under the provisions of this code or of the orders of a municipal council, or for municipal purposes, must be drawn up, and published or served in accordance with the formalities prescribed in this chapter.

215. Every notice so given is either special or public.—The public notice must be in writing, but the special notice may be given either in writing or verbally, except in particular cases, in which a special notice must be given in writing. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6067).

216. All notices in writing, must contain;—1. The name of the municipality, when such notice is given by

an officer or by the head of such municipality;—2. The names and signature of the person who gives it, and his official capacity;—3. A sufficient description of those to whom it is addressed;—4. The place where it was made and the time when it was made;—5. The object for which it is given;—6. The place, day and hour in which those summoned to answer such notice, must do so.

217. Public notices are published; special notices are served.

218. Every copy of a notice in writing, which must be served, published, posted up or read, is attested either by the person who gives such notice, or by the secretary-treasurer of the corporation under whose control such person acts.

219. The original of every notice in writing must be accompanied by a certificate of publication or of service.—The original of such notice and the certificate which accompanies it must be filed by the person who has given it in the office of the council, to form part of the municipal records.

220. The certificate is drawn up by the person who published or served the notice; it must contain:—1. The residence, name and signature of the person who has given it, and his official capacity;—2. The description of the manner in which the notice was published or served;—3. The place, day and hour of publication or of service.—The truth of the facts set forth in such certificate must be attested under the oath of office of the person giving it, if such person has taken an oath and if not by his special oath.—This certificate is written either on the original notice or on a paper annexed thereto. (Amended by 52 Vict., cap. 54, s. 2.)

221. In the case of a special notice given verbally the affirmation under oath of the person who served such notice, takes the place of the certificate of service; this affirmation is only required in case of contestation and must contain the object of the notice.

222. Every owner of land or rate-payer, domiciled without the limits of a municipality, may, by a special

notice fi
to repre
223.
is requir
whatsoev
tenor or
insufficie
sion of it

224. I
given in
addressed,
than Fren
or given to
nor the En
languages,

225. T
ing, is effec
individual t
reasonable p
ness, even
with some c
vice is made

226. Ev
an absent p
an agent res
on such age
proprietor.—
has not been
lodging in th
in a sealed
absent propri
may have app

227. A sp
who should g

notice filed in the office of the council, appoint an agent to represent him for all municipal purposes.

223. Any person who has acquiesced in that which is required by a notice, or who has in any manner whatsoever become sufficiently acquainted with its tenor or object, cannot thereafter avail himself of the insufficiency or informality of such notice or of the omission of its publication or service.

SECTION II.

OF SPECIAL NOTICES.

224. Every special notice must be drawn up or given in the language of the person to whom it is addressed, unless such person speaks a language other than French or English.—The special notice addressed or given to any person who speaks neither the French nor the English language, or who speaks both of these languages, is given to him in either language.

225. The service of a special notice given in writing, is effected by leaving a copy of the notice with the individual to whom it is addressed, in person, or with a reasonable person at his domicile or at his place of business, even when it is occupied by him in partnership with some other person; except in cases where the service is made by mail.

226. Every special notice in writing addressed to an absent proprietor or rate-payer, who has appointed an agent residing in the municipality, must be served on such agent, in the same manner as on a resident proprietor.—If an agent, resident in the municipality, has not been appointed, every such notice is served by lodging in the post-office of the locality, a copy thereof in a sealed and registered envelope addressed to the absent proprietor or rate-payer or to any other agent he may have appointed.

227. A special verbal notice is given by the person who should give it, or on his behalf, to the individual

to whom it is addressed, in person, or to a reasonable person at his domicile, or at his place of business, provided such individual is domiciled within the limits of the municipality.—If such individual is absent, the special verbal notice intended for him is either communicated to his resident agent, if he has appointed one, or is given to himself personally or to a reasonable person, at his domicile, or at his place of business, if not, the notice must be communicated by post as a special notice in writing.

228. No one is bound to give a special notice to any proprietor absent, who has not appointed an agent, unless such proprietor has made known his address in writing by filing the same in the office of the council.

229. Special notices may be served between the hours of seven o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening, and even upon holidays.—Special notices, however, cannot be served at places of business except upon juridical days, and between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon.

230. If the doors of the domicile or place of business, where service of a special notice in writing should be made, are closed, or if there is no reasonable person therein, service is effected by affixing a copy of the notice on one of the doors of the domicile or place of business.

231. The intermediate delay after a special notice, dates exclusively from the day on which such notice was served.

SECTION III.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

232. The publication of a public notice for local municipal purposes is made by posting up a copy of such notice at two different places in the municipality from time to time determined on by resolution of the council.—In default of localities determined upon by

the council near the place of worship, if there is a public residence there is a public notice such church.

233. Within any city, town or village, any act which is prohibited upon by the posting of public notices in this article in the cities of the municipalities.

234. The one or more persons who are employed in a boring city, town or village, or of the same notice must be published on the Sunday next after the notice was published. If the notice has been published and does not invade the property of persons who were thereby incurred more than ten dollars.

235. In so far as the county purposes of municipalities are concerned, it is posted up public notices given for the same.—The officers of such municipalities may, by letter, send as many copies of such notices as they may see fit to provide that the same be certified to that a certificate

the council, the public notice must be posted upon or near the principal door of at least one place of public worship, if any there be, and at some other place of public resort in such municipality.—In either case, if there is a Roman Catholic church, in the municipality, the notice must be posted upon the principal door of such church. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6068).

233. When a rural municipality is adjacent to a city, town or village municipality incorporated under any act whatsoever, one of the localities determined upon by the council of the rural municipality, for the posting of public notices, may be situated in such city, town or village municipality.—The word "town" in this article applies to all cities or towns erected into municipalities under this code or any other law, except the cities of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers.

234. The local council may also, by resolution, fix one or more localities in the municipality, or in a neighboring city, town or village municipality, if such city, town or village municipality, forms part of the same parish or of the same township as the former, in which any public notice must be read out aloud in a distinct manner on the Sunday next, following the day on which the same was published at the close of divine service, if such service has been held.—The omission to read this notice does not invalidate the publication of the notice, but persons who were bound or who undertook to read it, thereby incur a penalty of not less than two nor more than ten dollars.

235. In so far as respects a public notice given for county purposes, the same is published in all the local municipalities to the inhabitants whereof it is addressed. It is posted up and read in the same manner as public notices given for local purposes in such municipalities.—The officers of the county council giving such notice, may, by letter, order the secretary-treasurer of each such local municipality, after having transmitted to him as many copies of such notice as are requisite, to provide that the same be posted up and read as required, that a certificate of the publication thereof be trans-

mitted to them without delay under the usual penalties.

236. Every time a notice is ordered to be published in one or more newspapers, such notice must be inserted in newspapers published at least once a week in the county, if any there be, if not, in newspapers of the district, or of the neighboring district, if no newspapers are published in the first district —The same rule applies when such notice must appear in two newspapers published in different languages.

237. No notice can be inserted in English and in French in newspapers published in one of these languages only.

238. Every public notices convening any public meeting or for any object whatever, must be given and published seven clear days before the day appointed for such meeting or other proceeding, except in cases otherwise provided for.

239. Except in cases otherwise provided for, the intermediate delay after a public notice, dates from the day on which such notice has been made public, in virtue of article 232 or of article 235; if it is ordered that the notice must be published in a newspaper, the intermediate delay dates from the day of the first insertion of such notice; if the notice is published in several newspapers upon different days, the intermediate delay dates from the day of the first insertion made in the newspaper which published such notice last. In all cases the day on which the notice was made public does not count.

240. Public notices are applicable to and binding upon proprietors or rate-payers domiciled out of the municipality, in the same manner as they are upon residents, except in cases otherwise provided for.

OF THE L

241. I
be heard,
guage.

242. T
municipal
cation or s
or filled in
the French

243. I
order in co
consolidated
following an
resolution o
aloud, or ins
the French a
cipality, for
the publicat
order of a c
secretary-tre
or in the new
prescribed in
made in Eng

244. The
cil. upon a p
any municipa
of any public
council, in s
quired to be n
shall be made
language is d
The resolution
is made cannot

(1) *Jugé*: Que
dans les municipa
verneur en consei
de Ste-Clothilde d

CHAPTER V.

OF THE LANGUAGES TO BE USED IN THE COUNCIL AND IN MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS.

241. In the sessions of council, whoever has right to be heard, may use either the French or the English language.

242. The books, records and proceedings of every municipal council are kept, and all certificates of publication or service, and every other document produced or filled in the office of the council, are written in either the French or the English language.

243. In any municipality for which there is no order in council, in virtue of the tenth section of the consolidated municipal act of Lower Canada or of the following article, the publication of every notice, by-law, resolution or order of the council, by posting, reading aloud, or insertions in the newspapers, must be made in the French and English languages.—In every local municipality, for which there is such an order in council, the publication of every notice, by-law, resolution or order of a county-council, and of every notice from the secretary-treasurer of the council, by poster, by reading or in the newspapers, may be made only in the language prescribed in such order in council, in place of being made in English and French. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6069). (1)

244. The lieutenant-governor, by an order in council, upon a petition being made to him to that effect by any municipal council, may declare that the publication of any public notice, by-law, resolution or order of the council, in such municipality, except such as are required to be made in the Official Gazette of the province, shall be made thereafter in one language only. Such language is determined by the said order in council.—The resolution upon which the petitioner of the council is made cannot be adopted until after a public notice to

(1) *Jugé*: Que les avis peuvent être publiés dans une seule langue dans les municipalités où, avant le code municipal, un ordre du gouverneur en conseil l'autorisait. *O'Shaughnessy vs. La Corporation de Ste-Clothilde de Horton*. 11, Q. L. R., 152.

that effect has been given to the inhabitants of the municipality.—A copy of such order by the lieutenant-governor in council, is transmitted without delay to the secretary-treasurer of the municipality to which it applies and also to the secretary-treasurer of the county council. (Amended by 52 Vict., cap. 54, s. 3).

245. The provincial secretary must publish the order in council in the Quebec Official Gazette; and from the date of such publication, every public notice, by-law, resolution or order of the council may be published solely in the language ordered thereby except in the Official Gazette of the province. — Nevertheless, the simultaneous use of any other language does not render the document published in such language invalid.

TITLE III.

PARTICULAR RULES APPLICABLE TO THE COUNTY CORPORATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

246. The county council is composed of the mayors in office of all the local municipalities in the county which are subject to the provisions of this code. Such mayors bear title, in the council, of "county councillors."

247. The head of the council is called the "warden," and is chosen from among the members who compose the council.

248.

the count
year.—In
appointme
general se
is organize
purpose in

249. V
council m
warden at t
session con

250. W
for the app
making suc
make the ap
to the rules
181.

251. Th

(1) *Held*: 1
vision to that
and that such r
ceptance by the

2o That in th
a mode in whi
required; and th
verbally at a ses
secretary-treasu

3o That the p
cept his resigna

4o That the ac
forming the dutie
cannot be set as
office.

5o That a mun
of its officers, or t
which are within
become binding u
peached by it und

The Corporation
Junction Railway
11 L. N., pp. 370 a

SECTION I

OF THE WARDEN.

248. The warden is appointed by the members of the county council, during the month of March in each year.—In a county municipality, newly established, the appointment of the first warden takes place at the first general session of the council held after the corporations is organized, or at the special session convened for that purpose in conformity with article 257.

249. When the office of warden becomes vacant, the council must proceed to the appointment of a new warden at the next general session, or sooner at a special session convened for that purpose. (1).

250. Whenever the county council allows the delay for the appointment of a warden to expire without making such appointment, the lieutenant-governor may make the appointment with the same effect, according to the rules laid down in articles 177, 178, 179, 180 and 181.

251. The warden holds office from his entry into

(1) *Held:* 1o That although the municipal code contains no provision to that effect, the warden of a county can resign his office, and that such resignation becomes complete and affective by its acceptance by the County Council.

2o That in the absence of all enactment in the municipal code of a mode in which resignation should be made, no particular form is required; and that the offer of resignation may be made by a warden verbally at a session of the County Council, and then entered by the secretary-treasurer on the minutes of the proceedings.

3o That the power to appoint a warden implies the right to accept his resignation and name his successor.

4o That the acts of a "de facto" warden in possession and performing the duties of the office, are binding upon the corporation, and cannot be set aside solely by reason of the illegal exercise of the office.

5o That a municipal corporation may ratify the unauthorized acts of its officers, or the acts of persons assuming to be its officers, but which are within its corporate powers, and that such acts thereupon become binding upon the corporation and cannot afterwards be impeached by it under pretence that they were done without authority.

The Corporation of the County of Pontiac vs. The Pontiac, Pacific Junction Railway Company and the Provincial Treasurer of Quebec
11 L. N., pp. 370 and 371.

the same until the appointment of his successor. (Amended by 52 Vict., cap. 54, s. 4.)

252. Repealed by 52 Vict. cap. 54, sect. 5.

253. The appointment of a warden made by the council may be objected to and contested by the members of the council and by no one else.—Such contestation is begun, tried and decided in conformity with the procedure set forth in chapter seven of title four of this book.

254. Whomsoever has been appointed to the office of a warden, and refuses illegally to accept such office, incurs a penalty of forty dollars.

255. In every newly organized municipality, until the appointment of a warden has been made, and in every other municipality, during any vacancy in the office of warden, the duties of such office are discharged by the registrar of the county, saving the provisions respecting the presidency at the council board.

SECTION II.

OF THE SESSIONS OF COUNTY COUNCILS.

256. The ordinary or general sessions of county councils are held on the second Wednesday in each of the months of March, June, September and December, any by-law in force at the time of the coming into effect of this code to the contrary notwithstanding (1.)

257. In a newly organized county municipality a special session of the council must be held as soon as possible after the organization of the corporation.—Such first session is convened by the registrar of the county,

(1) *Jugé*: Que la nomination des délégués de comté peut être légalement faite à une session spéciale précédant la session générale du deuxième mercredi de mars, si à cette session spéciale il a été procédé à la nomination du préfet; que rien dans le code municipal n'oblige le conseil de comté à faire la nomination des délégués à l'assemblée générale (arts. 256, 261, 262, C. M.)

Corporation de la paroisse de Ste-Philomène et al., et Corporation de la paroisse de St. Isidore. 31 L. C. J., p. 37.

and pres
warden.

258.

place of t
of the fir
chief plac
session is
the coun
chief-plac

259.

bers comp
majority is

260.

sions of th
adjournme
must be g
ten days b
resumption
be forward
postage the

261. The

three in num
and fulfil the
of this code, i
county corpor

262. The

gates.—The t
council from
the office of ea

and presided over by him until the appointment of the warden.

258. The session of the council are held in the chief place of the county.—If, at the time of the convocation of the first session of the council by the registrar, the chief place has not been determined upon, such first session is held at the place chosen by the registrar, and the council continue to hold its sittings there until the chief-place has been fixed upon.

259. The quorum of the council is five, if the members composing it number eight or over, and, if less, the majority is the quorum, (R. S. Q., art 6070.)

260. The notice of convocation of the special sessions of the county council, as well as the notice of adjournment in the case prescribed by article 139, must be given to the members of the council at least ten days before the day fixed for the session, or the resumption of the adjourned session.—Such notice may be forwarded by registered letter through the post; the postage thereof being prepaid.

CHAPTER II.

OF COUNTY DELEGATES.

SECTION I

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

261. The delegates of every county corporation are three in number.—These delegates exercise the powers and fulfil the duties which devolve upon them in virtue of this code, in conjunction with the delegates of other county corporations concerned.

262. The warden is *ex-officio* one of the county delegates.—The two other delegates are appointed by the council from amongst its members after the entry into the office of each new warden. They remain in office un-

til their successors are duly installed, even if they have ceased to form part of the council, unless, if in the latter case, they have been replaced under the provisions of the following article. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6071).

263. Whenever any one of the delegates dies, or becomes incapacitated from attending to his duties during two consecutive months by absence, sickness or any cause, or refuses to fulfil such duties during a like period, the council appoints another delegate in his stead, at the first session held after such death, or delay of two months. If one of the delegates ceases to form part of the council, his successor must be appointed, without delay, by the council.

264. If the council neglects or refuses to appoint the delegates whom it is bound to appoint under the two preceding articles, within thirty days after a demand made upon it to that effect, such delegates may be appointed, by the lieutenant-governor in the manner set forth in articles 177, 178, 179, 180 and 181; subjects, however, to the provisions of article 101.

265. (Repealed by *R. S. Q.*, art 6072).

SECTION II.

OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES.

266. The board of delegates is composed of the delegates from each of the county municipalities, of which the inhabitants or some of them are interested in any work or matter which comes under the jurisdiction of the councils of such municipalities.

267. The board of delegates sits, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding matters within its jurisdiction, whenever required so to do, or, whenever it deems necessary, in following the formalities prescribed for the summoning of the meeting.

268. The delegates meet at the time and place indicated in the notice of meeting given to them.

269. The meeting of the board of delegates is con-

vened, up
of the boar
county m
held in the
council. —
selected by
who conv
54, s. 6).

270. A
or about to
require the
municipalit
delegates, i
been conver
lowing.

271. Th
who called
secretary of
has been c
secretary-tre
bers are the
If the two
secretary of
must be the
municipalitie
proceedings
all other doc
council whos
the office of e

—The secret
forward to e
county muni
board of deleg

272. Thre

form a quorum

273. The
delegates pre
case of an eq
chairman, the
by lot.

vened, upon a requisition in writing, by two members of the board or on the order of the council of one of the county municipalities.—Such meeting is convened and held in the same manner as a special session of a county council.—The place where such meeting is held is selected by the members or by the secretary-treasurer who convenes the same. (Amended by 52, Vict., cap. 54, s. 6).

270. Any person interested in a question submitted or about to be submitted to the board of delegates may require the secretary-treasurer of one of such county municipalities to convene a meeting of the board of delegates, if a meeting of such board has not already been convened, to be held within the fifteen days following.

271. The secretary-treasurer of the county council who called the meeting is, in virtue of his office, the secretary of the board of delegates,— If the meeting has been convened by two members of the board, the secretary-treasurer of the council whereof such two members are the delegates is the secretary of the board.— If the two members belong to different councils, the secretary of the board is appointed by the delegates and must be the secretary-treasurer of one of the county municipalities.— The secretary keeps minutes of the proceedings of the delegates, and deposits the same with all other documents of the board in the archives of the council whose officer he is, and he forwards a copy to the office of each of the other county councils interested.— The secretary-treasurer of each county councils shall forward to each local council interested within the county municipality, a copy of every decision of the board of delegates. (*R. S. Q.* art. 6073).

272. Three of the delegates summoned to the meeting form a quorum of the board.

273. The meeting is presided over by any one of the delegates present, chosen among themselves.— In the case of an equal division of votes, in their choice of a chairman, the chairman is chosen from among them by lot.

274. Every disputed question is decided by the vote of the majority of delegates present including that of the chairman. — In the event of an equal division of votes, the chairman has also the casting vote. (1.)

275. Articles 100 and 102 apply also to all documents, orders or proceedings of the board of delegates. — Articles 97 and 103 are also applicable to the board of delegates.

TITLE IV.

RULES COMMON TO EVERY LOCAL MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

276. The local council is composed of seven councillors elected by the electors of the municipality, in the manner hereinafter set forth, or appointed by the lieutenant-governor where no election has taken place.

277. The office of municipal local councillor lasts three years, except in the cases of articles 116 and 279.

278. At the first general municipal election held after the coming into force of this code, as well as at the first general election held in every local municipa-

(1) *Jugé*: Que si tous les membres du bureau des délégués présents ne votent pas, la décision doit être déclarée nulle et irrégulière; que dans le cas où la décision est annulée, à raison du défaut de votation de tous les délégués présents, la cour saisie de l'appel ne rendra pas le jugement que le bureau aurait dû rendre, mais annulera la décision donnée, et laissera les parties agir suivant que de droit, pour amener de nouveau le procès-verbal pour homologation, devant le bureau des délégués. La Corporation de la paroisse de St-Alexandre vs. Mailloux et al. 7 R. L., 417.

lity erect
in operat
default of
and are r
ing article

279. tion or ap
of an elect
the next
the same p
mentioned
period in t
ner that t
appointed
three years

280. T one and tw
by lot at a
ber preced
must be re
retiring cou
officer of the
tors or are d
they are to k
ment can tak
until they ha
(R. S. Q., art

281. The mayor.—He
the council,"
of the municip
name of the m
poration is su

282. Ever
the taking of
general munic
and not beyon

lity erected thereafter, or in which there is no council in operation, seven councillors must be elected, or, in default of election, appointed, and they go out of office and are replaced in the manner set forth in the following article.

279. Of the seven councillors elected at such election or appointed by the lieutenant-governor in default of an election;—1. Two must be replaced at the time of the next general municipal election;—Two others at the same period in the year which follows that lastly mentioned;—3. And the three last, also at the same period in the following year.—And so on, in such manner that two local councillors must be elected or appointed two years consecutively, and three every three years.

280. The councillors mentioned in paragraphs one and two of the preceding article must be selected by lot at a session of the council, in the month of December preceeding the month of January in which they must be replaced; in default of this being done, the retiring councillors are chosen by lot by the presiding officer of the election in presence of the municipal electors or are designated by the lieutenant-governor, when they are to be replaced by him.—No election or appointment can take place to fill the office of such councillors until they have been so selected by lot or designated. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6074).

281. The head of the local council is called the mayor.—He is also known and designated as "mayor of the council," or "mayor of the corporation," or "mayor of the municipality," or simply as "mayor," when the name of the municipality, of the council, or of the corporation is sufficiently indicated in the document.

282. Every local councillor remains in office from the taking of his oath of office until the time of the general municipal election, at which he is to be replaced, and not beyond that period.

SECTION II.

OF PERSONS DISQUALIFIED FROM ACTING AS COUNCILLORS.

283. No one can be appointed a member of the council of a local municipality, nor act as such, if he does not reside within the limits of such municipality or if he does not hold his place of business therein, and if he does not possess therein, in his own name or in the name and for the benefit of his wife as proprietor, real estate of the value of at least four hundred dollars, or if at the time of his election he is not a municipal elector.—On a demand in writing, made before the council by a member of such council, or by a ratepayer to any councillor present, such councillor must, within eight days, give in writing and under oath, a declaration of qualification, containing the description of the real estate on which he bases his qualification and deposit it in the office of the council. (*R. S. Q.*, art., 6075) (1).

284. Nevertheless, any person domiciled in a

(1) *Jugé* : Que, sous les dispositions du ch. 10, articles 997 et suiv. et 1017 C. P. C. un requérant qui fait émaner, en terme, un bref de *quo warranto*, ne peut procéder hors du terme, mais doit procéder durant le terme de la Cour. *Henderson vs. Loranger*. 15 L. C. J. 143.

Jugé : Que le seul fait qu'un conseiller a laissé son domicile ou sa place d'affaires dans la municipalité rend sa place vacante. *Loiseau vs. Lacaille*. 2 R. C. 236.

Jugé : Que le maire d'une ville ne peut sous les dispositions de la section 49 du ch. 29 des statuts de Québec de 1876, 40 Vict. intitulé : " Actes des clauses générales des Corporations de ville " se qualifier sur une propriété dont il a passé promesse de vente à un tiers avec tradition et possession actuelle à ce tiers. *Lachapelle vs. Lanctot*. 15 R. L., p. 559.

Held : That an alderman cannot qualify on the property of a commercial partnership existing between him and an other during the existing of such partnership. *Girard vs Rousseau* 3 M. L. R. (s. c.) 298.

Jugé : Que la qualification exigée par la loi des conseillers municipaux doit être considérée au moment même de son élection; notamment, un candidat déqualifié au moment de sa mise en nomination par le non paiement de ses taxes, peut être qualifié une heure après, lors de son élection s'il les acquitte dans l'intervalle et alors son élection sera maintenue.

Bouvier vs. William alias Chagnon. 4 L. R., p. 381.

village, to
law what
qualificati
municipal
which he
not fill a
which his

285. M
councillors

286. In
first session
indicated by
appointment
appoints to
pality.—If
appointed by
is held at the
to whom the
the councillor

ment of the m
one of the co
Such session

287. Ord
take place, a
unless it be o
of article 611.

288. The
first session, i
it shall have f

289. Fou

290. The
sion of the loc
ment in the ca
to the membe
the day fixed
adjourned sess

village, town or city municipality incorporated by any law whatever, may, if he possess the other necessary qualifications, be a member of the council of a rural municipality which is adjacent to the municipality in which he is domiciled, provided always, that he does not fill any municipal office in the municipality in which his domicile is situated.

285. No one actually presiding at an election of councillors can be elected councillor at such election.

SECTION III.

OF SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

286. In every newly organized municipality, the first session of the council is held at the time and place indicated by the warden of the county, in the notice of appointment which he addresses to the person whom he appoints to preside at the first election of the municipality.—If the councillors or some of them have been appointed by the lieutenant-governor, such first session is held at the time and place fixed upon by the person to whom the letter communicating the appointment of the councillors has been addressed.—Until the appointment of the mayor, such first session is presided over by one of the councillors who compose the new council.—Such session is an ordinary session of the council.

287. Ordinary or general sessions of the council take place, also, on the first Monday in each month, unless it be otherwise provided by the council in virtue of article 611.

288. The councils sits at the place selected for the first session, in virtue of article 286, until by resolution it shall have fixed upon some other place.

289. Four members form a quorum of the council.

290. The notice of convocation of every special session of the local council, as well as the notice of adjournment in the case prescribed by article 139, must be given to the members of the council at least two days before the day fixed for the session or the resumption of the adjourned session.

CHAPTER II.

OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

291. Every person who, at the moment he exercises such rights and privileges, comes within the following conditions, is a municipal elector, and as such has the right to vote at the election of local councillors, and to exercise all the rights and privileges conferred on municipal electors by the provisions of this code, subject to article 497:—1. He must be of the male sex, have attained the age of majority, and be a British subject;—2. He must have been in possession, in the municipality in which he seeks to exercise the right of an elector, either in his own name or in the name and for the benefit of his wife, as appears by the valuation roll in force, if there is one, as proprietor of real estate of the actual value of at least fifty dollars, or as resident, tenant, farmer or lessee or as occupant by any title whatsoever, of real estate of the annual value of at least twenty dollars:—3. He must have paid all the municipal and school taxes due by him at such period, or at a previous period which any council may fix by by-law, provided that such date be not fixed before the fifteenth of December. — His name must be entered in the valuation roll, if there is one in force in the municipality, either as proprietor, lessee or occupant. (1)

(1) *Held* that to have right to vote at municipal elections, under 40 Vict., ch. 29, it is not only necessary that the name of the voter be on the roll on which the voting takes place, but such voter must have when he votes all the qualifications required to be an elector; 2. That the electors whose name were on the roll and who were at the time of the vote qualified as proprietors, tenants or occupants of the same properties but in different quality, or of other properties in the same ward, value to the amount required to give the right of vote, had right to vote; 3. That the vote of an elector who has not paid all his scholar taxes is not to be annulled, if it is very doubtful whether he owed more and if it is due to a mistake on the part of the secretary treasurer of the schools if he had not all paid them in proper time.—*Dostaler vs. Couture*, 11, R. L. 109.

Held:—That a scholar tax is a school tax within the meaning of art. 291 of the Municipal Code.—*Auclair vs. Poirier*, 28 L. C. J. 231..

TIME

292. T
lities take
January, a

293. In
first genera
same hour
which day
thirty days
tions requir
of articles 2
32, 37a and
in the same
than fifteen,
of the publi
general elect
period fixed

294. Pul
local municip
secretary-tre
election, and
electors of th
cated, for the
the case of th

(1) *Held*:— T
municipal office
impossibility res
taxes and thereb
annulling an ele
and is exempt of
his taxes and cor
thereby qualify hi

CHAPTER III.

ELECTIONS OF LOCAL COUNCILLORS.

SECTION I.

TIME OF HOLDING GENERAL ELECTIONS; NOTICE
REQUIRED THEREFOR.

292. The general elections for all local municipalities take place every year, on the second Monday of January, at ten o'clock in the morning. (1)

293. In every newly erected local municipality, the first general election of councillors must be held at the same hour on the day fixed by the warden of the county, which day shall not be less than fifteen nor more than thirty days, after the territory falls within the conditions required to form a new municipality, in the case of articles 29, 31, 35 and 37; and in the case of articles 32, 37a and 39, the first general election must be held, in the same manner, on a day which shall not be less than fifteen, nor more than thirty days, after the date of the publication of the resolution. — The subsequent general elections of such municipality take place at the period fixed in the preceding article. (*R. S. Q.*, 6077).

294. Public notice of each general election, in every local municipality, must be previously given by the secretary-treasurer or by the mayor, announcing such election, and calling together a general meeting of the electors of the municipality, at the time and place indicated, for the purpose of electing their councillors. — In the case of the first election subsequent to the erection

(1) *Held*:— That the absence of the secretary-treasurer from the municipal office during the week preceeding the election, and the impossibility resulting therefrom for the electors of paying their taxes and thereby acquiring the right to vote, is not a ground for annulling an election, if this absence be justified by good reasons and is exempt of fraud, and if, in fact, only one elector came to pay his taxes and could not, by reason of this absence, pay them and thereby qualify himself to vote.— *Morrier vs. Rasconi*, 7 R. L. 140.

of a new local municipality, the notice must be given by the warden of the county.

295. The omission to give such public notice does not prevent the meeting of the municipal electors from being held for such election, except in a newly erected municipality; and each of the persons who have neglected to give such notice within the prescribed delays, incurs a penalty of not less than five or more than twenty dollars. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6078). (1)

SECTION II.

OF THE OFFICER PRESIDING AT THE ELECTIONS.

296. The election of local councillors is presided over by a person appointed to do so by a resolution of the local council. He may be one of those members of the council who do not go out of office at the time. — If no one is appointed to preside at such election, or if the person appointed is absent, the secretary-treasurer of the council is *ex-officio* the presiding officer at the election. (2).

297. The first election of a newly organized municipality is presided over by a person appointed for that purpose by the warden of the county.

298. If, at the time fixed for the election, the person who should preside thereat and the secretary-

(1) Que le fait qu'aucun avis n'aurait été donné en langue anglaise ne rend pas nulle l'élection quand personne ne souffre du défaut de cet avis et qu'aucun préjudice n'est établi. *Marquis vs. Couillard* 10 Q. L. R. 98.

(2) *Jugé*: Que le fait que le secrétaire-trésorier aurait été nommé par le conseil, pour agir comme président de l'élection n'a pas l'effet de le rendre incompetent, mais qu'elle rend son autorité plus forte au lieu de la diminuer. *Marquis vs. Couillard*. 10 Q. L. R. 98.

Jugé: Que le choix d'un président fait à l'unanimité par l'assemblée, nonobstant la présence du secrétaire-trésorier, est valide et régulier, si la personne choisie n'est pas électeur, la loi présument alors un acquiescement. *Legault vs. Paiement*. 2 R. O. 235.

Jugé: Que l'assistant-secrétaire-trésorier a le même droit de présider l'assemblée que le secrétaire-trésorier. *Morier vs. Rasconi*, 7, R. L., 140.

treasurer
the meet
peace, or
any perso
electors p

299.
vote there

300.
cillors is a
morning o
electors is
day which
ses in this
peace, and
municipali

301. T
over, for th
order: 1. S
deems neces
tices the pe
in the mun
Commit on
other person
hours, any o
order;—4. C
tion, to be i
trict, or in a
the limits of
not exceeding

302. Wit
the election t

(1) *Held*: 1. T
election of munic
has not the right
order written by
cries and threats
subject to damag
cient in this case
arrest against pla
3. That the presid
the plaintiff impri
vs Cloutier, 9 L. N

treasurer are both absent, of if neither has been appointed, the meeting is presided over by the senior justice of the peace, or, in the absence of a justice of the peace, by any person at the meeting chosen by the majority of electors present.

299. The person presiding at the election cannot vote thereat, except in the case specified in article 321.

300. The person presiding at an election of councillors is a keeper of the peace from eight o'clock in the morning of the day on which the meeting of municipal electors is held, until nine o'clock in the morning of the day which follows the close of the election. He possesses in this respect all the powers of justices of the peace, and may exercise them throughout the whole municipality.

301. The presiding officer at the election may moreover, for the purpose of preserving peace and public order: 1. Swear in as many special constables as he deems necessary;—2. Require the assistance of all justices the peace, constables, and other persons residing in the municipality, by verbal or written order;—3. Commit on view to the custody of a constable or of any other person, for a period of not more than forty-eight hours, any one breaking the peace or disturbing public order;—4. Cause such offender, upon summary conviction, to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the district, or in any house or other place of detention within the limits of the municipality of the county, for a period not exceeding ten days. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6079). (1).

302. Within the three days next after the close of the election the officer presiding must give, to each of

(1) *Held*: 1. That the presiding officer of a meeting held for the election of municipal councillors, under the provisions of the M. C. has not the right in virtue of s. 4 of art. 301 to put in jail by an order written by himself, the persons who disturb the meeting by cries and threats to the presiding officer; and if he does it, he is subject to damages for false imprisonment; 2. That it was not sufficient in this case of having prepared immediately the warrant of arrest against plaintiff, but it should have been executed presently; 3. That the presiding officer of said meeting had the right of having the plaintiff imprisoned only after summary conviction.—*Trepanier vs Cloutier*, 9 L. N. 174.

the councillors elected, special notice of his election.— If he is the presiding officer at the first election of a newly erected municipality, he must, in the special notice given to the councillors elected, designate the time and place of the first session fixed upon by the warden of the county. If the latter has not fixed the time or place for the session the presiding officer himself does so.

303. Within the eight days next after the close of the election, the presiding officer must make the result of the meeting known to the warden or to the secretary-treasurer of the county council; if there has been an election of councillors, he must give at the same time the names, surnames, quality and residence of each of the councillors.

304. If a poll has been held, the presiding officer must, within the said delay of eight days, deliver up the poll books kept by him at such election at the office of the local council, to be lodged among the archives of such council.

305. Every person who has been appointed, whether by the warden, by the council, or by the court under article 361, to preside at an election of local councillors, is at liberty to decline such office, on his transmitting within four days from the notification of his appointment special notice of his refusal to the warden, the council, or the court which appointed him. In default of his so doing he is no longer at liberty to refuse such office.

306. The services of presiding officer at an election are given gratuitously, nevertheless, the council must reimburse all expenses necessarily incurred by him on account of the election, and may, moreover, allow him an indemnity for his services.

SECTION III.

MEETING OF MUNICIPAL ELECTORS.

307. The meeting of municipal electors is held at the place where the local council holds its sessions, and

must be
day fixed
meetings
of the pr
which mu
Neverthe
sessions a
or of a vil
tion, fix
meeting.—
new munic
gnated in

308. T
meeting, re
persons wh

309. T
propose as c
to him, wh
of the muni
can be prop
name and su
of his propos

(1) *Held:* T
were disqualified
was made wher
the poll and if t
coni, 7 R. L. 14

Held: 1. Tha
electors, who gi
notoriously kno
member of the C
since many year
That it is the du
mover and secon
Mistakes of th
vote or the exerc
declares it; and
dice the free exerc
tion.

The law does n
penalty of disqua
election to be exa
mand, 5 R. L. 40.

Jugé: Que la d

must be opened at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the day fixed for the election, and the proceedings of such meeting shall be reduced to writing either on the books of the proceedings of the council or in a document which must form part of the archives of the council.—Nevertheless the council of a rural municipality whose sessions are held in a municipality of a city, of a town or of a village, in virtue of article 106, may, by resolution, fix upon another place for the holding of such meeting.—If it is the first election after the erection of a new municipality, the meeting is held at the place designated in the notice. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6080.)

308. The presiding officer, after having opened the meeting, requests the electors present to propose those persons whom they wish chosen as local councillors.

309. The presiding officer is bound to receive and propose as candidates, the names of all persons submitted to him, whether verbally or in writing, by at least two of the municipal electors present.—Nevertheless, no one can be proposed for election unless at the time, his name and surname, as well as the names and surnames of his proposers are given. (1)

(1) *Held*: That the fact that those who proposed the candidates were disqualified to vote does not annul the election if no objection was made where they were put in nomination nor at the opening of the poll and if the votation took place regularly. *Monier vs. Rasconi*, 7 R. L. 140.

Held: 1. That the putting in nomination of candidates by two electors, who give neither their names, or surnames, but who are notoriously known as such, (in this case they were the *cure* and the member of the Commons for the county, residing in the municipality since many years) must be received by the presiding officer; 2. That it is the duty of the presiding officer to ask the names of the mover and seconder.—*Boileau vs. Proulx*, 2 R. C. 236.

Mistakes of the officers which in no way affect the right to vote or the exercise of this right, do not carry nullity unless the law declares it; and the rule is that all omission which did not prejudice the free exercise of the right to vote cannot invalidate an election.

The law does not require and could not reasonably require under penalty of disqualification, that the candidates be present at the election to be examined as to their qualification.—*Bureau vs. Normand*, 5 R. L. 40.

Jugé: Que la demande de mise en nomination d'un candidat a

310. If, after one hour has elapsed from the opening of the meeting, as many candidates as there are councillors to be elected, or fewer candidates than the required number, have been proposed for election as councillors, the elections declared at an end, and the presiding officer proclaims the candidates proposed for election duly elected. (1)

une élection municipale doit être faite directement au président de l'assemblée; ceux qui demandent la votation doivent se présenter et donner formellement leur nom au président. *Tessier vs. Meunier* 32 L. C. J. 76.

(1) *Jugé*: Que du moment que le président d'une élection de conseillers municipaux a déclaré élus les sept candidats proposés, l'élection est alors terminée, et qu'il n'est pas permis à des électeurs survenus depuis, de proposer ensuite de nouveaux candidats, et au président d'accorder un poll; et que si un poll est tenu, dans ce cas, ce sera illégalement, et qu'aucune personne votant à cette élection, sans avoir les qualités requises par la loi pour lui donner le droit de voter à une élection municipale, n'encourra, par ce fait, l'amende de \$20, décrétée par la section 62 du ch. 24, S. R. B. C. *Melançon vs. Sylvestre*. 14 L. C. J. 217.

Jugé: Que malgré les dispositions des articles 310, 311 et 349 du Code Municipal, le président d'une élection a le droit de proclamer, avant qu'il se soit écoulé une heure depuis l'ouverture de l'assemblée, un candidat mis en nomination, qui n'a pas d'opposant, et de procéder à la tenue du poll et à l'enregistrement des voix des électeurs pour les autres candidats. *Huneau vs. Magnan*. 2 R. C. 234.

Jugé: Que le fait de priver illégalement une personne de l'exercice d'un droit d'électeur municipal, donne lieu à un recours en dommages-intérêts, et que l'officier public dont la conduite révèle mauvaise foi, dans l'exécution des devoirs de sa charge, n'a pas droit à un mois d'avis, avant l'institution de l'action en dommage. *Bernatchez vs. Hanond*. 7 Q. L. R.

Jugé: Que lorsqu'un candidat à la charge de conseiller est déclaré élu unanimement, il doit être proclamé élu immédiatement avant la votation ouverte pour les autres candidats, c'est-à-dire à l'expiration de la première heure après le commencement ou l'ouverture de l'assemblée pour l'élection. *Lizotte vs. Lalancette*. 10 R. L. 480.

Jugé: Que si aucune objection n'est faite à la qualification des électeurs, lors de la mise en nomination et de la demande d'un poll, le président ne pourra plus, après qu'il aura accordé le poll, et lorsqu'il se préparera à prendre les votes, revenir sur sa décision, et déclarer que la mise en nomination n'est pas régulière, pour défaut de qualification de certains électeurs qui ont proposé les candidats. *Laraway vs. Brimmer*. 6, L. C. J. 164.

Jugé: Que lorsqu'une élection municipale a eu lieu par acclamation, il n'est plus au pouvoir du président d'accorder un poll à la demande d'électeurs arrivés après la proclamation, et que, s'il le

311. C more candidates there are required upon a resolution without delay of the election candidates there is the

fait la tenue avoir la qualification imposée en par

Jugé: (Sous 41 V., qui décrit que la tenue d'un lieu d'après les articles 319, 320, 321 et 322, et que si l'élection est déclarée à la Cour qu'il est privé de l'exercice de son droit. *Boileau*. 6 L.

Jugé: Que le contribuable de la taxe, de la par 6 L. N. 23.

Jugé: Que si qu'un, il est président des candidats; que son droit une seconde fois après avoir reçu l'avis, ce droit n'est pas. *R. 283.*

Jugé: Que le vote d'un électeur a refusé et sera déclaré nul. *R. 17.*

Jugé: Que des élections municipales pourront être votées conjointement et séparément. *Lencir*. 15 L. C.

Jugé: Qu'un certain nombre de personnes qui ont été enregistrées pour voter, pour un seul candidat. *Huneau vs. M.*

311. One hour after the opening of the meeting, if more candidates have been put in nomination than there are councillors to be elected, the presiding officer, upon a requisition by five electors present, proceeds without delay to hold a poll and to enregister the votes of the electors present.—Nevertheless, if among the candidates put in nomination there are any to whom there is then no opposition, the presiding officer decla-

fait la tenue de ce poll étant illégale ceux qui y voteraient sans avoir la qualification voulue par la loi ne sont passibles de l'amende imposée en pareil cas. *Bezières vs. Turcotte.* 2 R. L. 129.

Jugé: (Sous les dispositions de la s. 29, ch. 6, des S. de Q. de 1878, 41 V., qui décrètent, en amendant la s. 37 du ch. 15 des S. R. B. C., que la tenue d'un poll, pour le choix des commissaires d'école aura lieu d'après le mode prescrit pour les élections des conseillers municipaux, par les arts. 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321 et 325, C.M.,) que cinq électeurs doivent demander un poll, et que si l'élection a eu lieu sous des circonstances qui font croire à la Cour qu'il y a eu surprise chez les électeurs, et qu'ils ont été privés de l'exercice de leur droit de vote, elle sera annulée. *Sauvé vs. Boileau.* 6 L. N. 257.

Jugé: Que le fait, par une corporation municipale, de priver un contribuable de son droit de vote, donne lieu à un recours en dommages, de la part du contribuable. *Martin vs La Cité de Montréal.* 6 L. N. 23.

Jugé: Que si un électeur ayant droit à deux votes n'en donne qu'un, il est présumé n'avoir voulu voter que pour un seul des candidats; que son droit est alors épuisé, et qu'il ne peut revenir voter une seconde fois pour un autre; mais que le président de l'élection, après avoir reçu le second vote illégal, n'a pas le droit de le retrancher, ce droit n'appartenant qu'à la Cour. *Venner vs. Archer.* 1 Q. L. R. 283.

Jugé: Que le vote d'un électeur municipal enregistré après que tel électeur a refusé de prêter le serment requis par cet article, est nul et sera déclaré tel par la Cour. *Dolbec vs. Portelance.* 6 Q. L. R. 17.

Jugé: Que des charretiers, engagés par l'agent d'un candidat à une élection municipale, pour transporter des électeurs au bureau de votation pourront recouvrer en justice contre l'agent et le candidat, conjointement et solidairement, la valeur de leurs services, et que ce contrat n'est pas illégal, la loi ne l'ayant pas déclaré tel. *Ramage vs. Lencir.* 15 L. C. J. 219.

Jugé: Qu'un certain nombre d'électeurs peuvent convenir entre eux que l'on votera par liste ou *ticket*, et que les voix peuvent être enregistrées pour six candidats, quoique l'électeur n'ait voté que pour un seul candidat, savoir celui dont le nom était en tête du *ticket*. *Huneau vs. Magnan.* 2 R. C. 234.

res such candidates elected, and the poll is held for the other candidates only. (1)

312. In the absence of a demand from five electors present to the effect that a poll be held, the presiding officer declares elected councillors the candidates who have the majority of the electors present in their favor, after having established such majority by counting the electors who are in favor of such candidate; twenty electors present may, however appeal from his decision, by requiring a poll to be held. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6081).

313. The presiding officer, if a poll is opened, must enter or cause to be entered, in a book kept in accordance with the conditions hereinafter prescribed, and in the order in which they are given, the votes of the electors, by entering therein the names and qualities of each. (2)

(1) *Held*: That the omission of the quality of the electors in the poll-book is not a cause of nullity of the election, if no injustice has resulted therefrom; because this formality does not bear on the vote itself and those not essentially affect the election.—*Morrier vs Rasconi*, 7 R. L. 140.

Held: That in the case of a municipal election, the delay to put the candidates in nomination is of one hour, from the time of the opening the meeting, and that it is not necessary that a demand be made in writing for the holding of a poll and the registering of the votes of the electors —*Marquis vs Couillard*, 10 Q. L. R. 68.

After the hour was over for the nomination, the presiding officer counts the electors present favorable to both candidates, and whilst he is doing this, five electors ask for a poll; the presiding officer refuses a poll and commences over again to count the electors present favorable to each candidate, notwithstanding the protests of the five electors who persist in asking a poll, and he proclaims one of the candidates elected;—*Held* that this election is null.—*St-George vs Gadoury*, 9 L. N. 50.

(2) *Jugé*: Que si, à une élection municipale, il est proposé plus de candidats qu'il n'y a de conseillers à élire, le président de l'élection doit constater d'abord quel est celui des candidats proposés qui a la majorité des électeurs présents, et qu'il est illégal d'opposer deux candidats l'un à l'autre, pour savoir quel est celui des deux qui a la majorité des électeurs présents, lorsqu'il y a plus de deux candidats de proposés;

Que lorsqu'un poll a été accordé, sur la demande des électeurs, le président doit procéder à la tenue du poll, et qu'il ne lui est plus permis, de proclamer un candidat élu, conformément à une entente

314.

tes as the
pality, or
virtue of t

315.

following
cer, if req
candidate,
I swear (or
this meetin
tion, that I
have paid
and that I
help me Go
his vote mu

316.

pal council
his vote the
a penalty of

317.

stand the lan
must appoint
before such
swear (or affi
oaths, declara
which the per
respecting thi

318.

Each
writing, and i
election.

319.

If an
to take the sa
mention of eac

qui aurait lieu ent
opposent;

Que si un conseil
mer et être nommé
nomination ont lieu
mille, mais n'ordon
Stenson vs. La C

314. Every elector may vote for as many candidates as there are councillors to be elected in the municipality, or in the ward if the municipality is divided in virtue of article 617.

315. Any person tendering his vote, must take the following oath or affirmation, before the presiding officer, if required so to do by him, by an elector, by any candidate, or by the representative of any candidate:— I swear (or I affirm) that I am entitled to take part in this meeting, I am duly qualified to vote at this election, that I am at least twenty-one years of age, that I have paid all municipal and school taxes due by me, and that I have not already voted at this election: So help me God.—If such elector refuse to take such oath, his vote must be refused.

316. Any person voting at an election of municipal councillors, without possessing at the time of giving his vote the qualification of a municipal elector, incurs a penalty of twenty dollars.

317. Whenever the presiding officer does not understand the language spoken by one or more electors, he must appoint an interpreter, who, before acting, takes before such person presiding, the following oath:—I swear (or affirm) that I shall faithfully translate the oaths, declarations, affirmations, questions and answers which the person presiding shall require me to translate, respecting this election: So help me God.

318. Each page of a poll-book must be numbered in writing, and initialed by the person presiding at the election.

319. If an elector take the required oath, or refuse to take the same, or if objection is made to his vote, mention of each of these facts must be made in the poll-book.

qui aurait lieu entre ces candidats, si, surtout, quelques électeurs s'y opposent;

Que si un conseiller est élu illégalement il ne pourra ensuite résigner et être nommé par le conseil, et que, si cette résignation et cette nomination ont lieu, la Cour déclarera l'élection et la nomination nulle, mais n'ordonnera pas une nouvelle élection. Charland et al.

Stenson vs. La Corporation de Wotton. 16 R. L. 60.

book, in the following terms,—“sworn”—“refused”—or “objected to” as the case may be.

320. The presiding officer at the end of the first day's polling, and at the close of the election, but before proclaiming the candidates elected, must certify, under his signature, on the poll-book, the total number of votes entered, from the first to the last entry in the book and also the total number of votes given for each of the candidates.

321. In case of an equal division of votes, in favor of one or more of the candidates, the presiding officer is bound to vote, even although he is not a municipal elector, under a penalty of not less than twenty or more than fifty dollars.

322. If, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the first day of the poll, the votes of all the electors present have not been polled, the meeting is adjourned to the hour of ten in the forenoon of the following day, for the purpose of proceeding with the polling of such votes.

323. The election must be closed at four o'clock in the afternoon of the second day.—In a municipality having more than six hundred electors, however an additional voting day shall, subject to article 322, be allowed for every three hundred electors exceeding the number of six hundred. (*R. S. Q* art. 6082.)

324. If at any time after the votes have commenced to be polled, either on the first or on the second day of the said election, one hour elapses without any votes having been polled, the presiding officer must close the election.—Nevertheless, if notice under oath is given to the presiding officer that an elector has been, within the hour last past, prevented from approaching the poll by violence, the election cannot be closed until the expiration of one hour after such violence has ceased.

325. At the close of the election, the presiding officer declares such of the candidates as have obtained the largest number of votes, duly elected councillors.

APPOINTM

326.

electors fo
held with
notice, if
361 or the
been had :
has been e
officer at s
the corpor
such fact o
secretary.
such electio
information

327. TH

information
among the
equal numbe
be elected i
ceding articl
complete the
of the second
municipality
617, the lieut
for those war

328. The

the councillo
named, is fo
municipality
The person
delay, to eve
his appointm
first council
the person r
notice given

CHAPTER IV.

APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL COUNCILLORS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

326. Whenever ;—1. A meeting of the municipal electors for the election of local councillors has not been held within the time prescribed by law, or by public notice, if the election is to be held in virtue of article 361 or the meeting having been held, no election has been had :—2. Or an insufficient number of councillors has been elected ;—Then it is the duty of the presiding officer at such election, or of the secretary treasurer of the corporation, to inform the lieutenant governor of such fact or facts by a letter addressed to the provincial secretary, within fifteen days after the time fixed for such election.—Any municipal elector may give such information to the lieutenant governor.

327. The lieutenant governor, as soon as such information is communicated to him, appoints from among the qualified persons in the municipality, an equal number of councillors to the number required to be elected in the case of the first paragraph of the preceding article, or a sufficient number of councillors to complete the number of councillors required in the case of the second paragraph of the same article.—When the municipality is divided into wards, in virtue of article 617, the lieutenant governor can only appoint councillors for those wards in which no election has taken place.

328. The letter of the provincial secretary, wherein the councillors appointed by the lieutenant governor are named, is forwarded to the secretary treasurer of the municipality or to one of the councillors so appointed,—The person receiving such letter must give, without delay, to every councillor named in it, special notice of his appointment.—If such appointment is that of the first councillors of a newly organized municipality, the person receiving such letter must, in the special notice given to each councillor appointed at the same

time, appoint a time and place for the first session of the council.

329. The lieutenant governor may cancel any appointment of councillors made by him, and, if he deems advisable, replace such councillors by others.

CHAPTER V.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MAYOR.

330. At the first session after any general municipal election, or after any general appointment of councillors by the lieutenant governor in the absence of an election, the members presents, if they form a quorum, appoint as mayor of the corporation any one of the councillors possessing the necessary qualifications.

331. So soon as the appointment of mayor has been made, the secretary treasurer must give a special notice of the fact to the warden of the county, as well as to the person appointed if he was not present at the election.

332. If the appointment of a mayor has not been made by the councillors within fifteen days after such first session, the lieutenant governor may make the appointment with the same effect, in conformity with the rules prescribed by articles 177, 178, 179, 180 and 181.

333. The mayor remains in office from the moment he takes the oath of office until the appointment of his successor. (1)

334. Whosoever is appointed mayor and refuse illegally to accept or discharge the duties of such office, incurs a penalty of thirty dollars.

(1) *Held*: 1. That the Mayor of a local municipality remains in office until his successor is elected notwithstanding that his term of office as councillor was expired.

2. That as such Mayor he has the right to preside at the first meeting of Council called after the annual election, and to give his casting vote for the election of a new Mayor. *Masson vs. Leahy*. 11 L. N., 202.

335. I
such, unless
336. I
posing the
of such cou
without de
lieutenant
son able to
qualification
council.

VACAN

337. The
of the follow
appointed cou
such or wher
councillor become
such person
article 213;— (2)
2. In the cas
form such offi
and place of b
the local muni
business is situ
ing part of t

(1) *Held*; that t
of a municipality t
beneficially constru
with difficulty is r
mayor.—*Turgeon v*

(2) *Jugé*: Que la
M. empêche le co
que des procédés p
Fortin. 11 R. L.

335. Nobody can be appointed mayor nor act as such, unless he is able to read and write. (1)

336. If it happens that amongst the members composing the council no one is able to read and write, one of such councillors, previously selected by lot, must be without delay replaced, by the appointment, by the lieutenant-governor, in the ordinary manner, of a person able to read and write, and possessing the other qualifications required for the office of member of such council.

CHAPTER VI.

VACANCIES IN THE LOCAL COUNCIL.

SECTION I.

VACANCIES IN THE OFFICE OF COUNCILLOR.

337. The office of councillor becomes vacant in each of the following cases:—1. When a person has been appointed councillor who is exempt from serving as such or when a person discharging the office of councillor becomes exempt during his occupancy thereof, and such person has, in either case, complied with article 213;— (2)

2. In the case of refusal to accept or continue to perform such office;—3. When the councillor's domicile and place of business are no longer within the limits of the local municipality, unless such domicile or place of business is situated in a neighboring municipality forming part of the same parish or township as the municipality.

(1) *Held*; that the provision of art. 335 M. C. requiring the mayor of a municipality to be able to read and write, must be largely and beneficially construed, and that a man who can read and write only with difficulty is not sufficiently proficient to hold the position of mayor.—*Turgeon vs Noreau*, 9 Q. L. R., 363.

(2) *Jugé*: Que la vacance mentionnée dans les articles 337 et 339 M. C. empêche le conseiller de siéger comme conseiller, du moment que des procédés pour remplir cette vacance ont été faits. *Dubuc vs Fortin*. 11 R. L. 114.

unicipality for which he is a councillor;—4. When a councillor after his appointment has come under one of the disqualifications established by the law, and has complied with article 207;—5. In the case of the councillor's absence from the local municipality, or of his inability to act through sickness, infirmity or otherwise, during the period of three months consecutively, subject however to the provision of article 119;—6. When the resignation of a councillor has been accepted by the council or when his office has been declared vacant in virtue of article 208;—7. In the case of death;—8. When a councillor has neglected to make and deposit within the require delay, the declaration mentioned in the last paragraph of article 283, subject nevertheless to the application of article 119, in case he should make and deposit his declaration before proceedings have been taken to get vacancy filled. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6083.)

338. Notwithstanding any vacancy in the council, the councillors remaining in office continue to exercise their powers and fulfil their duties as such, if they form a quorum. If, on the contrary, they do not form a quorum, they cannot act as councillors until after such vacancy has been filed up.

339. At one of the sessions after the occurrence of such vacancy the council appoints by resolution, from among the inhabitants of the municipality, a person as councillor, who possesses the necessary qualifications to fill the vacancy. (1)

(1) *Jugé*: Que la nomination de conseillers faite par le conseil, pour remplacer des conseillers incapables d'agir, par maladie, absence, ou qui ont refusé d'accepter la charge, doit être contestée sous l'article 100, et ne peut être annulée parce que l'élection des conseillers qui les ont nommés, faite par les électeurs et qui n'a pas été contestée serait illégale. *Paris vs Couture* 10 Q. L. R. 1.

Jugé: Que l'élection d'un conseiller municipal est nulle, si elle est faite par le peuple, pour remplacer un conseiller absent, avant que le siège du conseiller absent ait été déclaré vacant par le conseil municipal, qui seul a le droit de remplacer un conseiller absent; que si le conseiller ainsi élu et dont l'élection est contestée, admet que son élection est nulle, en niant cependant tous les allégués de la requête présentée pour obtenir l'annulation de cette élection et en la contestant, sans offrir les frais jusqu'à la contestation, il sera condamné à tous les dépens. *Lizotte vs. Lalancette*. 10 R. L. 480.

340. vacancy after special meeting has been taken by the mayor, such as the governor, the appointment of the council taken place

341. When the council is acting in the absence of the lieutenant

VA

342. The following provisions apply to the office of such mayor when the office has become vacant. In the case of the office of mayor when the office has become vacant, or when the mayor comes exempt from office, or when the mayor has, in either case, become incapable of acting as mayor, the council, or the councilors, as the case may be, may elect a mayor to fill the office.

343. If the office of the councilor becomes vacant, the councilor may be elected to fill the office in conformity with the provisions of this act. If there are vacancies in the council, the councilor may be elected to fill the office after all the vacancies have been filled up.

340. If the council refuse or neglect to fill up a vacancy in the office of councillor within fifteen days after special notice of the occurrence of such vacancy has been lodged at the office of the council by any elector, such vacancy is then filled up by the lieutenant-governor, in conformity with the rules prescribed for the appointment of councillors when no election has taken place.

341. Whenever, in consequence of any vacancies in the council, there are less than four councillors remaining in the office, such vacancies can only be filled by the lieutenant-governor, in the usual manner.

SECTION II.

VACANCIES IN THE OFFICE OF MAYOR.

342. The office of mayor becomes vacant in any of the following cases:— 1. When the seat as councillor of such mayor becomes vacant;—2. When the resignation of such mayor is accepted by the council, or when his office has been declared vacant under article 208;— 3. In the case of refusal to accept, or to continue to fill the office of mayor, or that of county councillor;— 4. When a mayor has been appointed who is exempt from the office, or when the person filling the office of mayor becomes exempt during his occupancy thereof, and who has, in either case, complied with article 213;— 5. When the mayor, after his appointment, has by the law become incapacitated for the office of mayor or county councillors, and has complied with article 207.

343. If the seven councillors remain in office, the election of the new mayor take place at the first session of the council held after the occurrence of such vacancy, in conformity with article 330.— If, on the contrary, there are vacancies in the office of councillor such election takes place at the first session of the council, held after all the vacancies in the office of councillor have been filled up.

344. If the appointment of a new mayor is not made at the time fixed by the foregoing article, it can be made by the lieutenant-governor in conformity with the ordinary rules.

345. The council may at any time appoint a pro-mayor, who, in the absence of the mayor or when the office is vacant, discharges the duties of the mayorality, with all the privileges, rights and obligations thereunto attached.

CHAPTER VII.

CONTESTED APPOINTMENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL.

346. Any appointment of councillor made by the electors may be contested by any candidate or by five municipal electors, on the ground of violence, corruption, fraud or incapacity, or on the ground of non-observance of the necessary formalities. (1)

(1) *Held*: 1. That the election of a municipal councillor must be contested directly and that it cannot be attacked incidentally by a contestation of a resolution for which such councillor has voted; 2. That the jurisdiction given to the Circuit Court and to the Magistrate's Court by art. 348 M. C. for the contestation of the election of councillors by the electors and the nomination of the mayor by the council is, for the reasons of violence, bribery, fraud, incapacity or for want of observance of the essential formalities, exclusive of all other, and specially of that created by art. 1016, &c. C. C. P.—*Paris vs. Couture*, 10 Q. L. R., 1.

Held that the fact of a candidate or his agents to pay the municipal and scholar taxes of the electors, to allow them to vote in favor of such candidate, constitutes an act of bribery sufficient to render such votes null, and as a consequence to annul the election if the election is thereby affected.—*Dostaler vs. Couture*, 1 R. L., 109.

Held: That the payment of taxes due by an elector for the purpose of enabling him to vote on behalf of a candidate is a corrupt act. *Auclair vs. Poirier*, 28 L. C. J., 231.

Jugé: Que la contestation de la nomination du maire et celle des conseillers par les électeurs ne peuvent se faire que conformément aux articles 346 à 364 C. M. et non sous les articles 1016 et 1017 C. P. C. *Paris vs. Couture*; *Paris vs. Bisson et Laliberté vs. Barabé*, 10, Q. L. R. 1.

Jugé: Que sur une contestation d'une élection municipale, non seulement les votes entachés de corruption doivent être retranchés

347.
tested on

348.

ation is
county, c
which the
all other c

349.

by a petit
alleged in
may also i
right to th
sary to est

mais l'électio
de corruption
comité du can
les votes seul
didat. Paren

Jugé: Que
élu par le prés
clamé élu, pro
sur cette résig
vacant, et au
une autre per
qu'il n'est pas
contestation à

Que pour a
entre autres co
nicipalité, un

Que celui do
d'un terrain es
jamais possédé
droit de vote.

Jugé: 1o Qu
de Montréal, ne
inscrits et habil

2o Que le dét
être invoquée p
fresne. 5 M. L.

(1) *Held*: Th
Court on the co
sions of the M. C

(2) *Held*: Th
in the name of o
cillors even whe
the Defendants I

347. The appointment of the mayor may also be contested on the same ground by any member of the council.

348. The examination and decision of such contestation is vested in the Circuit Court of the district or county, or in the Magistrate's Court of the county in which the municipality is situated, to the exclusion of all other courts. (1)

349. Such contestation is brought before the court by a petition in which are set forth the facts and reasons alleged in support of the contestation. — The petitioners may also in their petition indicate persons who have a right to the office in question and state the facts necessary to establish such right. (2)

mais l'élection elle-même doit être annulée, s'il y a preuve suffisante de corruption générale commise par les cabaleurs et membres du comité du candidat élu, et ce, même dans le cas où, en retranchant les votes seuls, il resterait encore une majorité en faveur du tel candidat. *Parent vs. Patry, C. C. Larue J., mai 1889. 12 L. N. 370.*

Jugé: Que l'on peut contester l'élection d'un conseiller proclamé élu par le président d'élection, malgré qu'il ait, après avoir été proclamé élu, produit au conseil sa résignation, et malgré que le conseil, sur cette résignation ait adopté une résolution déclarant le siège vacant, et aussi malgré que le lieutenant-gouverneur ait nommé une autre personne conseiller à la place de celui qui a résigné, et qu'il n'est pas nécessaire, en pareil cas, de signifier la requête et la contestation à d'autre partie qu'à celle qui a été proclamée élue.

Que pour avoir droit de voter à une élection municipale, il faut, entre autres conditions, 1^o posséder, au moment du vote, dans la municipalité, un terrain; 2^o Qu'il apparaisse au rôle d'évaluation que ce terrain est estimé à la valeur requise et 3^o être inscrit sur le rôle.

Que celui dont le nom est inscrit sur le rôle, comme propriétaire d'un terrain estimé à la valeur requise, mais qui, réellement, n'a jamais possédé ce terrain, et n'a jamais été propriétaire, n'a pas droit de vote. *Vinet vs. Fletcher et al. 18 R. L. 672.*

Jugé: 1^o Que l'élection d'un échevin du conseil de ville de la cité de Montréal, ne peut être contestée que par des électeurs dûment inscrits et habiles à voter à cette élection;

2^o Que le défaut de qualification de la part des contestants peut être invoquée par exception à la forme. *Poudrier vs. Bonin dit Dufresne. 5 M. L. R. 56.*

(1) *Held:* That there is no review of the decisions of the Circuit's Court on the contestation of elections of councillors under the provisions of the *M. C. Lacerte vs. Dufresne* 9, Q. L. R., 190.

(2) *Held:* That one may by one petition under one bail bond and in the name of only five electors contest the election of several councillors even when the reasons of contestation are not common to all the Defendants *Lawford vs. Robertson, 2, R. C., 235.*

350. A copy of the petition, with a notice stating the day on which the petition will be presented to the court, is served upon and left with every councillor whose appointment is contested, within thirty days from the date of such appointment; otherwise the right of contesting is forfeited (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6084.)

351. No such petition can be presented or received after the close of the first term of the court next following the day when each contested appointment was made.—Nevertheless, if the appointment was made within the fifteen days preceding such first term, the petition may be presented on the first day of the second term. (1)

(1) *Held*; That to be received to contest the election of a councillor the petition must be presented before the end of the first term of the court which follows the day that the contested nomination was made, if there is more than 15 days between said nomination and the end of said term.—*Lavoie vs. Hamelin*, 5, L. N., 94.

Held that in the district of Montreal since the statute, 46 Vict., ch. 26, ss. 1 and 2, there are no more terms for the Circuit Court, and that consequently a petition contesting a municipal election, which under art. 351 M. C. must be presented during the term of the court which follows the day of the nomination, can be presented after this delay.—*Brunelle vs. Brosseau*, 8, L. N., 99.

Jugé: Qu'on peut se plaindre de la nullité d'une élection en présentant autant de requêtes qu'il y a de conseillers dont l'élection est contestée. *Tremblay vs. Roy*. 2. R. C. 235.

Jugé: Que le requérant, qui demande la nullité de l'élection pour irrégularité de l'assemblée des électeurs doit alléguer, dans sa requête, en quoi l'assemblée était irrégulière, sans quoi la cour présuamera que les formalités prescrites ont été observées. *Marquis vs. Couillard*. 10 Q. L. R. 98.

Jugé: Que la requête libellée pour l'émanation d'un bref de *quo warranto* qui ne fait qu'énoncer les faits, constituant l'usurpation ou l'occupation illégale d'office est suffisante, et que le requérant n'est pas tenu d'énoncer les moyens de nullité de l'élection; mais que c'est à l'intimé à justifier de son autorité à l'exercice de la charge. *Fraser vs. Buteau*. 10 L. C. R. 789.

Jugé: Que lorsque l'élection des conseillers municipaux a lieu dans les quinze jours précédant le premier jour du premier terme qui suit l'élection, la requête peut être présentée le premier jour du second terme. *Bourgeault et al.*, et *Dalpé et al.* 15 L. C. J. 255.

Jugé: Que des intervenants dans une contestation d'élection ne sont pas obligés de fournir le cautionnement que doivent donner les requérants. *Brousseau vs. Brouillet*. 2 R. C. 224.

Jugé: Qu'une requête contestant la nomination d'un conseiller municipal ne sera pas rejetée parce qu'elle aurait été présentée avant

352. T
at least ten
court; othe

353. T
is put in
must be o
dred dollar
may be on
he is an ow

354. Su
her with the

l'expiration de
cour pourra pe
voir qu'après le
Qu'à Montréal
pour la Cour d
testant une nom
sentée dans les
14 R. L. 415.

Jugé: Qu'il n
cière dans le ca
d'irrégularité, l
tionnement. T

Jugé: Que l'a
M. ne doit pas n
des cautions, ma
l'acte, qu'ils son
est suffisante. E
R. L. 74.

Jugé: Que dan
le cautionnement
que la caution est
quatre cents piast
de 353 qui exige
valeur totale de d
ils sont grevés.

Jugé: Que le rô
admis comme pre
ment des taxes,
plaidoyer spécial
que la rétribution
291; que le paieme
de qualifier à voter
Anclair vs. Poirie

Jugé: Qu'un con
une personne qui n
dre par une procéd
requérant prétend

352. The petitioners must give security for the costs at least ten days before the petition is presented to the court; otherwise such petition cannot be received by it.

353. The security required by the foregoing article is put in before the clerk of the court.—The sureties must be owners of real estate to the value of two hundred dollars, over and above any incumbrances there may be on such property. One surety suffices, provided he is an owner of real estate to the required value.

354. Such petition is presented in open court, together with the returns of the preliminary services.

l'expiration des dix jours, à compter du cautionnement, mais que la cour pourra permettre la production de cette requête, et ne la recevoir qu'après le délai de dix jours;

Qu'à Montréal, où tous les jours juridiques sont jours de termes pour la Cour de Circuit à compter du 15 janvier, une requête contestant une nomination qui aurait eu lieu le 12 janvier peut être présentée dans les trente jours de la nomination. Bourassa vs. Aubry. 14 R. L. 415.

Jugé: Qu'il n'est pas nécessaire de décrire aucune propriété foncière dans le cautionnement d'une seule personne et que dans le cas d'irrégularité, la cour permettra la production d'un nouveau cautionnement. Tremblay vs. Roy. 2 R. C., 235.

Jugé: Que l'acte de cautionnement requis par l'article 353 du C. M. ne doit pas nécessairement contenir la désignation des biens-fonds des cautions, mais que leur déclaration énoncée sous serment dans l'acte, qu'ils sont propriétaires de biens-fonds de la valeur requise est suffisante. Bourgeault et al., et Dalpé et al. 16 L. C. J. 255 et 4 R. L. 74.

Jugé: Que dans le cas d'une contestation d'élection municipale, le cautionnement fourni en vertu de l'article 352, C. M., et portant que la caution est propriétaire de biens-fonds d'une valeur totale de quatre cents piastres, toutes dettes payées, est insuffisant, vu l'article 353 qui exige que la caution soit propriétaire de biens-fonds d'une valeur totale de deux cents piastres, en sus de toutes charges dont ils sont grevés. Hébert vs. Fréchette. 14 R. L. 213.

Jugé: Que le rôle de perception des rétributions mensuelles sera admis comme preuve suffisante de l'imposition et du défaut de paiement des taxes, lorsqu'aucune contestation n'est soulevée par ce plaidoyer spécial quant à la validité de l'imposition de telles taxes; que la rétribution mensuelle est une taxe dans le sens de l'article 291; que le paiement des taxes dues par un électeur, dans le but de le qualifier à voter en faveur d'un candidat est un acte de corruption. Auclair vs. Poirier. 29 L. C. J. 231.

Jugé: Qu'un conseiller municipal dont l'élection est contestée par une personne qui ne réclame pas le siège, n'a pas le droit de prétendre par une procédure récriminatoire, que, même si les votes que le requérant prétend avoir été donnés illégalement en sa faveur étaient

355. If the court, after having heard the parties, is of opinion that the grounds set forth in the petition are sufficient in law to have the appointments declared null, it orders proof to be adduced and the parties interested to be heard, on the day of term it deems the most convenient.

356. The court proceeds in a summary manner to hear and decide such contestation.—The evidence may be taken orally or in writing, in whole or in part, as the court shall order.

357. The court by its judgment may confirm or annul the appointment, or declare another person to have been duly elected. (1)

retranchés, il reste encore avec la majorité, vu qu'un certain nombre d'électeurs qui ont voté en faveur du candidat battu l'ont fait illégalement, et que des allégations d'une preuve récriminatoire ne peuvent avoir lieu dans une contestation d'élection municipale, si le contestant ne réclame pas le siège. *Bourassa vs. Aubry.* 14 R. L. 114.

Jugé: Qu'un scrutin des votes illégaux peut avoir lieu pour les deux candidats, lorsque le siège est réclamé, par le requérant pour le candidat battu, et que la requête et la défense allèguent, de part et d'autre l'illégalité d'un certain nombre de votes donnés respectivement pour le défendeur candidat élu et pour le candidat défait. *Auclair vs. Poirier.* 28 L. C. J. 231.

Jugé: Qu'il n'y a pas lieu à la révision d'un jugement rendu par la Cour Supérieure concernant une charge municipale. *Fiset vs. Fournier.* 3 Q. L. R., 334.

Jugé: Que d'après l'art. 361 C. M. une nouvelle élection sera ordonnée quand des actes de corruption, tels que le paiement des taxes dues par un électeur pour lui permettre de voter, sont prouvés. *Auclair et Poirier.* 28 L. C. J. 231.

Jugé: Que dans le cas du *quo warranto* le défendeur, à moins qu'il ne montre titre complet, est censé avoir usurpé la charge qu'il occupe. *Burroughs vs. Barron.* 30 L. C. J. 80.

(1) *Held:* That when the law does not declare that if one of the candidates is not qualified and is unable to sit for this reason, the other candidate, although he has not obtained the majority of votes, shall be proclaimed elected; the judge cannot order so, and, in such case, there must be a new election.—*Bureau vs. Norman,* 5 R. L., 40.

Jugé: 1^o Qu'un conseiller municipal dont l'élection est contestée pour illégalité et fraude ne peut demander le rejet de la requête en contestation sur le principe que l'autre candidat mis en nomination contre lui n'était pas qualifié pour être élu conseiller: un tel plaidoyer peut-être rejeté sur réponse en droit.

2^o Que dans une contestation d'une élection municipale sous le

358.

to pay the taxed and their and their far as reg fifteen day them.

359. T served at judgment registrar, a

360. I at the clo petition wa it without ing from da upon the m

361. If councillors should fill judgment or whose appo object a per day and hou electors is to than fifteen n

the judgment

362. Such notice, by the urer, if there the councillor If there be ne office, the noti

code municipal, l'autre candidat d'idats a été réelle chés de part et d'a

(1) *Held:* That dered if acts of cor J. 231.

358. The court may condemn either of the parties to pay the costs of the contestation; and such costs are taxed and are recoverable against all parties to the suit and their sureties. — The judgment of the court, in so far as regards the costs, is executory against the sureties, fifteen days after a copy thereof has been served upon them.

359. The court may order that its judgment be served at the expense of the party against whom the judgment has been given, upon the warden or upon the registrar, and on any person it may deem proper.

360. If the trial of the contestation is not concluded at the close of the term of the court to which the petition was presented, the sitting judge must continue it without interruption during the vacation, adjourning from day to day until he delivers his final judgment upon the merits of the contestation.

361. If the judgment annuls the election of the local councillors or any one of them, without stating who should fill such offices, the court must in the same judgment order a new election to replace the councillors whose appointments are so annulled, name for that object a person to preside at such election and fix the day and hour upon which a meeting of the municipal electors is to be held.—Such day must not be sooner than fifteen nor later than twenty days from the date of the judgment. (1)

362. Such election must be announced by public notice, by the mayor in office, or by the secretary-treasurer, if there be no mayor in office or if the mayor is the councillor whose appointment has been annulled.— If there be neither a mayor nor a secretary-treasurer in office, the notice is given by the warden of the county,

code municipal, la preuve rérimatoire de faits de corruption par l'autre candidat doit être admise, de manière à établir lequel des candidats a été réellement élu, les votes entachés de fraude étant retranchés de part et d'autre. Surprenant et al vs. Tremblay. 11, L. N. 137.

(1) *Held*: That under article 361, M. C. a new election will be ordered if acts of corruption are proved.—Auclair vs. Poirier 28 L. C. J. 231.

as soon as a copy of the judgment has been served upon him.—The omission to give this notice prevents a meeting of the municipal editors from being held, and renders the person whose duty it is to give it, subject to the penalty imposed by article 295.

363. In default of the person appointed by the court, the election is presided over by the secretary-treasurer, and in default of that officer, by the senior justice of the peace of the district present at the meeting.—In other respects, the election is held and conducted in conformity with the rules and formalities prescribed in the third chapter of this title, and the councillors elected at such election are invested with the same rights, and are subject to the same obligations and penalties as councillors appointed at general elections and only remain in office for the time for which the persons whose elections have been set aside were appointed.

364. If the judgment of the court declares the appointment of the head of the council null and void without naming a person to replace him, the council must proceed to elect a new head within thirty days from the date of the judgment.—In default of such election, the head of the council may be appointed by the lieutenant governor in the usual manner. (1)

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

365. In addition to the municipal officers which it is required to appoint in virtue of the other provisions of this code, every local council must appoint, in the month of March of every second year;— 1. Three valua-

(1) *Held*: That there is no appeal from a judgment of the Superior Court rendered in contestation of a municipal election. *Beauchemin vs. Hus*, 1, M. L. R., (S. C.,) 413.

tors,—2
the muni
division i
keepers a

366.

as they h
the duties
keepers er
diately aft
—Road in
and those
day. (*Id.* a

367. J
as road ins

367a.

mentioned
refuses eit
duties there
dollars. (*R.*

PROVISIONS

TR

368. Th
must keep
which are er
dates, and c
verbaux, acts
pecting worl

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'
deux seulement
Corporation du
Jugé: Que la p
agir comme tel,
production d'un
que sa nominati
qu'il est reconn
c hène. 1 R. L: 15

tors, —2. A road inspector for every road division in the municipality,—3. A rural inspector for every rural division in the municipality.—4. As many public pound-keepers as it deems necessary. (*R. S. Q.*, art 6085). (1)

366. The valuator enter upon their duties so soon as they have made oath well and faithfully to discharge the duties of their office.—Rural inspectors and pound-keepers enter upon the discharge of their duties immediately after service of the notice of their appointment.—Road inspectors remain in office up to the first of May, and those who succeed them enter into office on that day. (*Id.* art. 6086.)

367. Justices of the peace are exempt from serving as road inspectors, rural inspectors, or pound-keepers.

367a. Every person appointed to any of the offices mentioned in article 365 of this code, who unlawfully refuses either to accept the same, or to discharge, the duties thereof incurs a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6087.)

SECTION I.

PROVISIONS SPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO THE SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL.

368. The secretary-treasurer of the local council must keep "a register of roads and water-courses," in which are entered at full length, in the order of their dates, and certified to be correct by him, all *procès-verbaux*, acts of appointment and by-laws in force respecting work to be done on the roads, bridges and

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'un rôle de cotisation fait par trois estimateurs dont deux seulement étaient nommés légalement est nul. Rolfe et al. et la Corporation du canton de Stoke. 24 L. C. J. 213.

Jugé: Que la preuve qu'un inspecteur a juridiction et qualité pour agir comme tel, lorsque la qualité est niée, ne peut se faire que par la production d'un extrait des registres de la municipalité constatant que sa nomination a été légalement faite, et que la preuve verbale qu'il est reconnu et agit comme tel est insuffisante. Lemire et Courchène. 1 R. L. 158.

water-courses to be built and kept in repair in the municipality under the control of the local council.

369. He must note on the margin of every document, so registered, any amendments which are subsequently made to such document, or its repeal in the event of its being repealed.

370. The secretary-treasurer must perform whatever it is his duty to perform under the provisions of the law respecting the jurors' list and the list of parliamentary electors.

371. The secretary-treasurer must prepare in the course of the month of November in each year, a statement showing, in as many separate columns:—1. The names and qualities of all persons indebted towards the corporation of its officers for municipal taxes, as set forth in the valuation roll, if they are entered therein;—2. The amount of all municipal taxes remaining due to the corporation by each of such persons or by persons unknown;—3. The amount of municipal taxes due by each of such persons to the officers of the council;—4. The amount of school taxes due by each of such persons to the period of the drawing up of such statement, if a statement of such arrears has been lodged in time in the office of the council by the secretary-treasurer of the school commissioners or trustees;—5. The expenses of collection due by such persons;—6. The description of all real estate liable for the payment of the taxes mentioned in such statement;—7. The total amount of taxes and costs affecting such real estate for municipal or school purposes;—8. The reasons for which such sums were not collected; 9. All other information required by the council and all remarks connected therewith.

372. Such statement must be submitted to the council and approved of by it.

373. The secretary-treasurer, if he receive an order to that effect from the council, must, before the twentieth day of December of each year transmit to the office of the county council, an extract from such statement as approved by the council, containing;— 1. The

The name
municipal or
sessed or
of all lan
school tax
such lands
art. 6088.)

374. No
ses as prop
wife, real e
according to

375. Va
demand the
of any other
whose servi
every day du
exceeding tw
certificate fro

376. The
work ordered
or keeping in

(1) *Jugé*: Que
pas lieu à une acti
tribuable, lorsqu'i
vente, pour cotisa
Barrette vs. Les co
roissee de St-Colo
Jugé: Qu'un rôl
dent pas la qualifi
serment requis ou s
ration de St-André

The names and qualities of all persons indebted for municipal or school taxes, imposed on the real estate possessed or occupied by such persons ;—2. The description of all lands liable for the payment of municipal or school taxes ;—3. The sum total of the taxes affecting such lands for municipal or school purposes. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6088.)

SECTION II.

OF VALUATORS.

374. No person can be a valuator unless he possesses as proprietor, either in his own name or in that of his wife, real estate to the value of four hundred dollars, according to the valuation roll, if there is one. (1)

375. Valuers, in the execution of their duty, may demand the services either of the secretary-treasurer or of any other clerk.—The secretary-treasurer, or clerk, whose services has been so required, is entitled, for every day during which he is employed, to a sum not exceeding two dollars, payable by the corporation, on certificate from the valuers who employed him.

SECTION III.

OF ROAD INSPECTORS.

376. The road inspector is bound to superintend all work ordered to be done in the constructing, improving or keeping in repair of local or county municipal roads,

(1) *Jugé* : Que le défaut de qualification des évaluateurs ne donne pas lieu à une action en dommages et intérêts, de la part d'un contribuable, lorsqu'il émane contre lui une saisie exécution suivie de vente, pour cotisations scolaires basées sur leur rôle d'évaluation. *Barrette vs. Les commissaires d'école pour la municipalité de la paroisse de St-Colomban.* 7 R. L. 185.

Jugé : Qu'un rôle de cotisation est nul si les évaluateurs ne possèdent pas la qualification requise par la loi, ou s'ils n'ont pas prêté le serment requis ou s'ils n'ont pas signé le rôle. *Patton vs. La Corporation de St-André d'Acton.* 13 L. O. J. 12.

sidewalks and bridges, situated within the limits of his division, and to take care that such work be performed in conformity with the provisions of the law, *procès-verbaux*, or by-laws which govern it, unless he be exempted therefrom by an order of the council or of the board of the delegates under whose direction such work is being done, or unless a special officer has been appointed to superintend such work.—If any county municipal road is situated partly in one division and partly in another, it is under the joint and several superintendence of the inspectors of the two divisions.

The road inspector of the said council, or in case the said inspector is unable to act, a special officer appointed by the said council shall decide whether the road is in good or bad order before charging the proprietors with its maintenance.

The said report shall be made public by public notice and an appeal shall lie from the decision of the said inspector or special officer within fifteen days from the publication of such public notice.

The appeal shall be regulated according to the provisions of this code which apply to appeals from decisions of county councils. (52 V., c. 54, s. 4.)

377. Ferries are also under the superintendence of the inspector of the road division, within the limits of which they are situated, unless they have been placed by the council under the superintendence of another officer.

378. Every road inspector appointed for a division has jurisdiction over every person liable to perform the works under his superintendence, whether such person is domiciled within or without the limits of his division.

379. Whenever the inspector of a road district is, for any reason whatever, temporarily incapable of acting, the local council may appoint some person to replace him during such incapacity; in default of which the mayor must during the continuance of such incapacity, place the division under the jurisdiction of another road inspector of the municipality, by a written order served on such inspector.—Such inspector is not thereby

released
which he

380.
relations
intendenc

380a.
rested in a
tion, and

which he i
such work

municipali
possesses i
powers and

tion to all p
—In respect

inspector s
obligations

381. Ev
without rea
imposed up

municipal b
of such pro
county coun

his superin
caused for
not less than

cases otherw

382. Wh
common upc
duty of the r

persons who
notice, either
public notice

where such w
tity and desc
of the time a

3. Of the amo
4. Of the des
which must b
in the municipi

released from the superintendence of the division for which he had been in the first instance appointed.

380. The road inspector, in so far as regards his relations to the county works, whereof he has the superintendence, is an officer of the county council.

380a. Whenever a road inspector is personally interested in any work or other matter within his jurisdiction, and neglects or refuses to execute or supply that which he is bound to execute or supply, as interested in such work or matter, the secretary-treasurer of the local municipality, wherein such inspector has jurisdiction, possesses in relation to such inspector the same rights, powers and obligations as the inspector himself, in relation to all persons interested in the same work or matter. — In respect of works to be performed in common, the inspector so interested is always *in morá* to fulfil the obligations attaching to such works (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6089).

381. Every road inspector who refuses or neglects, without reasonable cause, to perform any duty which is imposed upon him by the provisions of this code or of municipal by-laws, or which is required of him in virtue of such provisions, or to obey to orders of the local or county council, in respect of the works which are under his superintendence, incurs, in addition to damages caused for each case of neglect or refusal, a penalty of not less than one or more than twelve dollars, except in cases otherwise provided for.

382. Whenever any work must be performed in common upon any municipal roads or bridges, it is the duty of the road inspector of the division to notify the persons who are liable to perform such work by special notice, either by special, verbal or written notice, or by public notice, of three days: — 1. Of the time and place where such work must be performed; — 2. Of the quantity and description of materials which are required, and of the time and place where they must be provided; — 3. Of the amount of labor which each must contribute; — 4. Of the description of tools and implements required, which must be of the kinds ordinarily used by farmers in the municipality. — If the work to be performed in

common is, however, not sufficient in the opinion of the council to justify the making of a call upon the rate payers interested, the road inspector may cause such works to be performed and the costs thereof to be paid in equal proportions by the rate-payers interested in such work, as well as the costs of the collection which are taxed by the council. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6090)

383. If the nature of the work demands it, he may require each of such persons to bring or to cause to be brought a certain number of horses or oxen, with proper harness, carts or ploughs, if he have them.—Every day's labor of a horse or yoke of oxen, with harness, carts or ploughs, is credited to the person who brought the same as one day's work.

384. It is the duty of the road inspector:— 1. To direct and superintend the execution of all such work;— 2. To fix the hour of commencing and leaving off such labor, and the time for rest and meals, so that the day may consist of ten clear hours of labor, on the spot where the work is to be done;— 3. To dismiss any person who is idle, who hinders the others from working, or who refuses to obey his orders.— He may at once fill up the place of any person who has not attended at the hour appointed for labor, or who has been dismissed, at the costs of the person so in default; such costs may be recovered by the substitute or by the inspector in the manner prescribed for the recovery of penalties imposed by this code.

385. The road inspector must, on resolution of the local council to that effect, procure and keep under his charge, a snow plough, a roller, an iron or steel shod scraper or other implements to be used on the municipal road in this division.—Every person who is bound to perform work on municipal roads, may be compelled by the road inspector of the division to make use of such implements as part of the road work he is bound to perform.—The use of such implements is gratuitous, and the outlay incurred for their purchase and repair falls upon the local corporation.

386. The inspector of roads must, forthwith, or at

the expirat
under the p
or suppress
the municipi
within the l
have occasio
or neglect, l
to do, at the
are recovere
by the provi
is answerable
hout means.—
structions or
moved at the
municipality.

387. The
stances:—1. Fi
left on any m
course or ditch
2. Any trench
3. The anchor
other floating
so as to impede
388. Whoe
have the effect
inconvenient th
gers over any l
bridge, or of im
ection with suc
an obstruction o
two preceding a

(1) *Jugé*: Que plu
peuvent poursuivre
res respectifs.
Que deux propriét.
nivre par l'action p
onstruit sans autori
Jugé: Qu'en vert
Québec 1880, un jug
contre un chemin
corporation de St-Jo
entral. 14 R. L. 54;

the expiration of the delay granted in cases which come under the provisions of article 389, cause the removal or suppression of all obstructions and nuisances from the municipal roads, sidewalks, ferries and bridges, within the limits of his jurisdiction, by the persons who have occasioned them, or in the event of their refusal or neglect, by any other person whom he authorizes so to do, at the costs of the person in default.—Such costs are recovered in the same manner as penalties imposed by the provisions of this code, and the local corporation is answerable therefor if the person in default is without means.—If the person who occasioned such obstructions or nuisances is unknown, they must be removed at the expense of the corporation of the local municipality.

387. The following are deemed obstructions or nuisances:—1. Filth, dead animals, or other objects placed or left on any municipal road or bridge, or in any water-course or ditch connected with such road or bridge;—2. Any trench opening made in any municipal road;—3. The anchoring or mooring of any vessel, boat or other floating object, at the landing place of any ferry, so as to impede free approach to the beach or to a quay.

388. Whoever has committed any act which may have the effect of obstructing, impeding or rendering inconvenient the free passage of vehicles or foot passengers over any part of a municipal road, side-walk or bridge, or of impeding the free course of water, in connection with such works, is deemed to have occasioned an obstruction or nuisance, within the meaning of the two preceding articles. (1)

(1) *Jugé*: Que plusieurs créanciers sur une demande *ex debito* ne peuvent poursuivre ensemble pour le recouvrement de leurs dommages respectifs.

Que deux propriétaires réels dans une municipalité peuvent poursuivre par l'action populaire pour faire démolir sur une rue, un quai construit sans autorité. *Bénard vs. Bourdon*. 13 L. C. J. 233.

Jugé: Qu'en vertu de l'acte refondu des chemins de fer de Québec 1880, un juge de paix a juridiction pour entendre une plainte contre un chemin de fer pour obstruction d'un chemin public. Corporation de St-Joseph et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Québec Central. 14 R. L. 54; 11 Q. L. R. 193.

389. Whenever such obstruction arises in the course of some work duly authorized by law, by the council, or, by the road inspector, under the provisions of any by-law or resolution passed in virtue of article 476, the same is not deemed an obstruction, within the meaning of those articles.

390. Whenever any such duly authorized work is in course of execution on any municipal road, sidewalk or bridge, excavations and other dangerous places must be pointed out, both by day and night, in such a manner as to prevent accident, under a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, for each day during which the provisions of this article are contravened, in addition to any damages occasioned thereby.

391. Whoever causes any obstruction or nuisance on any municipal road, sidewalk, ferry or bridge, or renders the use thereof difficult or dangerous, incurs for each offence, over and above the damages occasioned thereby, a penalty of not less than two or more than ten dollars.

392. The road inspector of the division must make a report to the council respecting any encroachments on the road, and side walks, bridges, and other municipal public works which are under his superintendence.

393. Every road inspector, and every person who accompanies him, or who is authorized by him in writing, may in the day-time, without previous notice enter upon any land whatever, whether occupied or unoccupied, inclosed or uninclosed, for the purpose of making a survey for any road, or upon any unoccupied land, for the purpose of searching for timber, stone or materials necessary to carry on any public work, by making compensation for actual damage done.

394. Every road inspector entrusted with the superintendence or direction of labor on any road, bridge, or other public work, may, by himself or by others acting under his direction, and without previous notice, enter in the day-time, to the distance of one arpent from such public work upon any unoccupied land and take therefrom any materials requisite for such work, except

fruit-trees,
ed for orna

395.
clare on o
damage oc

If the amo
must be as

according t
following artic
purposes.

396. Th
inspector, o

fraying the
suffered the

due by such
being previe

such moneys
its recourse
works.

397. The
rized by the c

the works re
road, side-wal

dition, which
or at the time

form such wo
furnished, the

ed for such p
furnished in t

Nevertheless, t
materials furn

exceed five dol
for such work,

erved on the I
special notice,

to perform such
ed, within a del

justice to penalt
by reason of th
furnish such m

fruit-trees, maples, planes, and any other trees preserved for ornament.

395. Such inspector must, as soon as possible, declare on oath, what he believes to be the value of the damage occasioned by the taking of such materials.— If the amount of damages exceeds twenty dollars, it must be assessed by the valuator of the municipality, according to rules laid down in article 902 and the following articles of the title of expropriation for municipal purposes.

396. The amount of damages is paid by such road inspector, out of the moneys placed in his hands for defraying the cost of such works, to the person who has suffered the damage, all municipal taxes, fine or costs due by such person to the corporation or its officers, being previously deducted therefrom. In default of such moneys, it is payable by the corporation, saving its recourse against the persons bound to perform such works.

397. The road inspector may, without being authorized by the council, perform or cause to be performed, the works required on any municipal street road, by-road, side-walk, or bridge, within the limits of his jurisdiction, which have not been performed in the manner or at the time prescribed by the persons bound to perform such works.—He may also furnish or cause to be furnished, the materials which should have been furnished for such public works, and which have not been so furnished in the manner or at the time prescribed.— Nevertheless, the cost of the work performed and the materials furnished in virtue of this article, must not exceed five dollars each year for each piece of land liable for such work, unless the road inspector has previously served on the persons liable for such municipal work a special notice, either verbal or written, enjoining them to perform such work or to furnish the materials required, within a delay of four days, the whole without prejudice to penalties or damages incurred by such persons by reason of their default to execute such work or to furnish such materials in the manner and within the

delay prescribed by the *procès-verbaux*, by the by-laws or by-law.—In every case, the road inspector who has performed work, or caused the same to be performed, or furnished materials, or caused the same to be furnished, under this article, must as soon as possible, inform the persons in default thereof, by a special notice, containing a statement of the amount due for such works or materials.

398. The value of such works or materials, with twenty per cent, in addition thereto, may be recovered by the inspector of roads, as a debt due to himself, together with costs against any person bound to perform such works or furnish such materials, in the manner prescribed for the recovery of penalties imposed by the provisions of this code. (1)

399. If the road inspector does not comply with the provisions of article 397, when the labor or materials required on any municipal works, in his division, have not been performed or furnished in the manner and at the time prescribed he must report thereon to the council.

400. The council, on such report, authorizes the road inspector to cause the work to be done or the required materials to be furnished at the cost of the corporation, by some person selected either by it or by the inspector.

401. The cost of such works or materials is paid on the order of the road inspector, by the secretary-treasurer of the council, and his recovered by the corporation from the persons in default, with twenty per cent,

(1) *Held*: That in an action instituted under acts 398 and 1042, M. C. for the value of work done on a by road, a justice of the peace residing in a municipality other than the one where the defendant resides, has no jurisdiction, if it does not appear by the record that there is no justice of the peace in the municipality where the defendant resides. Lambert et Lapalisse, 6 R. L. 65.

Jugé: Que la Cour Supérieure a juridiction pour connaître d'une poursuite pour le recouvrement d'une somme excédant \$200, pour travaux faits pour une corporation municipale sur des chemins aux frais du propriétaire, et ce nonobstant les articles 398, 401, 951 et 1042. C. M. Ross et la corporation de la paroisse de Ste-Clotilde de Horton. 11 R. L. 520.

over and ab
manner pres
by this code

402. Th
of the road i
brought to r
the materials

the corporat
thereto, toge
to municipal

403. In
inspector or b
such works or
for is sufficien
ness worthy o

1. That the re

2. that the wo

furnished; —
value of such v
stant is a perso

404. The
fifteenth days

moreover whe

mayor: — 1. G

roads, sidewalk

down the state

side-walks and
therewith; — 3

lected to fulfil

(1) *Jugé*: Que si

ale, sous l'article

terrain le coût des

ent en sus, le défer

égal assujettissant

eau et qu'il n'ex

autorisant aucune c

es travaux faits ou

de la corporation n

egore de faire la pr

on, et que, si elle

is n'ont pas été do

es cantons de Wenc

over and above the amount thereof, and costs, in the manner prescribed for the recovery of penalties imposed by this code. (1)

402. The amount of any judgment rendered in favor of the road inspector or of the corporation, on any action brought to recover the value of the works performed or the materials furnished by either the works performed or the corporation, and the twenty per cent, in addition thereto, together with interest and costs, is assimilated to municipal taxes.

403. In every action brought, either by the road inspector or by the corporation, to recover the value of such works or materials, the evidence of the road inspector is sufficient proof, if it is not contradicted by a witness worthy of belief, in the case where he establishes. —

1. That the required formalities have been observed; —
2. That the works have been executed, and the materials furnished; —
3. That the amount claimed is the real value of such works or materials; —
4. That the defendant is a person legally liable for the same.

404. The road inspector must, between the first and fifteenth days of June and October, in each year, and moreover whenever he is required by the council or mayor: — 1. Go over and inspect the municipal ferries, roads, sidewalks and bridges in his division; — 2. Mark down the state in which he finds such ferries, roads, sidewalks and bridges, and the works in connection therewith; — 3. Make note of any person who has neglected to fulfil his obligation, and prosecute him in the

(1) *Jugé*: Que si dans une poursuite par une corporation municipale, sous l'article 401 C. M., pour recouvrer du propriétaire d'un terrain le coût des travaux faits sur un cours d'eau avec vingt pour cent en sus, le défendeur plaide qu'il n'existe aucun procès-verbal légal assujettissant aucun immeuble du défendeur à aucun cours d'eau et qu'il n'existe aucun acte de repartition légale justifiant et autorisant aucune cotisation sur aucun immeuble du défendeur pour les travaux faits ou à faire dans aucun cours d'eau, il sera du devoir de la corporation non seulement de produire le procès-verbal, mais encore de faire la preuve des avis requis par la loi avant sa confection, et que, si elle ne fait pas cette preuve, il sera considéré que les avis n'ont pas été donnés et l'action sera renvoyée. La corporation des cantons de Wendover et Simpson vs. Tourville. 5 R. L. 47.

name of the corporation ; — 4. Make a report in writing containing the substance of the notes he has taken and the information he has obtained since his last report on every public work under his superintendence and further stating the arrears of labor unperformed or of materials unfurnished, the value in money of such labor or materials, and the penalties and costs remaining unpaid, specifying the lands in respect of which the same are due, and the owners or occupants of such lands, if known.

405. When a municipal bridge or one forming part of a municipal road, or a bridge over a water-course is destroyed or broken, or whenever the use thereof becomes dangerous, or whenever the use of a municipal road becomes difficult or dangerous, the mayor of the local municipality in which such bridge or road is situated, either in whole or in part whether such work is a local or a county work, may in case of urgent necessity, authorize the road inspector or any other person to reconstruct, or repair the same, or to make a safe temporary bridge or crossing, without delay, at the expense of the local corporation. — The cost of such work is recoverable by the local corporation, from the persons or corporation who are liable therefor in virtue of the laws, by-laws or *procès-verbaux*, in the manner laid down for the recovery of penalties imposed by this code ; and the amount of the judgment with interest and costs is assimilated to municipal taxes. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6091.)

SECTION IV.

OF RURAL INSPECTORS.

406. Rural inspectors are bound to do whatever is required of them, in virtue of the provisions of this code, respecting public nuisances, clearances, boundary ditches or boundary fences. — They are bound to superintend all works of construction, improvement or repair, ordered upon local or county municipal water-courses, situated

within the
such works
the law, pro
unless they
the council
direction su
special offic
such works h
within the l
been appoint
are imposed
by municipa
ditch to be r
guous proper
two municipa
and the other
or be not sit
inspectors of bot
tion.

The foregoing
adjoining mun
and even if th
§ 3 s. 1.)

407. The r
380a and 381,
mutatis mutand
and 384 are als
labor must be
6092.)

408. The p
401, 402 and 403
cribed on muni
the road inspect
corporation, up
such work, and
such work, apply
either under th
cribed on muni
such works by
a council in

within the limits of their divisions, and to take care that such works be performed according to the provisions of the law, *procès-verbaux*, or by-laws which govern them, unless they are exempted from so doing by an order of the council or of the board of delegates under whose direction such works are being executed, or unless a special officer entrusted with the superintendence of such works has been appointed. — They are also bound within the limits of the division for which they have been appointed, to perform all the other duties which are imposed upon them by the provisions of this code or by municipal by-laws. As regards the line fence and ditch to be made and maintained between two contiguous properties but which by the division line between two municipalities, are situated one in one municipality and the other in another, whether such municipalities be or be not situated in the same county, the rural inspectors of both municipalities have concurrent jurisdiction.

The foregoing provision applies whatever may be the adjoining municipalities, parishes, villages, towns, &c., and even if they are not of the same kind. (53 V. c. 53 s. 1.)

407. The rules laid down in articles 378, 379, 380, 380a and 381, regarding road inspectors, apply also *mutatis mutandis* to rural inspectors. — Articles 382, 383 and 384 are also applicable to such officers, when joint labor must be done on water-courses. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 3092.)

408. The provisions of articles 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402 and 403, respecting the execution of work prescribed on municipal roads, side-walks and bridges, by the road inspector or by the council in the name of the corporation, upon the default of the person liable for such work, and respecting the recovery of the value of such work, apply with similar effect to work prescribed either under the provisions of this section, or prescribed on municipal water-courses, for the execution of such works by the rural inspector of the division, or by a council in the name of the corporation, upon the

default of the persons liable, and to the recovery of the value of work executed by such inspector or council.

409. Whenever the services of a rural inspector are required, under the provisions of the four following paragraphs of this section, in any locality situate partly within the limits of the jurisdiction of one rural inspector and partly within the limits of the jurisdiction of another, one or other such inspectors may be required to act.

410. Every rural inspector when required to act under the provisions of the four following paragraphs of this section, is entitled to ten cents for every hour employed in visiting the localities, as well as in managing and superintending the works, if he does not perform them himself.—He has also a right to be repaid any necessary outlay and costs incurred by him for notices, or other papers requisite, made under the same provisions.—Such costs are paid by the person whom the rural inspector finds in default. If no person is in default, they are paid by the party who demands the services of the municipal officer. In case of common or joint works, they are paid by all the parties interested, if they are all in default.—In case of refusal or contestation, they are recovered in the same manner and with the same rights and privileges as the value of municipal works performed by the road inspector.

411. The rural inspector whose services have been required by the municipal council, or for the benefit of the corporation, is not entitled to any fee from the latter; the council, may, nevertheless, allow him one.

412. Every special notice or order given by a rural inspector, may be given either verbally or in writing, saving in cases otherwise provided for. Every order given by a rural inspector is given by a special notice, subject to the provisions of article 228.

413. The rural inspector and any person interested may require from any possessor, tenant or occupant of any land, in the same manner as from the owner of such land, the fulfilment of every obligation imposed upon such owner in regard to clearings, boundary ditches,

boundary fence, such possessors, or, if any

414. The rural inspector for such purposes of the localities, and all other expenses and to

415. Who deposited upon the course, stream or inspector of the he has received so to do, to have the person who deposited such duty of the rural cause the same corporation.

416. Who any filth or deposited in the p any damages prescribed by article

417. The rural verbal requisition state of cultivation by his neighbor must attend at required, after giving

boundary fences or water-courses, saving the recourse of such possessor, tenant or occupant, against the proprietor, if any there be.

414. The rural inspector must, on being authorized for such purpose by the mayor or the secretary-treasurer of the local council, make or cause to be made, at the expense of the corporation, in the snow or ice, trenches and all other works which are required to prevent floods and to facilitate the water in running off.

§ I.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

415. Whenever any filth or dead animal has been deposited upon any property whatever or in a water-course, stream or river, it is the duty of the rural inspector of the division, within twenty-four hours after he has received a special notice, either written or verbal, so to do, to have such filth or dead animal removed by the person who deposited it. If the person who has deposited such filth or dead animal is unknown it is the duty of the rural inspector, within the same delay, to cause the same to be removed at the expense of the corporation.

416. Whoever deposits or causes to be deposited, any filth or dead animal upon any of the localities mentioned in the preceding article, incurs over and above any damages occasioned thereby, the penalties prescribed by article 391.

§ II.

CLEARANCES.

417. The rural inspector, on either the written or verbal requisition of any owner or occupant of land in a state of cultivation, who requires a clearance to be made by his neighbor in virtue of article 531 of the civil code, must attend at the place where such clearance is required, after giving special notice of eight days in writ-

ing to the parties interested. After an examination of the locality, and on proof that such clearance is necessary and has been demanded by special notice in writing, served before the first day of the preceding month of December, he enjoins by written order that, within the thirty days next following, all shrubs which are of a nature to harm the cultivated land within an extent of fifteen feet in depth along the whole line of separation of such lands and all trees which are found within such extent, casting a shade upon such cultivated land, saving those excepted by-law, or reserved for the embellishment of the property, be cut down. (1)

418. Whoever refuses or neglects to obey the orders of the rural inspector relative to the clearance, incurs, without prejudice to the execution of such orders, a penalty not exceeding two dollars for each arpent in length of such clearance, for the first year, and for every subsequent year a penalty equal to double that of the preceding year, over and above all damages occasioned to the cultivated land.

419. The damages resulting from the refusal or neglect to make the clearance as required by the rural inspector, are established by three experts appointed as follows; one by each of the interested parties, and the third by the two experts so appointed. If one of the parties refuses to appoint an expert, he is appointed by a justice of the peace on demand of the other party.

§ III.

BOUNDARY DITCHES.

420. The rural inspector, upon the written or verbal application of any owner or occupant who demands the opening up of a boundary ditch between

(1) *Held* that a law suit for the penalty imposed by art. 418 M. C. will be dismissed, if it is not proved that the notice required by the first paragraph of art. 417 has been of eight clear days, and if the order given under the second paragraph of said art. 417 is not signed by the rural inspector in his official capacity.—*Leduc vs. Vigneau*, 12 R. L., 214.

his land a
of such
examination
interested
thereof, he
he deems n
they must

421. The
application
insufficient
boundary di
bor is liable
default to de
of a ditch, o
delay. Such
necessary to
not perform
authorize th
cost thereof
penalties und

422. He
complaining
the boundary
same delay, i
condition.

423. Who
the orders of
preceding pro
above the dam
ciency of his
ution of such
dollar for ever
he has to ma
counted as an e

424. Who
ditch to be ob
liable to a pen
day such ditch

his land and that of his neighbor, must visit the locality of such proposed boundary ditch, where, after an examination of the place, and a hearing of the parties interested who have received three days' special notice thereof, he orders the performance of any works which he deems necessary, and determines how and by whom they must be executed.

421. The rural inspector, on the written or verbal application of one of the neighbors who complains of the insufficiency or bad condition of the common or joint boundary ditch, or of the part thereof for which his neighbor is liable, must, if it is necessary, order the person in default to deepen, cleanse and repair such ditch or part of a ditch, or to do his share of such work within a fixed delay. Such delay must not exceed the time absolutely necessary to perform such work. In case the work be not performed within such delay, the inspector may authorize the complainant to do the work himself, the cost thereof to be recovered in the same manner as penalties under this code.

422. He may, at the same time, order the party complaining to deepen, cleanse or repair that part of the boundary ditch for which he is liable, within the same delay, if he finds such parts insufficient or in bad condition.

423. Whoever refuses or neglects to comply with the orders of the rural inspector given in virtue of the preceding provision of this paragraph, incurs, over and above the damages resulting from the defect or insufficiency of his ditches, and without prejudice to the execution of such orders, a penalty not exceeding one dollar for every arpent in length of such ditch, which he has to make, every fraction of an arpent being counted as an entire arpent.

424. Whoever obstructs or allows any boundary ditch to be obstructed in any manner whatsoever is liable to a penalty not exceeding one dollar for every day such ditch is so obstructed.

§ IV.

BOUNDARY FENCES.

425. The rural inspector of the division, on the written or verbal application of any owner or occupant who demands the construction or repair, or any works necessary for the preservation of a boundary fence, between his land and that of his neighbor in virtue of article 505 of the civil code, must visit the boundary in question, where, after having heard the interested parties duly notified thereof by a special notice of three days, and examined the works required, he orders any party in default, whether complainant or not, to construct or repair his boundary fence so that it be good and firm, within the delay determined by such inspector. Such delay must be as short as possible. (1)

425a. In the event of the works not being executed within such delay, the rural inspector may authorize either the complainant himself or any other person to execute the works, or to cause them to be executed, and the cost thereof is assimilated to municipal taxes if it is not recovered in the same manner as penalties under the authority of this code. (*R. S. Q.*, art., 6093).

426. The rural inspector cannot order the making, in a rural municipality, of a new fence, or the repairing of an old one when so dilapidated that the costs of repairing it would be equal to that of a new one, unless the party bound to do such work has received special notice in writing, to such effect, before the first day of the preceding month of December.

427. Article 423 relative to boundary ditches applies also to persons liable for boundary fences.

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'une corporation municipale n'a pas le droit de faire planter des bornes entre les rues et les terrains des particuliers qui les avoisinent, de manière à déterminer par là, la limite de la rue, sans avoir obtenu le consentement de ces particuliers à ce bornage, ou à défaut de tel consentement, sans avoir pris les procédés ordinaires en bornage devant les tribunaux, et une résolution du conseil à l'effet d'autoriser un délégué à aller, accompagné d'un arpenteur, planter telles bornes, est illégale et devra être déclarée telle sous l'empire des articles 997 et suivant du Code de Procédure Civile. Le Procureur Général vs. La Corporation d'Iberville. 6 R. L. 241.

428. in safe ke
flat road
their own
any other
are reclai
the provis

429. impounded
sufficient
under a p
during wh
to all da
penalty be
verable by

430. V
duty of th
than two, r
glect on hi
either writ
impounded,
pality.

431. If
twenty-four
if the owne
the municip
same penalt
the species a
was found s
is impounded

(2) *Held*: Th
animals straying
the parties to su
promise or agre
or acquiesce the
the conditions
that is when ani
authority only a

SECTION V.

OF POUND-KEEPERS.

428. Pound-keepers are bound to receive and retain in safe keeping, animals found straying on any beach, flat road or public place, or any land other than that of their owners, and impounded by the rural inspector or by any other person who finds them, until such animals are reclaimed by their owners, or sold at auction under the provisions of this section. (1)

429. Pound keepers are bound to provide animals impounded under their charge, with proper food in sufficient quantities, and to take proper care of them under a penalty not exceeding one dollar for each day during which they neglect so to do, without prejudice to all damages occasioned by such neglect.—Such penalty belongs to the owner of the animal, and is recoverable by him only.

430. Whenever any animal is impounded, it is the duty of the pound-keeper, under a penalty of not less than two, nor more than ten dollars, for each act of neglect on his part, to give without delay special notice, either written or verbal, to the owner of the animals impounded, if he is known and domiciled in the municipality.

431. If the animal is not reclaimed within the twenty-four hours which follow such special notice, or if the owner thereof is unknown or does not reside in the municipality the pound-keeper must, under the same penalty, give public notice, in which are set forth the species and color of the animal, the place where it was found straying, and the name of the place where it is impounded, and he must further announce its sale by

(2) *Held:* That experts named to ascertain the damages caused by animals straying and not impounded, have not powers to oblige the parties to submit to their decision, unless there has been a compromise or agreement on the part of the contesting parties to submit or acquiesce thereto; that *experts* have such authority only under the conditions mentioned in art. 428 and following of the M. C., that is when animals are impounded. Otherwise these *experts* have authority only as witnesses. Lacosse et Delorme. 6 R. L. 210.

auction on a day fixed, unless such animal is reclaimed by its owner upon payment of all expenses, penalties, fees and costs incurred, as well as such damages as may be agreed upon, or as are determined according to article 442.

432. The owner of any animal impounded may demand its delivery, between the hours of seven o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening of any day, upon payment or legal tender to the pound-keeper of the expenses, fines, fees and costs incurred respecting such animal, and such damages as may be agreed upon, or are determined according to art. 442.—If the pound-keeper refuses or neglects to deliver the animal kept in pound after such payment or tender has been made, he incurs a fine of two dollars for every day he thereafter detains such animal, in addition to the damages occasioned by such refusal. (1)

433. If on the day fixed for the sale, the animal impounded has not been reclaimed, and if the damages fixed together with the penalties, fees, expenses and costs incurred have not been paid, such animal must be publicly sold by the pound-keeper to the highest and last bidder.

434. If on the day fixed for the sale, there are no bidders, the sale is adjourned to another day, and a public notice thereof is given without delay.

435. The price of adjudication must be instantly paid and before delivery, in default whereof the animal is again put up for sale.

436. The proceeds of the sale are employed in paying what is due in consequence of the impounding of the animal; and the balance is placed without delay in the hands of the secretary treasurer of the local council, and, if not reclaimed within a year by owner of the animal sold, belongs to the corporation.

437. If the sale has not realized a sufficient sum, the owner of the animal is liable to make up the balance.

(1) *Held*: That when an animal staying has been put in the pound the owner of the animal cannot claim it without first opening to pay the fine and damages. *Brosseau vs Brosseau*. 1 M. L. R. (S. O.) 307.

438. T
not reside
ness is not
from the pu
sale, by pa
money, ove
keep and ot

439. W
impounded,
incurs a per
of such anim
or imprison

440. Per
found strayi
For each stal
bull, boar, or
mare, ox, cov
hog not ring
—for each go
for each subs
imposed in th
paid to the po

441. The p
may be paid
for their recov

442. In ca
by animals fo
determined by thre
the complainan
the third by th
complainant or
his expert is ap
the parties, or
to appoint his e
peace.—These
and without de
animal or of t

(1) *Held*: That a
440 M. O. and insti
not be maintained.

438. The owner of any animal so sold, if he does not reside in the municipality, or if his place of business is not situated therein, may reclaim his animal from the purchaser, within one month from the day of sale, by paying him ten per cent, on the purchase money, over and above all disbursements for purchase, keep and other charge.

439. Whoever takes and conveys away any animal impounded, without permission from the pound-keeper, incurs a penalty equal to the sum claimed on account of such animal; and, in addition, a fine of two dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding eight days, or both.

440. Penalties imposed on the owners of animals found straying, are for the first offence as follows:—For each stallion not under one year \$6 00;—for each bull, boar, or ram \$2.00;—for each gelding, colt, filly, mare, ox, cow, calf, heifer or hog ringed \$0.25—for each hog not ringed, or goat \$1.00;—for each sheep, \$0.25;—for each goose, duck, turkey or other poultry \$0.05;—for each subsequent offence the penalty is double that imposed in the last instance.—Such penalties may be paid to the pound-keeper before suit brought. (1)

441. The penalty mentioned in the preceding article may be paid to the pound-keeper before suit brought for their recovery.

442. In case of contestation the damages occasioned by animals found straying, are ascertained and determined by three experts appointed as follows: one by the complainant, one by the owner of the animal, and the third by the two experts already appointed.—If the complainant or the owner of the animal is not present, his expert is appointed by the pound-keeper. If one of the parties, or in his absence, the pound-keeper, refuse to appoint his expert, he is appointed by a justice of the peace.—These experts must be appointed summarily and without delay, on the demand of the owner of the animal or of the complainant.—The experts at once

(1) *Held*: That a suit for the recovery of fines incurred under art. 440 M. C. and instituted by a complainant under his own name, cannot be maintained.—*Lahale vs. McMartin*, 7 R. L. 185.

proceed to view the damages and to render their judgment, which is final and conclusive.—The amount of damages determined by them is recoverable, in case of refusal to pay the same, in the same manner, as penalties imposed under this code.

443. No one is entitled, to compensation for damages caused upon his land by stray animals if such damages are occasioned by the absence or defect of his boundary fences. (1)

444. It is not necessary that animals found straying be impounded to give rise to a right of action against the persons permitting such animals to stray, for the penalty and damages occasioned.

445. The occupant of any land is answerable for any animal he receives to pasture thereon, as if such animal were his own property.

446. Persons in possession of animals found straying or impounded have the same rights and privileges,

(1) *Held*: 1. That it is only on the express permission of the law that damages and fine can be demanded by one and same action.—2. That chap. 26. O. C. L. C., granting this faculty, one can under the statute unite the two means of action.—3. That the Municipal Code has abrogated chap. 26 only as far as it concerns corporations acting under that code;—4. That it is only when animals are impounded by pound keepers that this matter concerns the corporations acting under this code;—5. That in all other cases the damages and the fine for impounded animals can be recovered, under chap. 26 by one and same action.—*Daoust vs. Proulx*, 7 R. L. 317.

Held: That the experts named to value the damages caused by animals found straying and not impounded, have not power to bind the parties to submit to their decision, unless there be a promise on the part of the contestants to submit thereto or to acquiesce therein;—That the experts have said power only under the conditions imposed by arts. 428, &c. M. C., that is when the animals are impounded; otherwise these experts have only the authority of witnesses. *Lacosse vs. Delorme*, 7 R. L. 210.

Held: That a defendant, to take advantage of art. 443 M. C. and free himself of the damages caused by his animals, must not only prove the absence or defect of the fences of the plaintiff, but also that it is from such absence or defect that the damages have been occasioned;—That it is the duty of the defendant to prove that the plaintiff is bound to fence the spot through which the animals, have gone out;—That when between neighbors there is a spot which nobody is obliged to fence, both are responsible of the exit of these animals at this spot. *Lacosse vs. Delorme* 6. R. L. 210.

and are su
the same p

447. A
ber of his f
premises an
on any beac
with the sa
same oblig
pointed by
the provisio
cannot be so
division, if t
or if he negl
the division,
ing the corpo

448. Pen
this title, ex
429, are divid
article 1048.

and are subject to the same obligations, and liable to the same penalties as the owners of such animals.

447. Any owner or occupant of land, or any member of his family, may take and impound of his own premises any animal found straying in the municipality, on any beach, flat road, public place, or upon any land, with the same powers and formalities, and under the same obligations and penalties as pound-keepers appointed by the council.—In cases which come under the provisions of this article, the animal so impounded cannot be sold except by the pound-keeper of the rural division, if there be one, or if there be no pound-keeper or if he neglect to do so, then by the rural inspector of the division, without, however, in any manner, rendering the corporation, whose officers they are, responsible.

448. Penalties recovered under the provisions of this title, except in the case mentioned in the article 429, are divided according to the rule prescribed in the article 1048.

BOOK SECOND.

POWERS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

449. In addition to the powers which are conferred upon them by the provisions of this book, municipal councils may further exercise those conferred upon them by other provisions of this code, or of any other law not inconsistent with this code.

450. By-laws, resolutions and other municipal ordinances, must be passed by the council in session.

451. Municipal councils, in exercising their powers, must comply with all the formalities prescribed by the by-laws in force in the municipality, in addition to the formalities required by the provisions of this code.

452. The powers specially conferred on any municipal council by the provisions of this code, can be exercised by such council only. — Nevertheless, any council which, under the municipal code, no longer possesses the powers which were conferred upon it by acts antecedent to the coming into force of this code, may repeal the acts which it shall have passed under such powers.

TITLE I.

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

453. The by-laws of municipal councils must not contain any provisions inconsistent with those of this code or of any other law.

454. Mu
as law, if no
tained in su
gation, exce
council again
a rural mu
provided for

455. Mu
certain provi
come into fo
gated at least

456. Eve
municipality,
the county c
ts promulgat

457. The
authentic, mu
poration, or b
by-law was p
if it has been

approval of th
governor in c
t has received
icate, under th
of the secretar
these facts. mu
nal of such by-l

458. The s
must transmit
such council to
municipality wi
n force.

459. One o
provisions of th
the same by-law
within the jurisc
by-law. — In the
one and the same
municipal electo
cil, one approv

454. Municipal by-laws come into force and effect as law, if not otherwise prescribed in the provisions contained in such by-laws, fifteen days after their promulgation, except always in the case of appeal to the county council against the passing of a by-law by the council of a rural municipality, and in any other case otherwise provided for by the provisions of this code.

455. Municipal by-laws which, in consequence of certain provisions of their own or of this code, can only come into force at some stated period, must be promulgated at least fifteen days before such period.

456. Every by-law passed by the council of a rural municipality, and amended or confirmed in appeal by the county council, comes into force fifteen days after its promulgation or publication, in virtue of article 695.

457. The original of every municipal by-law, to be authentic, must be signed either by the head of the corporation, or by the person presiding at the time such by-law was passed, and by the secretary-treasurer. — If it has been necessary to submit the by-law for the approval of the municipal electors or of the lieutenant-governor in council, before it can come into force, and it has received one or other of such approvals, a certificate, under the signature of the head of the council and of the secretary-treasurer thereof, certifying to each of these facts, must accompany and form part of the original of such by-law.

458. The secretary-treasurer of the county council must transmit a certified copy of any by-law passed by such council to the office of the council of each local municipality within the limits of which such by-law is in force.

459. One or more of the subjects mentioned in the provisions of this title may be provided for in one and the same by-law, provided that each of such subjects is within the jurisdiction of the council which passes such by-law. — In the case of several subjects provided for in one and the same by-law, requiring the approval of the municipal electors or of the lieutenant-governor in council, one approval, either by the municipal electors or

by the lieutenant-governor, or by both, if necessary, or the municipal suffices for the entire by-law. in this chapter

460. The council may also exercise by resolution the powers conferred upon it by articles 471, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 499, 503, 504, 505, 506, 518, 519, 526, 527, 541, 543, 555, 556, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 608, 625, and 663. (R. S. Q. art. 6094.)

461. Municipal by-laws are binding until they have been annulled by the magistrate's court, or by the circuit court for the county or district, saving all recourse for damage against the corporation, as prescribed by the rule laid down in articles 706 and 707. (1)

462. Municipal by-laws remain in force until they are amended, repealed or annulled by some competent authority, or until the time for which they have been made has expired.

463. Municipal by-laws which were submitted to the approval of the municipal elections, or of the lieutenant-governor in council, or of both, before they came into force and effect, can only be amended or annulled by another by-law approved of in the same manner. (2)

CHAPTER II.

BY-LAWS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF ALL MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

464. Every municipal council has a right to make, amend or repeal by-laws which refer to itself, its officers

(1) *Held* that arts. 100 and 461 M. C. have not taken away the jurisdiction of the Superior Court in the actions to annul a *procès verbal* or a resolution of the municipal council—Corporation du Comté d'Arthabaska *vs* Patoine, 4 *Décisions de la Cour d'Appel*, 364

(2) *Jugé*: Que la nullité d'un règlement d'une corporation municipale de comté, pour souscrire des actions dans une compagnie de chemin de fer, passé sous les dispositions du ch. 25. S. R. B. C. du ch. 83, S. R. C. et du ch. 24 S. R. B. C. s. 24 § 10, 11, 13 et 14, qui a été approuvé par le Lieutenant-Gouverneur, ne peut être invoquée dans une action pour le recouvrement de taxes imposées par ce règlement. La Corporation de la paroisse de St-Guillaume et la Corporation du comté de Drummond, 7 R. L. 721.

GOVERNMENT

465. To e the sittings o and to perform

466. To r be carried rring the sittings

467. To n sions may last

468. To or passing therec the same or on

469. To ap to serve the spe his code or of officer to take

any such officer incapable of m rized to make b

470. To del of the officers a accordance with

in the perform penalties have n act of neglect or

471. To esta cipal officers for who have requi

interest they w the cases where

(1) *Jugé*: Que les condamnés à l'ass... règlement pour les co... -Plante *vs* ...

necessary for the municipality, upon any of the subjects mentioned in this chapter:—

resolution
, 474, 475
, 503, 504
556, 586
(R. S. Q.

SECTION I.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNCIL AND OF ITS OFFICERS.

they have the sittings of the council or the committees to attend
y the city and to perform their duties thereat. (1)

recours 466. To regulate the manner in which debates are
scribed to be carried on, and order and decorum preserved du-
ring the sittings of the council or of the committees.

until they 467. To fix the number of days the ordinary ses-
sions may last.

ave been 468. To order that the municipal by-law, before the
passing thereof, be read two or three times, either on
the same or on different days.

mitted to 469. To appoint an officer, whose duty it shall be
the lieute to serve the special notice required by the provisions of
e lieute his code or of municipal by-laws, and to oblige such
y came to officer to take an oath of office.—The appointment of
annulled any such officer does not render other municipal officers
aner. (2) incapable of making the service which they are autho-
rized to make by this code.

MUNICIPAL 470. To define the duties, not defined by this code,
of the officers of the council; and to impose penalties in
accordance with article 508, for negligence or omission
to make in the performance of their duties in cases in which
officers penalties have not been fixed by this code for any such
act of neglect or omission.

away the 471. To establish a tariff of fees payable to muni-
a procé cipal officers for their services, whether by the persons
ation du who have required such services, by those in whose
appel, 364 interest they were rendered, or by the corporation, in
on muni the cases where the fees for such services have not been
agnie de B. O. du
4, qui a
avoqués

(1) *Jugé* : Que les membres d'un conseil municipal ne peuvent être
condamnés à l'amende pour défaut d'assistance s'il n'y a pas un ré-
glement pour les contraindre à assister et à y remplir leurs devoirs,
—Plante vs. Rivard, 2, L. N., 240.

determined by the provisions of this code. —Every tariff made in virtue of this article must be posted up in a conspicuous place in the office of the council.

472. To fix the remuneration of the municipal officers by the council in addition to the fees or penalties which they are entitled to receive under the authority of this code, of any other act, or of any municipal by-laws.

473. To determine upon what days of the week the office of the council is to be kept open, between nine o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon. —In default of the council determining such office days in virtue of the preceding provision, the office of the council must be kept open every juridical day, during such hours.

474. To order the publication, in one or more newspapers, of the notices of meeting of the council, without prejudice to the provisions of articles 126, 139, 260 and 290. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6095).

SECTION II.

PUBLIC WORKS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

475. To order and regulate, when in the interest of the inhabitants of the municipality, or of a considerable portion thereof, the construction, opening up, widening, deepening, altering, repairing, or maintaining at the expense of the corporation, of all ditches, water-courses, sewers, embankments and fences. —Every by-law, made in virtue of this article, concerning a water-course: governed by an act of agreement, or by a *procès-verbal*, has the effect of subrogating the corporation in the place and stead of the persons bound to work at such water-course, in so far as the obligation to do such work is concerned. (1)

(1) *Jugé*: Que l'inondation d'une maison causée par le débordement des eaux provenant de pluies torrentielles qui peuvent s'écouler par l'égout public rend la corporation municipale responsable

476. To execution of ferries, sidings council, which pending incon public works council must permits may

476a. To municipal road expedient. (*R.*

477. To a construction of maintenance of of any bridge o

478. To aid corporation of organization roads, council to be c class, in which sted, in virtue roads.

479. To aid away, pier, wh omnibus or dilig other public wor the municipality by any incorpo government, or By taking and s ormed for such moneys or debere

des dommages Bouc la cité de Montréal. 1 *Jugé*: Que lorsque canaux d'égouts, qua ruitis par elle-même. et à ceux qui s'en sé tifs, elle ne peut p rirant ses ressources educ vs. La cité de M

476. To authorize road inspectors to permit the execution of certain works, on municipal roads, fords, ferries, sidewalks or bridges, under the control of the council, which might have the effect of obstructing, impeding inconveniencing and rendering passage on such public works dangerous; and in every such case, the council must determine the conditions under which such permits may be granted.

476a. To order that fences be made of wire along municipal roads at the places which the council deems expedient. (*R. S. Q.*, art 6096.)

477. To assist by money, granted or lent, in the construction of any macadamized road or the repair or maintenance of any road leading to the municipality, or of any bridge or public work, under the direction of the corporation of any other municipality. (*Id.*, art. 6097.)

478. To aid in opening up and improving the colonization roads, declared by the lieutenant-governor in council to be colonization roads of the second or third class, in which the corporation has been held to be interested, in virtue of any law concerning colonization roads.

479. To aid in the construction of any bridge, causeway, pier, wharf, slide, macadamized or paved road, omnibus or diligence lines, iron or wooden railroad, or other public work, situated in whole or in part within the municipality or its vicinity, undertaken and built by any incorporated company, or by the provincial government, or by any person or firm of persons:—1 By taking and subscribing for shares in any company formed for such purpose;—2 By giving or lending moneys or debentures to such company or to the pro-

es dommages Boucher vs. Le maire, les échevins et les citoyens de la cité de Montréal. 15 L. C. J., 272.

Jugé: Que lorsque la corporation municipale est en possession de canaux d'égouts, quand même ces égouts n'auraient pas été construits par elle-même, elle est tenue en loi, de les entretenir en bon état à ceux qui s'en servent; en cela ses pouvoirs ne sont pas législatifs, elle ne peut prétendre qu'elle n'est tenue à cet entretien que suivant ses ressources pécuniaires et qu'il est laissé à sa discrétion. Bédou vs. La cité de Montréal. 8 L. N., 226.

vincial government or to any person or firm of persons who undertakes the establishment of any of the public works above mentioned;—3. By guaranteeing, by endorsement or otherwise, any sum of money borrowed by such company or by the government or by such person or firm of persons:—4. By acquiring the right of way in the municipality for any railway company either by mutual agreement, or by paying the price of the lands necessary for that purpose as established by an appropriation made for that purpose under the provision of the railway act. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6098 as amended by 52 Vict., cap. 54 s. 7.) (1)

480. To aid in the establishment of manufactories and the construction of electric telegraph lines:—1. By subscribing for and holding stock in any company formed for such purpose;—2. By giving or lending money or debentures to such company, or to any person or firm of persons who undertake the establishment of a manufactory in the municipality or the construction of electric telegraph lines. (*Id.*, art. 6099.)

(1) *Jugé*: Que lorsqu'il n'y a pas de délai fixé dans un contrat pour remplir une obligation alternative, le débiteur ne peut être déchu de son droit d'opter que par l'expiration du délai accordé par jugement contre lui; que lorsque le montant d'une souscription à une compagnie de chemin de fer, par une corporation municipale, est payable soit en débetures ou en argent, la corporation ne peut, par un protêt à elle signifié fixant un délai pour la livraison des débetures, être privée de son droit de payer en débetures, et que l'action contre la corporation doit demander l'alternative. La Compagnie du chemin de fer des Laurentides et la Corporation de la paroisse de St-Lin. 24 L. C. J. 191.

Jugé: Que l'obligation d'une municipalité de donner des débetures, en paiement d'une souscription d'actions dans une compagnie de chemin de fer, ne doit pas être considérée comme une pure obligation de payer des deniers quant aux dommages résultant du délai à remettre les débetures (art. 1077, C. C.) et qu'en cas de retard de sa part elle peut être condamnée à payer des dommages spéciaux causés par ce retard. La Corporation du comté d'Ottawa, et la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Montréal, Ottawa et Occidental. 28 L. C. J. 29. Vide 26 L. C. J. 148 et 5 L. N. 132.

Jugé: Qu'une compagnie dûment incorporée, d'après l'acte Vict., ch. 32, avait le droit d'empiercer un chemin de front dans les limites d'une municipalité de village, d'y poser des barrières et d'y percevoir des péages. La Cie du chemin de péage de la Pointe Claire et Leclair. 1 M. L. R. 296.

481. Ev preceding artic be approved of the electo who have vo nant governo municipal ta connection v granted by t above mentio

482. If th Law of the co 480 is not in subscribed for of the coun before the cou a loan to be co shares to be su **483.** By-la 480 may deter tance or subscri

AID TO COLONI

484. To aid within the Pro arts and sciences limits of the ag cipaliay is situat **484a.** To esta establishments o tous; and to aid the municipality.

481. Every by-law passed in virtue of the two preceding articles shall before coming into force and effect, be approved by the majority in number and in value of the electors being proprietors of taxable real estate, who have voted in the municipality and by the lieutenant governor in council, no property exempted from municipal taxation, by the by law of the council or in connection with which a subsidy or bonus has been granted by the council shall be computed in the value above mentioned. (53 V. c. 63, s. 2.)

482. If the price of the shares fixed upon by a by-law of the council passed in virtue of articles 479 and 480 is not in hand, none of such shares can be taken or subscribed for in execution of such by-law, by the head of the council or other person thereunto authorized, before the council has ordered an issue of debentures or a loan to be contracted sufficient to cover the amount of shares to be subscribed for.

483. By-laws made in virtue of articles 477, 479 and 480 may determine the conditions under which assistance or subscription for shares is authorized.

SECTION IV.

AID TO COLONIZATION, AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES.

484. To aid, in every suitable way, colonization within the Province; to aid agriculture, horticulture, arts and sciences, within the municipality, or within the limits of the agricultural society in which such municipality is situated. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6100.)

484a. To establish and manage alms-houses or other establishments of refuge for the support of the necessitous; and to aid charitable institutions established in the municipality. (*Id.*, art. 6101.)

SECTION V.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

485. To acquire, gratuitously or for a consideration, either in whole or in part, all beach lots, bridges, toll-bridges, roads, wooden railways, macadamized roads, piers, wharves, dykes, embankments, or other public works, a part at least whereof is situate within the limits of the municipality, together with the lands and dependencies required for the use or management of the same. (1)

486. To acquire, for the use or in the interest of the corporation, either gratuitously or for a consideration, any other land situated either within or without the limits of the municipality.

487. To acquire, either gratuitously or for a consideration from the government of the province or from the government of Canada, any public roads, wharves, canals, harbors, bridges or public buildings, whether within or without the limits of the municipality, and which such government finds desirable to place under the control of the municipal corporation.

488. To provide for the lease, purchase or erection of any building which the corporation requires. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6102.)

488a. To provide for the establishment, protection, and management of water-works, public wells or reservoirs, and to prevent public water from being soiled or wastefully used; and to exercise all the powers granted to village corporations by articles 637, 637a, 638, 639 and 640, under the same conditions and formalities. (*Id.*, art. 6103.)

(1) *Jugé*: Que l'acte de la Législature de Québec de 1869, 32 V. C. 15 s. 190 autorisant le Lieutenant-Gouverneur en Conseil de confisquer pour défaut de réparation, le droit de collecter des péages sur tout pont de péages et à transporter la propriété de ces ponts, est de la compétence de la Législature Locale. La Municipalité du Canton de Cleveland et al., et la Municipalité de Melbourne et de Brompton Gore. 26 L. C. J. 1.

489. To acquire, for the use or in the interest of the municipality, any property, or any part thereof, for the payment of the expenses of the municipality, or for the payment of whatever wages or salaries are payable by the council. (1)

490. To acquire, for the use or in the interest of the municipality, any taxable property, or any part thereof, belonging to the municipality, or any part thereof, which is under the control of the council. (1)

(1) *Held*: That a tax imposed by a municipality, the sum of which is not more than the sum of the tax imposed by the province, is not void, although the municipality is not obliged to pay the tax, and although the Corporation of the City of Montreal, 4th March 1878.

Held: That the sum of money "tax" imposed by the municipality is not void, although the tax is not precise and determined, and although it is contrary to the letter of the law, and although it may be declared null and void, and although the taxes under such circumstances are not to be returned to the taxpayer an amount equal to the sum of the tax imposed, only as to the overpaid amount. *St. John's*, 2 R. L. 107. The Respondents had no right to levy the tax, and the terms of the by-law were not validly obtained judgment. *Ville de St. Jean*, 2 R. L. 107. June, 1875.

Held: That a municipal tax imposed by a municipality for the payment of the expenses and for the payment of the salaries of the council, is not void, although the tax is imposed by a law, and although the tax is incurred by the municipality, and although the tax is not estimated, and although the tax is not declared null and void. *St. John's*, 29, L. C. J. 107.

SECTION VI.

DIRECT TAXATION.

489. To levy by direct taxation on all the taxable property, or only on all the taxable real estate of the municipality, any sum of money required to defray the expenses of administration, or for any special purpose whatever within the scope of the functions of the council. (1)

490. To levy by means of direct taxation on all the taxable property or only on the taxable real estate belonging to those persons who, in the opinion of the council, are interested in any public work under the control of the corporation, or belonging to those who

(1) *Held*: That parties who have paid to a municipal corporation a tax imposed by an illegal by-law, have right to be reimbursed thereof even before the by-law has been declared null and without being obliged previously to sue to have the by-law declared null.—*Corporation of Rimouski vs. Ringuet*,—Court of Appeals, Quebec, 4th March 1878.

Held: That the by-law of a municipal council ordering to levy a sum of money "to pay the debts of the corporation and the expenses of the municipal council for the year 1869," without stating in a precise and determined manner such expenses and debts, is contrary to the letter and to the spirit of the municipal law, and must be declared null and illegal;—that every rate-payer who has paid taxes under such a by-law may, when invoking its nullity, claim them back;—that if the collection roll enters as the taxes of a rate-payer an amount higher than what it ought to be, under the by-law imposing the same, such roll is null as regards this rate-payer and only as to the overplus.—*Dubois vs. Corporation du Village D'Acton Vale*, 2 R. L. 565.

The Respondents had paid to the Appellants taxes which the latter had no right to levy and which it had not levied according to the terms of the by-law. They have sued to be reimbursed and have obtained judgment. Judgment confirmed.—*La Corporation de la Ville de St. Jean vs. Bertrand*,—Court of Appeals, Montreal, 17th June, 1875.

Held: That a municipal council has the right to levy by way of direct taxation all sums of money necessary to meet the current expenses and for any special purpose; but that the municipal by-law imposing said tax must show for what expenses and what debts this tax is incurred and must be based on precise and determined estimates; otherwise it is contrary to the spirit of the municipal law and can be declared null:—*Goulet vs La Corporation de Ste. Marthe* 29, L. O. J. 107.

benefit by such work, all sums of money required for the construction and maintenance of such work. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6104.)

491. To levy, by means of direct taxation, money required for any purpose within the scope of the functions of the council, on all taxable property, or only on all taxable real estate comprised within a part of the municipality, on petition by the majority of the rate-payers liable to pay such tax, to the extent and under the conditions set forth in such petition.—The county council only exercises the power conferred by this article when the territory, by the majority of the rate-payers of which such petition was presented, is situated in two or more local municipalities of the county, or when the money to be raised and levied is to be employed on some public work which falls under its jurisdiction.

SECTION VII.

LOANS AND ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.

492. To borrow money in sufficient sums for any purposes within the jurisdiction of the council. (1).

(1) *Held*: That where the power of making negotiable promissory notes or accepting bills of exchange, is not expressly given to a municipal corporation, it cannot be implied as necessary to accomplish any of the purposes for which such a corporation is erected 2. That a promissory note made by a municipality corporation to pay the amount of a judgment against the municipality is null the legislature having empowered municipalities to raise money in different manner. *Pacaud vs. La Corporation de Halifax Sud*, 17, L. O. R. 56.

Held: By Judge MacKay. (S. C., Montreal, 20th Dec. 1878. *Ledoux vs. Picotte*, and the Municipality of the Village of St. Louis of the Mile-End, T. S.) that promissory notes signed by the mayor and secretary-treasurer of a municipality according to a resolution authorizing them so to do, is valid and binds the corporation.

Village councils having under the Municipal Code the power to purchase fire engines, the council of the Village of L'Assomption has bound the corporation by the purchase it has made of a fire engine, and the council had power to buy the same on credit, and thereby the council has bound the corporation, and the latter has been legally obliged to pay the debt contracted by said council; and it is a

493. To requisite, to jurisdiction

494. By authorizes a re the purpose applied, and site to ensure the attainment

495. No be contracted same, impos payment of s cient for the at last two p sinking fund, apportionmen ment of the shall be base apportionmen bonture holder

496. Ever loan or an issu force and effe municipality, v real estate of t payment of su by the lieutenant

mistake to say th after the corporati ment of the fire en L. N. 370.

Held: That a m the amount of a pro treasurer in the nan nor proved that the The Corporation of 24 L. C. J. 105.

In this case the ap that the note being failed to object to t not be permitted to Corporation of Gran

493. To issue debentures for any amount deemed requisite, to obtain money for any purposes within the jurisdiction of the council.

494. Every municipal by-law, which orders or authorizes a loan or an issue of debentures, must declare the purposes to which the sum so borrowed must be applied, and may contain all provisions deemed requisite to ensure the proper application of the money and the attainment of the end set forth in the by-law.

495. No debentures can be issued, and no loan can be contracted, unless the by-law, which authorizes the same, impose, upon all taxable property liable for the payment of such loan or debentures, an annual tax sufficient for the payment of the yearly interest thereon, and at last two per cent over and above such interest, as a sinking fund, until the extinction of such debt.—The apportionment of the moneys to be levied for the payment of the interest and the sinking fund annually shall be based on the roll in force at the time of such apportionment, without prejudice to the rights of debenture holders. (*R. S. Q.* art. 6105).

496. Every by-law, which orders or authorizes a loan or an issue of debenture, must before coming into force and effect, be approved by the electors of the municipality, when the taxable property or the taxable real estate of the whole municipality is subject for the payment of such loans or debentures, and in all cases by the lieutenant-governor in council.

mistake to say that the council could make such purchase only after the corporation had passed a by-law providing for the payment of the fire engine.—*Corporation of L'Assomption vs Baker*, 4 L. N. 370.

Held: That a municipal corporation will be condemned to pay the amount of a promissory note signed by the mayor and secretary-treasurer in the name of the corporation, where it is neither alleged nor proved that the note was given without lawful consideration.—*The Corporation of the Township of Gratham vs. Couture et al.*, 24 L. C. J. 105.

In this case the appeal was dismissed, the Court being of opinion that the note being apparently regular, and the appellant having failed to object to the want of authority in the Court below, could not be permitted to attack the judgment on that ground now.—*Corporation of Grantham vs. Couture et al.*, 2 L. N. 350.

497. If only the taxable real estate of the municipality, is liable for the payment of such loan or debentures, the persons who are proprietors of such real estate, are alone entitled to vote in approval or disapproval of such by-law.—In such case, widows and spinsters in the exercise of their rights shall also have the right to vote provided they possess the other qualifications required to be a municipal elector according to article 291. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6106.)

498. It is the duty of the secretary-treasurer of the council, which has passed any such by-law, to forward to the lieutenant-governor, together with a copy of the by-law submitted for approval, a statement showing the total value of taxable property liable under such by-law, and all the debts and liabilities of the corporation.—Such statement must be attested under the special oath of the secretary-treasurer.

499. To deposit at interest in a chartered bank, or to invest in the public funds of Canada, or of this Province, or on first hypothec, any moneys belonging to the corporation.—When the sums are intended to form a sinking fund, for the redemption of debentures issued, the council may, instead of depositing the same in an incorporated bank, redeem its own debentures.—Any municipal corporation which had any agreement with any incorporated bank or other institution, for depositing a sinking fund in virtue of any resolution or by-law of such corporation, or otherwise to redeem debentures issued by such corporation in virtue of any such by-law previous to the 28th December, 1876, may withdraw any money deposited in virtue of the same, together with the interest thereon accrued, with the consent of such bank or institution, provided the money be applied forthwith to purchase the debentures issued for which such sinking fund is payable. Any such bank, in which such sinking fund may have been deposited may pay over all such money, as well as the interest thereon accrued, to such municipal corporation on receiving a resolution of the council of such municipality to that effect. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6107.)

500. T
even in the
effect, to de
all moneys
belonging to
at deposit, u
were levied,
bound so to
head of the

501. All
form part o
Whenever a
required by
such sum wa
ration and fa
502. All
ral fund of
purpose with

503. To
the purpose o

504. To l
the municipal

505. To g
animals; and
such rewards

506. To
which may le
who have com

507. To a
and examine a
veable, as well
building or ot
the by-laws of
owners or occup
fices to receive

500. The secretary-treasurer is always authorized, even in the absence of any by-law or resolution to that effect, to deposit temporarily in a duly chartered bank, all moneys proceeding from municipal taxes or dues or belonging to the corporation, and to leave such moneys at deposit, until applied to the purposes for which they were levied, or until disposed of by the council.—He is bound so to do, when required by the council or by the head of the council.

501. All sums of money not especially appropriated form part of the general fund of the corporation.—Whenever any sum levied exceeds in amount the sum required by the council to meet the liabilities for which such sum was raised, the surplus belongs to the corporation and falls into the general fund thereof.

502. All sums of money forming part of the general fund of the corporation, may be employed for any purpose within the scope of the functions of the council.

SECTION IX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

503. To establish and manage a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidating any municipal debt.

504. To have a census taken of the inhabitants of the municipality, or of a portion of the municipality.

505. To give rewards for the destruction of wild animals; and to determine the conditions upon which such rewards are given.

506. To offer and give rewards for information which may lead to the discovery and arrest of persons who have committed criminal offences.

507. To authorize the officers of the council to visit and examine all property, whether moveable or immovable, as well as the interior or exterior of every house building or other edifice, to ascertain whether or not the by-laws of the council are carried out.—To oblige owners or occupants of such properties, buildings and edifices to receive the officers of the council, and to answer

truly all questions which are put to them relative to the carrying out of such municipal by-laws.

508. To impose for each violation of any by-law of the council, a penalty, in the shape of a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.—Penalties imposed for violation of municipal by-laws cannot be inflicted by the court, unless they are fully described and set forth in the by-laws respecting them. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6108). (1)

(1) *Jugé*: Que l'inconstitutionnalité alléguée de la dernière partie de l'article 508 du Code Municipal qui se lit comme suit avant l'amendement de 1878, "ou par les deux ensemble," ne produit pas la nullité de tout l'article, et qu'un règlement municipal contenant la punition par l'amende et l'emprisonnement, pouvait sous cette disposition de l'art. 508 telle qu'elle existait d'abord, être amendé de manière à n'imposer que l'un ou l'autre. *Corbeille vs. La Corporation du Village St-Jean-Baptiste*. 7 R. L., 616.

Jugé: Que le statut de Q. 32 Vic., ch., 70 s. 17, est inconstitutionnel, le § 15 de la s. 92, de "l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867," ne permettant que l'alternative de l'amende ou l'emprisonnement. *Papin, requérant certiorari et le Maire, et al., de Montréal*. 16 L. C. J. 319. Le contraire a été jugé. 12 R. L., 475.

Jugé: Qu'une conviction basée sur un règlement municipal, décrétant une pénalité pour chaque jour qu'une chose est faite lorsque le statut sur lequel le règlement est basé ne donne clairement autorité d'imposer plus d'une pénalité, sera cassée. *Brown et Sexton*. 18 L. C. J., 194.

Jugé: Qu'un règlement municipal qui accorde au Recorder la discrétion que la loi ne donne qu'au conseil est mauvais, et qu'une conviction sous un tel règlement condamnant à l'amende et à l'emprisonnement à défaut de paiement, quand le règlement sur lequel elle est basée est dans l'alternative, imposant l'amende ou l'emprisonnement, est illégale.

Jugé: Qu'une conviction condamnant aux dépens est illégale, si le règlement n'autorise pas spécialement cette condamnation aux dépens. *Ex parte Marry et Sexton, et le Maire et al. de la cité de Montréal*. 14 L. C. J. 163; 2 R. L., 188.

Jugé: Que la Cour Supérieure a un pouvoir discrétionnaire sous le statut de Québec 41 V., ch 14, d'émaner une injonction contre la cité de Montréal, ordonnant à la cité de suspendre ses procédés devant la cour du Recorder, pour mettre à exécution un règlement qu'on prétend illégal, et ce, même quand la question de la validité de tel règlement est pendante devant la Cour d'Appel; que la cour n'exercera ce pouvoir que si le requérant n'a pas d'autre recours, et s'il est exposé à un dommage irréparable, et que la Cour considérera aussi le dommage que souffrira la partie à qui le bref est adressé par l'émanation de l'injonction; que la condamnation à une amende et à l'emprisonnement à défaut de paiement ne cons titue pas un dommage inséparable. *Mallette vs. la Cité de Montréal*. 24 L. C. J., 264.

509. E inhabitants any other object and
509a. E powers gran
S. Q., art. 61

BY-LAWS

510. Eve or repeal by this chapter.

511. To fix —Nevertheless changed by a two third of the a registry office to the provision public building provided, or is can only be cha

CIRCUIT COURT

512. To dete or the county provisions of ch statutes for Lowe

509. Every council may also, in the interest of the inhabitants of the municipality make, amend or repeal any other by-law, for a purely local and municipal object and not specially provided for by this code.

509a. Every municipal council has further all the powers granted to county councils by article 521. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6109).

CHAPTER III.

BY-LAWS SPECIALLY WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COUNCILS.

510. Every county council may also make, amend or repeal by-laws for any of the objects mentioned in this chapter.

SECTION I.

CHIEF PLACE.

511. To fix or change the chief-place of the county. — Nevertheless the chief-place of the county can only be changed by a by-law passed with the concurrence of two third of the members of the council in office. — After a registry office has been established therein, according to the provisions of article 2158 of the civil code, or a public building for the use of such council has been provided, or is in course of construction, the chief-place can only be changed by the provincial legislature.

SECTION II.

CIRCUIT COURT AND REGISTRY OFFICE OF THE COUNTY.

512. To determine the place where the circuit court for the county is to be held in conformity with the provisions of chapter twenty-nine, of the consolidated statutes for Lower Canada.

513. To provide for the construction and maintenance of a building designed for the circuit court at the place appointed for such purpose ; — 2. To provide for the purpose or acquisition of land suitable for the erection of such building and the expropriation of the land necessary for the buildings already existing for such purpose, whether the building is situate within the limits of the municipality of the county, itself, or within the limits of a city or town comprised in the same registration division ; and such expropriation may take place notwithstanding the provisions of the charter of such city or town or other provisions to the contrary. — The corporation of every town or city municipality, which is comprised in the same county for judicial or registration purposes, is bound to contribute to the expenses incurred or to be incurred by the corporation of the county in virtue of this article, for the court house at the *chef-lieu* of the county, as well as to the costs of repairs deemed necessary thereafter, in the same proportion as the other local corporations of the county, in accordance however with the total amount of the valuation of its taxable property ; and the corporation of the county may determine its shares and recover the amount thereof from any other municipal corporation. — If the council of such town or city refuses or neglects to produce at the proper time an authentic certificate of the valuation of its taxable property, the county council may fix the amount of its share, as it may deem just. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6110).

514. To provide for the construction and maintenance of a registry office either apart from or forming part of any court house in the county, with a metal safe, or fireproof vault for the preservation of the books, deeds and papers of the office. — 2. To provide for the purchase of the land necessary for its erection as well as for the manner of effecting the expropriation of the land required for the present buildings for that purpose whether such building be situate within the limits of the county municipality itself, or within the limits of a city or town included within the same registration

division, not
of such city
(Amended by

515. Ev
and keep c
ample metal
of the county
the building i
office is establis
omits or neg
article is liab
dollars, recov
further respo
omission or
town municip
for registratio

(1) *Jugé* : Que
comité et autorité
une bâtisse pour
et une voûte à l
donnant un cont
bureau d'enregis
prix total n'excèd
trepreneur n'aura
qui l'avait averti
fontaine vs. la Co
Jugé : Que tout
tel, sans contesta
être considéré un
chemin public sui
Légaré. 6. R. J. Q.
Jugé : Qu'un écri
été destiné à form
qu'un terrain a ser
blic est une preuve
Guy et La Cité de
Jugé : Qu'une co
clarer une ruelle ru
doute, et qu'il n'e
municipalité y pas
d'abord destinée à l
de Ste-Martine vs. C
Jugé : Qu'une co
pour passer une rue
tut spécial pour y
La ville d'Iberville

division, notwithstanding the provisions of the charter of such city or town or other provisions to the contrary. (Amended by 52 Vict. c. 54, s. 8). (1)

515. Every county corporation is bound to provide and keep constantly in perfect repair a suitable and ample metal safe or fire-proof vault in the registry office of the county or registration division, no matter where the building may be situated in which such registration office is established or removed — Every corporation which omits or neglects to comply with the provisions of this article is liable to the Crown in a penalty of two hundred dollars, recoverable as a debt due to Her Majesty, and is further responsible for all damages occasioned by such omission or neglect. — The corporation of any city or town municipality, comprised within the same county for registration purposes, is obliged to contribute to the

(1) *Jugé* : Que lorsqu'un règlement ordonne la nomination d'un comité et autorise ce comité à acquérir un terrain et à y construire une bâtisse pour le bureau d'enregistrement et une cour de justice, et une voûte à l'épreuve du feu, ce comité excède ses pouvoirs en donnant un contrat pour la construction d'une salle publique, d'un bureau d'enregistrement, d'une cour et d'une voûte, même si le prix total n'excède pas la limite fixée par le règlement, et que l'entrepreneur n'aura pas d'action sur ce contrat, contre la corporation qui l'avait averti qu'elle ne sera pas responsable. Fournier dit Préfontaine vs. la Corporation du comté de Chambly. 14 L. C. J. 295.

Jugé : Que tout chemin ouvert et fréquenté par le public, comme tel, sans contestation, pendant l'espace de dix ans et au-delà, doit être considéré un chemin public et avoir été légalement reconnu chemin public suivant l'esprit de la loi. Mygnerand dit Myrand et Légaré. 6 R. J. Q. 120.

Jugé : Qu'un écrit n'est pas nécessaire pour établir qu'un terrain a été destiné à former une rue pour l'usage du public, et que le fait qu'un terrain a servi pendant au-delà de dix ans, comme chemin public est une preuve suffisante de cette destination par le propriétaire. Guy et La Cité de Montréal. 3 L. N., 402.

Jugé : Qu'une corporation municipale qui poursuit pour faire déclarer une ruelle rue publique, doit établir son droit hors de tout doute, et qu'il n'est pas suffisant d'établir que les habitants de la municipalité y passaient surtout s'il appert que cette ruelle était d'abord destinée à l'usage des propriétaires voisins. — La Corporation de Ste-Martine vs. Cantin. 2 L. N., 14.

Jugé : Qu'une corporation municipale n'a pas droit d'exproprier pour passer une rue le terrain qui a été exproprié en vertu d'un statut spécial pour y construire un pont servant à l'usage du public. La ville d'Iberville vs. Jones 3 L. N., 277.

costs incurred by the corporation of such county under the present article, as well as the costs occasioned for the erection and repair of the place absolutely required for registry offices, in the same proportion as the other local corporations of the county, according however to the total amount of the valuation of its taxable property; and the county corporation may determine its share and recover the amount thereof in the same manner as from any other local corporation. — If the council of such city or town neglects or refuses to produce, at a suitable time, an authentic certificate of the amount of the valuation of its taxable property, the county council may determine the amount of its share as it may deem proper. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6111).

516. If it is established that a registry office is without a vault or safe, or that such vault or safe is defective, the lieutenant-governor may order the recovery of such penalty from the county corporation in default, and may cause a proper safe to be placed, or a proper vault to be built, in such registry office, or the existing safe or vault to be renewed or repaired at the cost of the province; and the sum so expended may be recovered from the corporation as a debt due to the crown.

517. If there are several county municipalities in the same registration division, the penalty, expenses and costs are due by all the county corporations, and may be recovered from any one of them, saving its recourse against the others for their proportions.

518. To ensure the copying of all deeds, which must be deposited in the registry office according to the ninety-fourth section of chapter thirty-seven of the consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

SECTION III.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

519. To cause mile posts and guide posts to be set up on municipal public roads, or on those belonging to

trustees or
stance from
lead, at th
palities in v

520. To
control of
toll on the
over such b
or by any s
persons as it
this article
been approv

521. Sub
the Revised S
hibit the use
any winter v
belonging to
the horse or
they are not
manner that t
the tracks of
draught; and
breadth of the
such roads. A
mitted to mak
these above m

522. To pr
party, the cor
roads by road c
chapter seventy
Canada.

523. To det
which fire must
municipality to
stamps, fallen t

trustees or turnpike roads or others, to show the distance from the principal places to which such roads lead, at the expense of corporations of local municipalities in which such mile posts are placed.

520. To place toll-bars on the bridges under the control of the corporation of the county; and to levy toll on the persons, animals and vehicles which pass over such bridges. — The council may, by such by-law or by any subsequent by-law, exempt from tolls such persons as it may deem desirable. — By-laws made under this article have no force and effect, until they have been approved by the lieutenant governor in council.

521. Subject to the provisions of articles 5766 of the Revised Statutes of the province of Quebec to prohibit the use by persons living in the municipality of any winter vehicles on municipal roads or on roads belonging to trustees of turnpike roads or on roads the horse or horses or other beasts of draught, when they are not harnessed abreast, be harnessed in such a manner that the left runner of the vehicle shall run in the tracks of such horse or horses or other beasts of draught; and further to regulate the length and breadth of the vehicle to be used by such persons on such roads. And in such case no person shall be permitted to make use of any winter vehicles other than these above mentioned. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6112).

522. To prevent, on the opposition of any interested party, the construction of macadamized or planked roads by road companies, according to the provisions of chapter seventy of the consolidated statutes for Lower Canada.

SECTION IV.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.

523. To determine the periods of the year during which fire must not be applied within the limits of the municipality to lands, brush-wood, trunks of trees, stumps, fallen trees and other timber, for the purpose

of clearing or improving lands, subject, however, to the provisions of the law respecting the clearing of lands and the protection of forests against fires (*R. S. Q.* art. 6113.)

SECTION V.

INDEMNITY TO MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

524. To award and fix an indemnity to the warden to the members, and to the delegates of the council, for their travelling expenses and board.

CHAPTER IV.

BY LAWS SPECIAL WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF LOCAL COUNCILS.

525. Every local council may further make, amend or repeal by-laws for each of the objects mentioned in this chapter.

SECTION I.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

§ I.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

526. To order the opening, construction and maintenance of public roads or bridges in the municipality, under the management of the council. (1)

(1) *Jugé* : Qu'une corporation municipale ne peut valablement s'engager à faire un règlement à l'effet de faire ouvrir une rue, et que dans le cas de tel engagement le défaut d'exécution n'autoriserait aucun recours contre elle. Brunet et la Corporation du village de la Côte St-Louis 2 M. L. R. (B. R.) 103.

Jugé : Qu'une corporation ayant passé un règlement pour ouvrir un chemin sur la propriété d'un individu et des résolutions pour porter en révision un jugement contre ses employés poursuivis pour violation de propriété [*trespas*], dans l'exécution du règlement, est

527. To position of a dipality.

528. WI by law or re articles, the p article 794 a sively, must determine, an law.

529. Nev at the expens procès-verbal i determined by

530. To o closing or dest nicipality, wh not. (1)

responsable enver le propriétaire du priétaire dans l'ou et sans l'observati Callaghan vs. La 8 R. L. 293.

Jugé : Qu'une c dommages résultan ture est ordonnée p Baldwin et Corps

(1) *Jugé* : Qu'une sans obligation spé rues fermées sera ce l'exercice de ce droi 225.—Ce jugement t

Jugé : Qu'une cor et obstruer un cher de 20 ans, et qui ser ponsable vis-à-vis c mages qui résultent sud du Canton d'In 13 R. L., p. 697.

Jugé : Qu'un conge nuisant de la munic ité voisine, sans avo ité voisine, quoique

527. To order the widening, altering, or change of position of all municipal bridges or roads, in the municipality.

528. Whenever a municipal council has passed a by law or resolution, in virtue of the two preceding articles, the proceedings prescribed by the provisions of article 794 and the following articles to article 821 inclusively, must be carried on without delay; to regulate, determine, and apportion the works ordered by such by-law.

529. Nevertheless, if the works must be executed at the expense of the corporation, under article 535, no *procès-verbal* is made, and the works are regulated and determined by the council which orders the same.

530. To order, after having given public notice, the closing or destruction of any municipal road in the municipality, whether governed by a *procès-verbal* or not. (1)

responsable envers ses employés des dommages réclamés d'eux par le propriétaire du terrain où ce chemin est ouvert, causés au dit propriétaire dans l'ouverture de ce chemin faite d'une manière illégale et sans l'observation des formalités requises par le code municipal. *Callaghan vs. La Corporation de St-Gabriel Ouest.* 4 Q. L. R., 50; 8 R. L., 293.

Jugé : Qu'une corporation municipale n'est pas responsable des dommages résultant de son défaut d'ouvrir un chemin dont l'ouverture est ordonnée par un règlement.

Baldwin et Corporation du Canton de Barnston, 17 R. L., p. 338.

(1) *Jugé :* Qu'une corporation municipale autorisée à fermer les rues sans obligation spéciale d'indemniser les propriétaires longeant les rues fermées sera cependant condamnée à payer des dommages pour l'exercice de ce droit. La cité de Montréal et Drummond 18 L. C. J., 225.—Ce jugement a été renversé par le Conseil Privé.

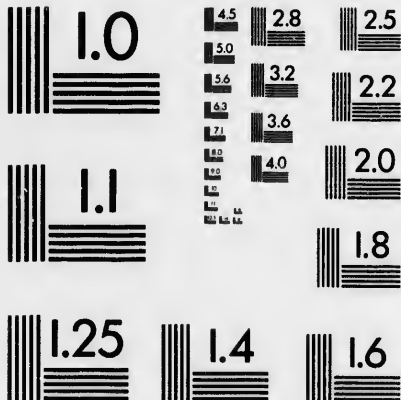
Jugé : Qu'une corporation municipale qui fait illégalement fermer et obstruer un chemin municipal et public existant depuis au-delà de 20 ans, et qui sert de chemin de front d'une concession, sera responsable vis-à-vis d'un propriétaire le long de ce chemin, des dommages qui résultent de telle fermeture. La Corporation de la partie sud du Canton d'Irlande et du Canton de Coleraine et Larochelle, 13 R. L., p. 697.

Jugé : Qu'un conseil municipal local ne peut abolir une route conduisant de la municipalité que représente le conseil à une municipalité voisine, sans avoir donné avis aux intéressés de cette municipalité voisine, quoique cette dernière municipalité ne soit pas chargée



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

531. The opening, constructing, widening, altering, diverting, or keeping in repair of municipal roads or bridges, may also be ordered by a *procès-verbal* duly homologated by any council or by a board of county delegates, subject nevertheless to the approval of the county council in the case of the following article.

532. (Repealed by R. S. Q., art. 6114.)

533. To cause the levelling or cleaning of any ford and the raising, rounding paving, macadamizing, gravelling or planking of any road, or part of a road under the direction of the council, at the costs and charges of any one who is liable for the work on such ford or road.—Nevertheless, if the work of paving, macadamizing gravelling or planking, must be performed by the rate payers liable for the road-work, or at their expense, the by law, which orders such work, can only be passed on petition of the majority of the taxable proprietors so liable.—However, if it concerns the keeping up and maintenance of a road already macadamized and which shall come under the control of a local or county municipality, the local or county council, as the case may be, without a petition to that effect, may by resolution or by law, order that such road be kept up and maintained as a macadamized road and that the work of maintaining such road be performed by the rate-payers, themselves, as set forth in the resolution or by-law, or at their expense, but under the control of the corporation within the limits whereof the road to be kept up or maintained is situated, as established by the report of the road inspector or the special officer duly appointed for that purpose under article 376 (as amended by 52 V., c. 55, and 53 V., c. 63, s. 3). (1)

de l'entretien de la route qui avait été mise à la charge de la municipalité qui l'abolit. La Corporation de St-Romuald, et La Corporation du comté de Lévis, Intimée. 1 Q. L. R., p. 310.

(1) *Jugé*: 1o Que d'après l'article 793 du Code Municipal, une corporation municipale est passible d'amende si elle néglige de faire tenir les chemins et ponts en l'état requis par la loi, les *procès-verbaux* ou règlements.

2o Que cette obligation imposée par l'art. 793, C. M., est un

534. T
by-law ma
governed and
them, even
by the rate
procès-verba

535. To
roads or bri
and which a
municipality,
costs and ch
municipality, out
tion for such
municipality
of the rate-p
to which the
local and cou
courses and
cept and leav
bound to do

devoir de surve
a été fait suivan
3o Que lorsqu
sur une rivière
eaux, la corpora
fait reconstruire
4o Semble que
l'autorité munic
Corporation sera
truire. Giguère
L., 285.

A municipal c
has passed a by-
so long as no s
Corporation, and
and entire on the
1 Q. L. R., 369.

An indictment
municipality for non-
which each prop
In such case v
road to be repai
costs will not be
Queen vs. The Co
3 Q. L. R., 283.

534. The works ordered on municipal roads by any by-law made in virtue of the preceding article, are governed and determined by the by-law which prescribes them, even in cases in which they must be performed by the rate-payers bound to do work on such roads by *procès-verbal* or by the sole provisions of the law.

535. To order that all the local or county municipal roads or bridges for which the rate-payers are liable, and which are situate within the limits of the local municipality, be made, improved and maintained at the costs and charges of the corporation of such local municipality, out of moneys levied by means of direct taxation for such purpose, on all the taxable property in the municipality, or substitute the corporation in the place of the rate-payers of such municipality, in all obligations to which the latter may be bound in reference to all local and county municipal roads and bridges, over water courses and on roads.—The council may, however, except and leave in the keeping of the persons who are bound to do work thereon, front roads as well as roads

devoir de surveillance, et n'est pas limitée au cas qu'un règlement a été fait suivant l'art. 535.

30 Que lorsqu'un pont construit par le gouvernement du pays sur une rivière située dans la municipalité, a été emporté par les eaux, la corporation n'est pas passible d'amende faute de l'avoir fait reconstruire.

40 Semble que si le pont avait été construit d'après un arrêté de l'autorité municipale, et qu'une fois construit il aurait été détruit, la Corporation serait coupable de négligence faute de le faire reconstruire. *Giguère vs. La Corporation du Township de Chertsey, R. L., 255.*

A municipal corporation is only bound to maintain roads after it has passed a by-law under article 535 of the Municipal Code; and so long as no such by-law is passed no obligation lies upon the Corporation, and the obligation of maintaining roads remains full and entire on the rate-payers. *Parant vs. Corporation of St. Henri, 1 Q. L. R., 369.*

An indictment will be against the Corporation of a rural municipality for non-repair of a highway, although it is a front road of which each proprietor is bound to repair his frontage.

In such case where the corporation, after conviction, causes the road to be repaired, a merely nominal fine will be imposed, and costs will not be awarded in favor of the private prosecutor. *The Queen vs. The Corporation of the parish of St-Sauveur of Quebec. 3 Q. L. R., 283.*

or bridges leading exclusively to ferries or toll-bridges—This article does not apply to those referred to in article 749.—Any by-law made in virtue of this article shall only come into force on the first day of the month of January following its promulgation. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6115). (1)

536. During the whole time that a by-law, passed in virtue of the preceding article, for the purpose of placing such works at the costs and charges of the municipal corporation, remains in force, no rate-payer is liable for work on roads or bridges thus placed at the charge of the corporation, and such corporation is substituted in the place and stead of the rate payers, in all the obligations they are under in respect of such works, whether they proceed from *procès verbaux*, by-laws, or

(1) *Held*: 1° That according to art. 793, a municipal corporation is liable to a fine, if it neglects to have the roads and bridges kept in the state of repairs required by law, or by by-laws or by *procès verbaux*;—2° That this obligation imposed by art. 793, M. C., is a duty of inspection and is not limited to the case where a by-law has been made according to art. 535;—3° That when a bridge built by the government on a river situated in the municipality, has been carried away by the waters, the corporation is not liable to a fine for not having rebuilt it;—4° *Semble* that if the bridge had been built, in virtue of a resolution of the municipal authorities, and when built, had been destroyed, the corporation would be guilty of negligence in not rebuilding it.—*Giguère vs. La Corporation du Township de Chertsey*, V. R. L., 235.

Held: That a municipal corporation is only bound to maintain roads after it has passed a by-law under article 535, M. C.; and although as no such by-law is passed no obligation lies upon the corporation, and the obligation of maintaining roads remains full and entire on the rate-payers.—*Parent vs. Corporation of St. Henri*, 1 Q. L. R., 869.

Held: That an indictment will lie against the corporation of a rural municipality for non-repair of a highway, although it is a frontage road of which each proprietor is bound to repair his frontage.

In such case where the corporation, after conviction, causes the road to be repaired, a merely nominal fine will be imposed, and costs will not be awarded in favor of the private prosecutor.—*The Queen vs. The Corporation of the Parish of St. Sauveur of Quebec*, III Q. L. R., 283.

Jugé: Que des travaux faits par une corporation municipale en changeant le niveau d'une rue, constituent, pour les propriétaires riverains, une expropriation partielle qui donne droit aux locataires d'obtenir une diminution du loyer ou une résiliation de leurs baux; que les locataires ont aussi, dans ce cas, un recours direct en dommage contre la corporation. *Motz vs. Holiwell et al.* 1 Q. L. R. p. 64.

the provis
such rate-

537.

dues in f
law which
in which
the work,
in force a
other parts
sponded, an
take effect.

538.

T
manner in
be expende
also, for the
t thinks pr
787.

539.

TH
care that su
the manner
provisions c
neglect, he
such work, a
his own nam

540.

No
be repealed
birds of the
come into for
next after its

541.

To f
keep in repa
corporation n
tion in artic
in such artic
up again; or
52 V. c. 63, s

542.

To
amized, pave
the local corp
animals and ve

the provisions of the law, under the same penalties as such rate-payers.

537. During the whole time such a by-law continues in force, every part of a *procès-verbal* or of a by-law which determines the work to be done, the manner in which it is to be done, the nature and quality of the work, and the duties of the road officers, remain in force and is obligatory upon the corporation; the other parts of the *procès-verbal* or of the by-law are suspended, and after the repeal of such by-law, revive and take effect.

538. The council may, by resolution, define the manner in which the money levied for such work must be expended and applied in the municipality.—It may also, for the execution of such work, make any contracts it thinks proper, in conformity with articles 786 and 787.

539. The road inspector of the division must take care that such work is executed by the corporation in the manner required by the *procès-verbaux* or by the provisions of law which govern the same.—In case of neglect, he must require the corporation to perform such work, and for any default so to do, prosecute it in his own name.

540. No by-law made in virtue of article 535, can be repealed except by another by-law voted by two-thirds of the members of the council, which shall only come into force on the first day of the month of January next after its promulgation.

541. To fix the time during which persons bound to keep in repairs winter roads under the control of the corporation must take down and keep the fences, mentioned in articles 836, levelled, in the manner set forth in such article; to compel such persons to put the fences up again; or to exempt them from taking them down. (52 V. c. 63, s. 4.)

542. To place turnpikes on bridges, or on macadamized, paved, or planked roads, under the control of the local corporation; and to levy tolls on persons, animals and vehicles passing over such bridges or roads,

The two last paragraphs of article 520 apply also to by-laws made in virtue of the preceding provision. (1)

§ II.

PUBLIC PLACES.

543. To open, enclose, embellish, improve, maintain at the costs and charges of the corporation, squares, parks, or public places, of a nature to conduce to the health and well-being of the inhabitants of the municipality.

§ III.

SIDEWALKS AND SEWERS.

544. To oblige the proprietors of lands situated on roads belonging to trustees or turnpike roads, on municipal or other roads, or on public places, in the whole municipality or in a part only of the municipality, to make and maintain on such roads or public places, in front of their respective properties, sidewalks of wood, stone or other material fixed upon.

545. To oblige such proprietors to make and maintain sewers in front of their respective properties.

546. To determine the manner in which such sidewalks or sewers must be made or maintained; and even to construct them at the expense of the corporation, or by apportionment upon a portion of the municipality. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6116). (2)

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'un conseil municipal local n'a pas le droit de conférer un privilège perpétuel du droit d'établir un pont de péage sur une rivière située dans les limites de la municipalité locale, ni de défendre le passage à gué de telle rivière et d'imposer, à cette fin, une pénalité. *Corriveau et Corporation de la paroisse de St-Valier* 17 R. L., 440.

(2) *Jugé*: Qu'une corporation municipale qui fait faire des égouts aux frais de la Corporation, dans une rue, sous les dispositions de l'art. 546. C. M., ne peut en recouvrer le montant des propriétaires longeant la rue, sous les dispositions d'un règlement à cet effet, qu'en faisant un rôle de perception, conformément aux arts 954 et suivants, C. M. *Corporation du village de St-Gabriel vs. John S. Knox*. 15 R. L., 480.

547. To belong to the municipal or other roads, either at the expense of the corporation or such roads or squares, of a nature to conduce to the health and well-being of the inhabitants of the municipality.

548. To oblige the proprietors of lands situated on roads, or in a part only of the municipality, to make and maintain on such roads or public places, in front of their respective properties, sidewalks of wood, stone or other material fixed upon.

548a. To oblige the proprietors of lands situated on roads, or in a part only of the municipality, to make and maintain on such roads or public places, in front of their respective properties, sidewalks of wood, stone or other material fixed upon.

549. To determine the direction of the sidewalks or sewers, and the amount to be paid for their construction, or to obtain any fee or charge for their construction.

(1) *Jugé*: 1° Que le droit de perception du Parlement n'a pas le droit en vertu de l'art. 546. C. M. de conférer à une municipalité le droit de percevoir un impôt sur le territoire d'une municipalité à imposer sur le territoire d'une municipalité. 2° Que bien que la municipalité de Montréal ait le droit d'imposer une taxe sur les propriétés transportant une taxe sur les propriétés à une distance de plus de 1000 pieds. 3° Que l'on ne peut percevoir une taxe sur les propriétés de la cité de Montréal. *La Cité de Montréal vs. La Cité de Montréal*. 15 R. L., 40.

Jugé: Que les li

§ IV.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

547. To cause trees to be planted along roads, belonging to trustees of turnpike roads or along municipal or other roads, or along side-walks or public places, either at the expense of the persons bound to maintain such roads or sidewalks, or at the expense of the corporation.

548. To prevent parties from driving or riding faster than an ordinary trot, on roads belonging to trustees or turnpikes roads, or on municipal or other roads, or in public places within a radius of half a mile from any church.

548a. The powers granted to town and village councils by article 653 are extended to councils of rural municipalities. (53, V. c. 63, s. 5.)

SECTION II.

FERRIES.

549. To regulate the ferries which are under the direction of the corporation; and to determine the amount to be paid and the conditions to be observed to obtain any ferry license. (1)

(1) *Jugé*: 1° Que quoique le commerce et la navigation soient du ressort du Parlement Fédéral, néanmoins la Législature Provinciale a le droit en vertu de la sect. 92 de l'acte de l'A. B. N., d'autoriser une municipalité à imposer une taxe annuelle sur tout bateau traversier transportant d'un endroit quelconque dans cette municipalité.

2° Que bien que le havre ne soit pas inclus dans les limites de la cité de Montréal cette dernière a le droit par le ch. 52 de 39 Vict., d'imposer une taxe de \$200, sur tout bateau à vapeur traversier transportant dans la cité des voyageurs d'un endroit n'étant pas à une distance de neuf milles.

3° Que l'on ne peut demander la cassation d'aucun règlement de la cité de Montréal après l'expiration des trois mois qui suivent sa mise en force, excepté lorsque ce règlement est inconstitutionnel ou contraire *vires* La Cie de Nav. de Longueuil et la Cité de Montréal.

Jugé: Que les limites de la municipalité de la ville de Longueuil

550. To fix or approve the tolls payable for crossing such ferries either in a boat, steamboat or other craft.

551. No by-law, made in virtue of the preceding articles, can fix or approve the tolls payable by certain persons at a less sum than those payable by others, nor give certain persons or localities advantages refused to others.

552. No license issued for a ferry can be granted for a period exceeding five years. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6117).

553. If the ferry is under the joint control of two local municipalities, as prescribed by article 861, the council of either municipality may make by-laws respecting such ferry, under articles 549 and 550 ; but such by-laws have no force and effect until they are approved by a resolution of the council of the other municipality or in default of such resolution, by lieutenant-governor in council.

SECTION III.

PLAN AND DIVISION OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

554. To have maps, plans of the municipality made — Maps or plans of the municipality, prepared at the expense of the corporation, must be made by a provincial surveyor and upon a scale at least four inches to the mile.

555. To divide the territory of the municipality into as many road divisions as may be deemed expedient for the superintendence and direction of work on municipal roads and bridges and any other work under the jurisdiction of the road inspectors.

556. To divide the territory of the municipality

s'étendent jusqu'au milieu du fleuve St-Laurent, et qu'un quai situé dans ces limites et occupé par une compagnie de bateaux traversiers est sujet aux taxes imposées dans cette municipalité. La ville de Longueuil vs. la Cie de Navigation de Longueuil. 6.L. N. 291.

Jugé: Que les corporations municipales locales ont le pouvoir d'accorder un privilège exclusif de traversier (ferry) sur les rivières situées dans leurs limites.

Paquet vs. la Corporation de St-Lambert et al. 14 Q. L. R., 327.

for crossing into such rural divisions as may be deemed expedient for the purposes of superintendence and direction of other craft. For the purposes of superintendence and direction of the preceding works in connection with water-courses, fences, ditches, and all other undertakings under the jurisdiction of the municipal inspectors.

557. If the municipality is not divided into several rural or road divisions, it forms one division only.—If, in virtue of the two preceding articles any changes are made in the division of the municipality, while inspectors are in office, the jurisdiction of each must be determined by a resolution of the council; otherwise such inspectors continue in the exercise of their jurisdiction as if no changes had been made.

SECTION IV.

ABUSES PREJUDICIAL TO AGRICULTURE.

558. To prevent the cutting down, damaging or destruction of trees planted or kept for shade or ornament, as well on public roads as on private property.

559. To prevent or cause to be done away with all abuses prejudicial to agriculture and unprovided for by law.

560. To establish pounds, in which poultry or animals found straying on beaches, flats, roads or public places, or on the property of another than their owner may be impounded; to appoint keepers of such pounds, and to determine their fees.—The provisions of this article are binding on every town or village council, and every such council must comply therewith, within four months from the time when this code comes into force.

SECTION V.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

§ I.

PROHIBITION OF THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

561. To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than two gallons, imperial measure, or one dozen bottles of not less than one pint each, imperial measure, at one and the same time, and the granting of licences therefor, within the limits of the municipality and on the ferries which are dependencies of such municipality. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6118.) (1)

561a. To prohibit children or apprentices from frequenting taverns, hotels, restaurants and stores, in which intoxicating liquors are sold. (*Id.*, art. 6119.)

562. Every by-law made in virtue of article 561, whether for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and the issue of licenses therefor, or for repealing any such prohibitory by-law, only comes into force from the first day of the month of May which follows its promulgation, provided always that before such period an authentic copy thereof has been sent to the collector of provincial revenue of the district. (*Id.* art. 6120.)

563. The collector of provincial revenue of the district cannot, so long as such by-law remains in force, issue licences, authorizing the vending or retailing of intoxicating liquors in a quantity less than two gallons, imperial measure, or one dozen bottles of not less than one pint each, imperial measure, at one and the same time, in any inn, tavern or other house, or place of public entertainment, store, shop, or other locality whatsoever in the municipality. (*Id.*, art. 6121.)

564. If a prohibitory by-law has been annulled, the collector of inland revenue cannot within two months

(1) Une corporation municipale n'a pas le pouvoir, en vertu de l'art. 561 C. M., de prohiber la vente des liqueurs enivrantes dans les limites de sa municipalité. *Ex parte* Edison et la Corporation de Hatley, 7 L. N., 68.

from the date of issue of which prohibition of prohibition of such intervals repealed, m ordinary ru and send a c venue of the

565. Lic provisions of a code, are nu municipality who issued to dis toxicating lic sel, or any c avail to ren section.

566. In by-law, made son shall, unc ment for thre or keep for sa chattel or cor quantities th delivered, taken by himself, hi rectly, on any dicinal purpo person appoin municipal cou bec license lav of a physician otherwise. (*Id.*

567. All c in any manner prevention of have been cor are null and vo phaser for valu -Any paymen

from the date of such judgment, grant any license, the issue of which the council prohibited or had the intention of prohibiting by such by-law so annulled.—During such interval, the council which passed the by-law so repealed, may make and put in force, according to the ordinary rules, another by-law for the same purpose, and send a copy thereof to the collector of provincial revenue of the district. (*Id.*, art. 6122).

565. Licenses granted in contravention to the provisions of a prohibitory by-law, and to those of this code, are null and void, within the limits of the municipality where such provisions are in force.—No license issued to distillers, or brewers or for the retail of intoxicating liquors on board of any steamer or other vessel, or any other license whatsoever, can in any wise avail to render legal any act done in violation of this section.

566. In any municipality in which a prohibitory by-law, made in virtue of article 561, is in force, no person shall, under a penalty of fifty dollars or imprisonment for three calendar months, for each offence, expose or keep for sale, sell, barter, or give in exchange for any chattel or consideration, intoxicating liquors in smaller quantities than those prescribed by the said article. delivered, taken or carried away at one and the same time, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, directly or indirectly, on any pretence whatsoever, unless it be for medicinal purposes or for use in divine worship, by the person appointed for the purpose by resolution of the municipal council and licensed therefor under the Quebec license law and in the latter case upon the certificate of a physician or upon that of a clergyman and not otherwise. (*Id.*, art. 6123).

567. All obligations contracted under any form, or in any manner whatsoever, for liquor obtained in contravention of the provisions of this section, are held to have been contracted without any consideration, and are null and void, except in so far as a subsequent purchaser for value received and in good faith is concerned.—Any payment made, on such consideration, either in

money, work, or any other articles whatsoever, is also held to have been made without consideration, and to be null and of no effect, and the amount or value of such payment may be recovered from the receiver by the party who made the same, before any court of competent jurisdiction.

§ II.

LIMITATION OF THE NUMBER OF LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

568. To limit and determine the number of licenses which the collector of provincial revenue for the district may issue, for the sale of intoxicating liquors in taverns, inns, and other places of public entertainment, or in stores or shops. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6124).

569. The articles 562, 565 and 567, apply also to by laws made in conformity with article 568.

570. If the council has passed a prohibitory by-law in virtue of article 561, the by-laws which have been made by the same council, in virtue of article 568, are suspended during the whole time such by-law continues in force.

§ III.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

571. The by-laws made by the council of a rural municipality, in virtue of the provisions of this section, are not subject to appeal to the county council.

572. All municipal by-laws and all provisions in any municipal by-law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, in force at the time when this code comes into effect, other than those which may have been made in virtue of articles 561 and 568 are repealed, dating from the first day of May following the coming into force of this code.

STOR.

573. To five pounds
tance, to be
gazine; and
powder or c

574. To which any
gunpowder,
at one time
buildings ar
tance.—To p
by any pers
veying gunp
from the san

575. To explosive sub
more, to cer

576. To explosive subst
twenty-five
boxes.

577. To gunpowder o
contrary to m

578. The and conveyan
Majesty's mag

579. To fi

SECTION VI.

STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER OR OTHER EXPLOSIVE
SUBSTANCES.

573. To limit the quantity, not exceeding twenty-five pounds of gunpowder or of any other explosive substance, to be kept in any place other than a powder magazine; and to regulate the manner in which such gunpowder or other explosive substance must be stored.

574. To authorize the construction of buildings in which any quantity greater than twenty-five pounds of gunpowder, or other explosive substance must be kept at one time, and also the walls or fences by which such buildings are to be surrounded at a fixed height and distance.—To prescribe the precautions which must be taken by any person whatever entering such buildings, or conveying gunpowder or other explosive substance, to or from the same, within the limits of the municipality.

575. To restrict the storage of gunpowder, or any other explosive substance in quantities of twenty-five pounds or more, to certain limits within the municipality.

576. To provide that any gunpowder or other explosive substance, which is kept in a less quantity than twenty-five pounds, be placed in tin, lead or copper boxes.

577. To cause to be removed or confiscated any gunpowder or explosive substance, kept or conveyed contrary to municipal by-laws.

578. The municipal by-laws respecting the storage and conveyance of gunpowder, do not apply to Her Majesty's magazines or ammunition.

SECTION VII.

SALE OF BREAD AND WOOD.

579. To fix the weight and quality of the bread

sold or offered for sale in the municipality; and prescribe the marks which it should bear.

580. To regulate the measuring of cord-wood, bark, lumber and shingles, offered for sale in the municipality.

581. To authorize the confiscation for the benefit of the corporation or of the poor of the municipality, of every articles offered for sale or sold or delivered, in contravention to the by-laws made in virtue of the provisions of this section.

SECTION VIII.

TRADE LICENSES.

582. To compel each of the following persons to take out a license from the corporation for the exercise in the municipality of his trade, occupation or calling, and to prevent the carrying on of such trade, occupation or calling, without such license—1. Every broker or banker and every wholesale or retail trader, merchant and dealer, residing in the municipality or not, except such persons as are obliged to take out licenses from the government of the Province, in so far only as relates to the particular business for which they must have such license:—2. Every carter or common carrier.—No such license can be given for a longer period than twelve months.—The price fixed for granting any such license in virtue of this article must be proportioned to the extent of the business, trade or occupation of each person bound to take a license, and fixed at the discretion of the council, but such price must not exceed twenty dollars in the cases set forth in paragraph one, and twelve dollars in the case of paragraph two.—No municipal corporation shall however levy any tax upon any commercial traveller taking orders or selling goods, wares or merchandise, by sample, catalogue or price list, or require any such person to procure a license

from such
any dispo
S. Q., art.
s. 9.) (1).

582a.

license und
persons wh
habitual an
and who ca
paragraph o
dollars for
as amended

583. Ev

such in the
may convey
or any perso
pality erect
paying to su
or taxes by
without beir
pay any ot
pality where
from any of
whatsoever.
preceding a
riers, the cou
carrier, domi

(1) Under th
compel "broke
or dealers, and
the corporation
pective callings
taken by "an
who by himself
trade of deliver
retail."

Such by-law
cipality over pe
was in restraint
sequently void;
the very words o
poration of St. F

from such municipal corporation, notwithstanding any disposition to the contrary in any statute. (R. S. Q., art. 6125, as amended by 52 Vict., cap. 54, s. 9.) (1).

582a. To require and exact, for the granting of a license under the previous article, a higher price for persons who do not reside, that is who have not their habitual and permanent residence, in the municipality, and who carry on the business or trade mentioned in paragraph one, provided such price does not exceed forty dollars for carters or common carriers. (*Id.*, art. 6126, as amended by 52 Vict., cap. 54, s. 9.)

583. Every carter or common carrier licensed as such in the local municipality in which he is domiciled, may convey any articles taken from such municipality, or any persons going therefrom, into any other municipality erected in virtue any law whatsoever, without paying to such other municipality any municipal license or taxes by reason of such conveyance.—He may also, without being bound to take out any other license or to pay any other tax, convey within the local municipality wherein he is licensed, goods or persons coming from any other municipality erected under any law whatsoever.—In the absence of any by-law under the preceding article, respecting carters or common carriers, the council may grant to any carter or common carrier, domiciled within the local municipality, a per-

(1) Under the statute permitting councils to make by-laws to compel "brokers or bankers, wholesale or retail traders, merchants or dealers, and carters or common carriers," to take licenses from the corporation for the exercise in the municipality of their respective callings, a by-law was passed requiring a license to be taken by "any person not an inhabitant of the municipality who by himself or by others should come therein to carry on the trade of delivering, offering for sale or selling bread wholesale or retail."

Such by-law was *ultra vires*, there being no power in a municipality over persons not inhabitants of it; that the said by-law was in restraint of trade to the oppression of the subject, and consequently void; and it was further illegal by reason of not being in the very words of the law conferring the right to taxes. The Corporation of St. Roch South *vs.* Dion. 1 Q. L. R., 241.

mit which secures to him the rights conferred by the two preceding provisions. (2)

SECTION IX.

PERSONAL TAXES.

584. To levy annually the taxes hereinafter mentioned upon the following persons:—1. Upon every tenant who pays rent, a sum not exceeding five cents in the dollar upon the amount of his rent;—2. Upon every male person of twenty-one years of age, residing in the municipality and not otherwise taxed in virtue of this code, a sum not exceeding one dollar (as amended by 52 Vict., cap. 54, s. 10.)

585. The valutors in office of the municipality are bound to make each year, upon order of the council, in the manner and at the time it prescribes, a return of all the persons taxed by the council in virtue of the preceding article.—Upon the refusal or neglect of the valutors to make such return in the manner and at the time prescribed, the council may have it made by one or more persons whom it appoints for that purpose.

SECTION X.

INDEMNITIES AND RELIEF.

586. To indemnify persons whose property has been destroyed or injured, either wholly or in part, by rioters, within the limits of the municipality.

587. To contribute to the maintenance or support of poor persons residing in the municipality who, from

(2) A carter domiciled in a municipality outside of the city of Montreal, and duly licensed as a carter by such municipality, is entitled under art. 583 M. C. to convey goods from said municipality into the city of Montreal without having a license from the city.—*Richer vs. The City of Montreal*, 7 L. N. 79.

infirmity,
their own

588. T
wound or

589. T
any person

or who sav
ing or from

590. T
person who

endeavoring

591. To
of refuge, or

relief of the p

to the poor

ty; and to
municipality

592. To
houses to cle

houses, privies

ngs, at such

seems expedie

593. To p
or matters fro

such as coal oi

paration, *detr*

ents of privie

f making such

594. To p
works or fire

re in the oper

neighborhood o
595. To or
o prevent the

infirmary, old age, or other cause, are unable to earn their own livelihood.

588. To relieve any person who has received any wound or contracted any sickness or disease at a fire.

589. To grant rewards, in money or otherwise, to any person who performs a meritorious action at a fire, or who saves or endeavors to save any one from drowning or from other serious accident.

590. To provide for the wants of the family of any person who loses his life at a fire, or while saving or endeavoring to save any one from a serious accident.

591. To establish and maintain poor-houses, houses of refuge, or other establishments for the refuge and relief of the poor and destitute; to give domiciliary relief to the poor residing within the limits of the municipality; and to aid charitable institutions established in the municipality or its neighborhood.

SECTION XI.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

592. To compel the proprietors or occupants of houses to clean their stables, cattle-sheds, pigsties, out-houses, privies, and the yards connected with such buildings, at such times and in such manner as the council seems expedient.

593. To prevent the making deposits of substances or matters from whence issue noxious gases or odors, such as coal oil, superphosphate of lime in course of preparation, *detritus* or remains of dead animals, the contents of privies and the like; and to regulate the mode of making such deposits. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6127).

594. To prevent any persons from letting off fireworks or fire crackers, discharging fire-arms, lighting fireworks in the open air, in the streets or roads, or in the neighborhood of a building, grove or fence.

595. To order dogs to be kept muzzled or tied up; and to prevent them from being at large without their mas-

ters or other persons to take charge of them ; to impose a tax not exceeding ten dollars on the owners of every dog kept in the municipality ; and to authorize any municipal officer or other person to destroy, by poison or otherwise, all dogs found at large, contrary to municipal regulations.—The penalty imposed for any contravention of the by-laws made under this article may be recovered, except in so far as respect the tax, from persons residing outside the municipality, whose dogs are found in contravention of such by-laws. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6128).

596. To regulate the manner in which public or private slaughter houses must be built and kept in repair.

SECTION XII.

DECENCY AND GOOD MORALS.

597. To prevent the desecration of all burial grounds, tombs, graves, monuments, or vaults in which the dead are buried.

598. To suppress every kind of gambling and the existence of gambling houses and houses of ill-fame, and to authorize any constable to arrest each and every person found therein. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6129).

599. To prohibit circuses, theatres or other public exhibitions from being held ; to regulate and permit them to be held upon such conditions as may be deemed fit, and subject them to a duty or tax which must not exceed fifty dollars for each performance.—Every tax imposed by a by-law made in virtue of this article, if it is not paid on demand, may be levied upon all moveables and effects, even upon those which are ordinarily exempt from seizure, found in the possession of any of the persons connected with such circus, theatre or exhibition, under a writ of seizure, signed by the mayor or by a justice of the peace, and executory forthwith, without other preliminary formality.

600. To cause the bars of inns, taverns and of other

places of
5'clock in
Monday at

601. To
tion, horse
race course

602. To
other cruel
in or is pres

603. To
and obscene
or in their v

604. To
writing of in
or inscriptio
roads or squa

605. To
hemselves i
he public ro
n which bath

606. To
enses, from s
child, apprent
ather, mothe

607. To e
members there

608. To t
abitants of the
ential diseases,
herefrom.

places of public entertainment, to be closed from seven o'clock in the evening on Saturday, until the following Monday at four o'clock in the morning.

601. To prevent, on Sunday and holidays of obligation, horse races and all other horse exercises upon any race course or place whatever.

602. To prevent cock fights, dog fights and every other cruel amusement; and punish whoever takes part in or is present at them.

603. To prevent profane oaths, and blasphemous and obscene language from being used on roads, squares, or in their vicinity.

604. To prevent the posting up, or the making or writing of indecent placards, paintings, drawings, words or inscriptions, upon houses, walls or fences, and on roads or squares.

605. To prevent persons from bathing or washing themselves in public waters, or in the open air, close to the public roads or squares, or to regulate the manner in which bathing in such places may be performed.

606. To prevent all persons, even those having licenses, from selling or giving intoxicating liquors to any child, apprentice or servant, without the consent of the father, mother, master or legal guardian thereof.

SECTION XIII.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

607. To establish boards of health and appoint the members thereof.

608. To take proper measures for securing the inhabitants of the municipality from contagious or pestiferous diseases, or for diminishing the danger resulting therefrom.

SECTION XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

609. To erect in the municipality, if there is no district gaol in such municipality, a lock-up house for the incarceration of persons sentenced to a term of imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, in virtue of the provisions of this code or of the municipal by-laws.

610. To encourage, establish and maintain fire companies or firemen for the protection of property.

611. To limit the number of general or ordinary sessions of the council, to not less than four in the year.

612. To oblige the proprietors and occupants of lands to fence the same along municipal or other roads.

613. To enclose at the cost of the corporation, any land recognized as a public cemetery.

614. To establish and maintain public drinking fountains in the municipality.

615. To impose a duty, not exceeding fifty dollars, on certificates approved by the council, to obtain a license for keeping any inn, tavern, temperance hotel, or other house or place of public entertainment (as amended by 53 V., c. 63, s. 6.)

615a. (Added by 53 Vict., chap. 64). To provide for the construction and administration of aqueducts, public wells or reservoirs and prevent the public water from being dirted or wasted."

To grant for any number of years, to any company, person or firm of persons, who shall undertake or have undertaken the construction of an aqueduct, public wells or reservoirs, or who undertake the administration thereof, an exclusive privilege to lay pipes for the supply of water within the limits of the municipality and to contract for the supply of water for one or more years, but not to exceed twenty-five years."

615b. (Added by 53 Vict., chap. 64). To grant to any company, person or firm of persons who undertake or have undertaken the construction or administration of an aqueduct, public wells or reservoirs the right of laying pipes for the said aqueduct in the roads or streets

in the ditch
roads and s
works as ma
aqueduct."

615c. (from municip
five years, e
who underta
administrati
voirs, and no
of the said a
the said peri

BY-LAWS SPE

616. Eve
make, amend
mentioned in

DIVISION

617. To di
as is deemed
tion in the co
ward : and to f
municipal electo
them in the co
municipality shall
that the term o

(1) *Jugé* : Qu'un
tre légalement ab
droit de modifier
aucune injustice ré
don. *Lequin vs. M*

in the ditches or under the sidewalks along the public roads and streets of the municipality, and to do such works as may be necessary for the purposes of the said aqueduct."

615c. (Added by 53 Vict., chap. 64). To exempt from municipal taxes, for a period not to exceed twenty five years, every company, person or firm of persons who undertake or have undertaken the construction or administration of an aqueduct, public wells or reservoirs, and not to impose any municipal taxes on account of the said aqueduct, public wells or reservoirs during the said period."

CHAPTER V.

BY-LAWS SPECIALLY WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF TOWN OR VILLAGE COUNCILS.

616. Every town or village council may further make, amend and repeal by-laws for any of the objects mentioned in this chapter. (1)

SECTION I.

DIVISION OF THE MUNICIPALITY INTO WARDS.

617. To divide the municipality into as many wards as is deemed expedient for the purposes of representation in the council; to determine the limits of each ward: and to fix the number of councillors that the municipal electors of each ward may appoint to represent them in the council, so that the councillors of the municipality shall number seven in all, and in such manner that the term of office of each of such councillors shall

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'un règlement d'une municipalité de village peut être légalement abrogé par une résolution passée par le conseil ayant droit de modifier le règlement, quand c'est fait de bonne foi, si aucune injustice réelle n'est résultée de cette abrogation par résolution. *Lequin vs. Meigs*. 16, L. C. J., 153.

be three years, save in so far as regards the term of office of the councillors elected at the first general election after the coming into force of the by-law, or appointed by the lieutenant-governor in the absence of an election. —Nevertheless in village municipalities in which the population exceeds ten thousand souls according to the last general census, or to a special census certified by the mayor or secretary-treasurer, the number of councillors shall be nine and the quorum shall be five members when the village has been divided into wards. (Amended by 52 Vict., cap. 54, s. 11).

618. The by-laws made in virtue of the preceding article, must determine the manner in which councillors elected at the first general election, or appointed by the lieutenant-governor in the absence of an election, shall go out of office, so that as many councillors for each ward shall be elected or appointed as go out of office.

619. At the time of the general municipal election which follows the coming into force of any by-law made under art. 617, dividing or redividing any municipality into wards, the councillors then in office retire therefrom, and seven councillors, within the whole municipality, must be elected, or appointed by the lieutenant-governor in the absence of an election, and nine in the case provided for by the second paragraph of article 617. (Amended by 52 Vict., cap. 54, s. 12.)

620. In every municipality divided into wards for the purpose of municipal representation, the meeting of the municipal electors of each ward is convened to be held in each of such wards, at the place named in the public notice.

621. If more persons are proposed for election in a ward than there are councillors to be elected, the presiding officer must proceed to hold a poll for such wards, at the place of meeting itself, in the usual manner.

622. Municipal electors can only vote in the ward in which they are duly qualified electors.—If they are duly qualified as municipal electors in several wards, they may vote in each ward in which they possess such qualification.

623. To meeting and wards, as municipalities

623a. To proprietors able real estate into three wards 617 and 618 to pass a by-law general meeting, the lieutenant-governor, with art. 6130).

624. To servants, hired persons, they be of agricultural presses, and towards the following this article, servants, hire whether of a mistress, and the former, in the divisions of the law in rural municipalities or townships

625. To establish public markets

623. The council must appoint, to preside at the meeting and in the holding of the polls in the various wards, as many poll clerks as there are wards in the municipality.

623a. The council, on a petition to that effect, of the proprietors representing two-thirds in value of the taxable real estate, is bound to divide the municipality into three wards at least, in conformity with articles 617 and 618. — On the refusal or neglect of the council to pass a by-law for that purpose, at one of the two general meetings following the presentation of the petition, the lieutenant governor in council may make such division, with the same effect as the council. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6130).

SECTION II

MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

624. To regulate the conduct of apprentices, servants, hired persons, day laborers or journeymen, whether they be of age or minors, towards their masters or mistresses, and the conduct of masters and mistresses towards the former. — In default of by-laws made under this article, regulating the conduct of apprentices, servants, hired persons, day-laborers or journeymen, whether of age or minors, towards their masters or mistresses, and that of masters and mistresses towards the former, in any village or municipality, the provisions of the law respecting masters and servants in force in rural municipalities, are applicable within such village or town municipality.

SECTION III.

PUBLIC MARKETS.

625. To establish change; abolish or keep in order public markets or places in which public markets are

held, or to permit the establishment thereof; and to regulate the lease of stalls and stands therein, for the sale or offering for sale of every description of merchandise or wares, or of any specific commodity. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6131). (1).

626. To determine and define the duties and powers of all officers employed on and private proprietors of any public market, within the whole extent of the municipality. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6132. (2)

627. To prevent any person, residing in the municipality, from selling or exposing for sale in the municipality, provisions, grain, wares, or other merchandise, elsewhere than upon the markets of the corporation.

628. To prevent any person residing in the municipality, from cutting up or weighing any meat, whether beef, mutton, lamb, veal, pork, or salt beef, for the sale thereof, or from exposing the same for sale, on any such markets, elsewhere than in a butcher's stall or in a stall for the sale of salt provisions, provided that nothing contained in this article shall be deemed to prohibit the sale on such markets, by farmers or sportsmen, of any kind of meat and venison not cut up, or in quarters only.

629. To prevent or to allow the sale, by residents or non residents in the municipality, of any kind of fresh or unsalted fish, in such manner and at such places as may be fixed upon, the whole without prejudice to anything contained in the laws, relating to fishing and hunting.

630. To regulate the conduct of any person selling

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'une obligation par laquelle un contribuable s'oblige envers une corporation municipale de village à lui payer une certaine somme, si un marché que la corporation se propose de construire est bâti à un endroit désigné dans l'écrit qui constate l'obligation, a une cause légale et est valide et le montant peut en être recouvré en justice après la construction du marché à l'endroit indiqué. *La Corporation du village de Waterloo vs. Girard.* 16 L. C. J.

(1) *Jugé*: Que les corporations municipales ne peuvent, en vertu de l'article 627 du Code municipal, empêcher les contrats pour la vente d'effets non alors exhibés, ni se trouvant dans la municipalité, ni empêcher l'exécution d'un tel contrat. *McBean vs. Gosselin et La Corporation du village de St-Sauveur de Québec.* 18 R. L., p. 71.

or exposing upon such

631. To regulate the sale of goods on roads or on public places, and to regulate the sale of poultry, game, and other articles. (1)

632. To regulate the sale of boats, canoes, and other articles on public roads.

633. To regulate the sale of carts, sleighs, and other articles in the market.

634. To regulate the sale of hawksters, and other articles retailing articles.

635. To regulate the sale of articles produced or manufactured by the law and by the *R. S. Q.*, art. 6132.

636. To regulate the sale of all goods, wares, and other articles in contravention of the provisions of the laws.

637. To regulate the sale of all goods, wares, and other articles in contravention of the provisions of the laws.

638. To regulate the sale of all goods, wares, and other articles in contravention of the provisions of the laws.

639. To regulate the sale of all goods, wares, and other articles in contravention of the provisions of the laws.

640. To regulate the sale of all goods, wares, and other articles in contravention of the provisions of the laws.

641. To regulate the sale of all goods, wares, and other articles in contravention of the provisions of the laws.

642. To regulate the sale of all goods, wares, and other articles in contravention of the provisions of the laws.

643. To regulate the sale of all goods, wares, and other articles in contravention of the provisions of the laws.

644. To regulate the sale of all goods, wares, and other articles in contravention of the provisions of the laws.

645. To regulate the sale of all goods, wares, and other articles in contravention of the provisions of the laws.

646. To regulate the sale of all goods, wares, and other articles in contravention of the provisions of the laws.

647. To regulate the sale of all goods, wares, and other articles in contravention of the provisions of the laws.

648. To regulate the sale of all goods, wares, and other articles in contravention of the provisions of the laws.

649. To regulate the sale of all goods, wares, and other articles in contravention of the provisions of the laws.

650. To regulate the sale of all goods, wares, and other articles in contravention of the provisions of the laws.

or exposing for sale, purchasing or seeking to purchase upon such markets.

631. To impose duties on all persons selling on the roads or on the markets or market places of the corporation, any provisions, vegetables, butchers' meats, poultry, grain, hay, straw, fire-wood, shingles and other articles. (1)

632. To impose duties upon wagons, carts, sleighs, boats, canoes and vehicles of all descriptions in which articles are exposed for sale upon the markets, on the public roads or ways, or upon a beach.

633. To regulate the manner in which such wagons, carts, sleighs, boats, canoes and vehicles shall be placed in the markets or market places, or on the roads.

634. To restrict and make regulations affecting hucksters, or persons who purchase for the purpose of retailing articles brought into the municipality.

635. To determine whether articles brought into or produced in the municipality, to which no provision of the law applies must be sold by weight or measure. (R. S. Q., art. 6133).

636. To authorize the confiscation, for the benefit of the corporation or the poor of the municipality, of all goods, wares, or articles bought or sold or delivered in contravention to the by-laws made in virtue of the provisions of this section.

SECTION IV.

WATERS AND LIGHTS.

637. To provide for the establishment, protection and management of aqueducts, public wells or reser-

(1) *Jugé*: Que par les dispositions des paragraphes 27, 31 et 32, de la section 123 de la 37 V., ch. 4 (Q.) le conseil de la cité de Montréal est autorisé à faire des règlements pour établir et régler les marchés publics et les étaux privés des bouchers ou des regrattiers, et pour régler, licencier ou restreindre la vente des viandes fraîches, etc., et que les dispositions de ce statut sont dans la limite des pouvoirs de la législature provinciale. Laurent Pigeon et La Cour du Recorder de la Cité de Montréal et la Cité de Montréal. 33 L. C. J., 221.

voirs, and to prevent the same from being fouled or wasted —To grant, for a fixed number of years to any company, person, or firms of persons, who undertakes to construct an aqueduct, public well or reservoir, or who assumes the management thereof, an exclusive privilege of laying pipes to supply water within the limits of the municipality, and to enter into a contract for such supply of water for one or more years, but for a period not exceeding twenty-five years. *R. S. Q.*, art. 6134)

637a. To provide, over and above any tax, for the establishment or for the maintenance of aqueducts, public wells or reservoirs, for the payment of a compensation for the water, according to such tariff as it deems meet, by every proprietor, tenant or occupant of any house, shop or like building, whether or not the latter avail themselves of the water, provided always that the council cause a notice to be served on them to the effect that it is prepared to conduct the water, at its own expense, into or near their houses, shops or buildings.—Every by-law to compel proprietors, tenants, or occupants to pay such compensation for water before having force and effect, must be approved by the majority of the electors being proprietors of real estate in the municipality who vote on such by-law, and by the lieutenant-governor in council; provided always, that the number of those who vote in favor of such by-law is at least one-third of the total number of electors being proprietors.—In the case of part of a municipality, a by-law may be passed for that purpose, when required by petition signed by two thirds of the electors who are proprietors in the territory affected by such by-law, without its being necessary to submit the by-law to the approval of the municipal electors.—Every proprietor having one or more tenants, sub-tenants or occupants is liable for the payment of such compensation in the event of his refusing or neglecting to furnish a distinct and separate supply pipe to each such tenant, sub-tenant or occupant. (*Id.*, art. 6135 as amended by 52 Vict., c. 54 s. 13.)

637b. To provide for the payment of an annual sub-

sidy to any
ing the c
reservoir, d
Every by
must, bef
the major
municipali
lieutenant-
the number
at least on
(*Id.*)

638. T
lity, in any

639. T
situated as

aboring man
tant, to per

purpose of
pality with

taking posse
ing, such v

tions, of the
and water-c

private prop
rights of the

as well unde
ing the imp

indemnity to
effect made u

640f, 640g, 64
640. To

the supplying
of persons w

that such con
the supplying

and approved
council may t

to such comp
by-law passed

sions of article

sidy to any company, person or firm of persons undertaking the construction of an aqueduct, public well or reservoir, during such period as may be agreed upon.— Every by-law passed in virtue of the present article, must, before having force and effect, be approved by the majority of the proprietors of real estate in the municipality who vote on such by-law, and by the lieutenant-governor in council; provided always, that the number of those who vote in favor of such by-law is at least one-third of the total number of proprietors. (*Id.*)

638. To provide for the lighting of the municipality, in any manner deemed suitable.

639. To compel the owners or occupants of lands situated as well in the municipality as in the neighboring municipalities, not more than thirty miles distant, to permit and allow all works undertaken for the purpose of providing the inhabitants of the municipality with water or light, to be carried on, and the taking possession, for the purpose of supplying and feeding, such water-works and other hydraulic constructions, of the lakes, non navigable rivers, ponds, springs and water-courses having their source or flowing on private property; without, however, prejudicing the rights of the riparian proprietors to make use thereof, as well under the common law, as under the law respecting the improvement of water courses, subject to that indemnity to be determined by the arbitration to that effect made under articles 640a, 640b, 640c, 640d, 640e, 640f, 640g, 640h. (*R. S. Q.*, art., 6136).

640. To transfer its rights and powers, respecting the supplying of water to any company, person or firm of persons who wishes to take charge thereof, provided that such company, person or firm does not exact, for the supplying of the water, higher rates than those fixed and approved of by by-laws of the council; and the council may take stock in such company, or lend money to such company, person or firm of persons.— Every by-law passed under this article, is subject to the provisions of article 482. (*Id.*, art. 6137).

640a. If the municipal council, or the company, person or firm of persons in the rights of the council, cannot agree with the proprietors or owners of the lands upon the amount of the indemnity, the expropriation is proceeded with in the manner mentioned in the following articles. (*Id.*, art. 6138).

640b. A disinterested person is appointed by the municipality or company, person or firm of persons in the rights of the municipality, and another is appointed by the proprietors or the possessor of the land damaged, which two persons appoint a third, and all three shall act as arbitrators in the matter in dispute between the parties. (*Id.*).

640c. The delay to appoint such arbitrators, is eight days, counting from the service of a notice given for such purpose by one of the parties to the other. (*Id.*).

640d. If within the delay of eight days, one of the parties makes default to appoint his arbitrator, such arbitrator may be appointed by a judge of the superior court in the district in which the land to be expropriated is situated, upon petition presented in chambers on the eighth day counting from the service of a notice to that effect upon the party in default. (*Id.*).

640e. The delay to appoint the third arbitrator is three days counting from the acceptance of the arbitrators. (*Id.*).

640f. If, within such three days, the arbitrators make default to appoint such third arbitrator, he may be appointed by any judge of the superior court in the district in which the land to be expropriated is situated, upon a petition presented in chambers, on the eighth day after notice to that effect, given by either of the parties interested, to the other. (*Id.*).

640g. The service of the notice and of the petition must be either personal or at the domicile of the parties interested by a bailiff of the superior court; and if the party interested is absent, the bailliff intrusted with making such service, must in his return certify such absence.— Notice must be given to the absent party according to article 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure,

and such n
poses of th
tions and p
the absent p
may be serv
superior cou
be expropri
domicile of
expropriatio

640h. Th
in the cases
final and wit

640i. In
lation exce
general cens
mayor or sec
payment of i
the purpose
water-works
destined to
redemption
annual value
payment of t
debentures a
valuation roll

641. To
owners or oc
railings, balc
project beyon
public comm
quire the run
before buildin

642. To c
walls, chimne

company, and such notice is considered sufficient for all the purposes of the expropriation. — All other notices, petitions and proceedings that require to be served upon the absent party for the purposes of the expropriation may be served in the office of the prothonotary of the superior court for the district in which the property to be expropriated is situated, which is held to be the domicile of the absent party for the purposes of the expropriation. (*Id.*)

640h. The award to be rendered by the arbitrators in the cases provided for by the preceding articles is final and without appeal.

640i. In village municipalities in which the population exceed ten thousand souls according to the last general census, or to a special census certified by the mayor or secretary-treasurer, the taxes destined to the payment of interest on municipal debentures issued for the purpose of providing for the cost of constructing water-works or under-ground drains, as well as those destined to the payment of the sinking fund or to the redemption of such bonds, may be levied upon the annual value of the taxable real estate, liable for the payment of the sinking fund or the redemption of such debentures and shall be levied according to the last valuation roll. (*Id.* as amended by 52 Vict., cap. 54, s. 15).

SECTION V.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

641. To cause the removal at the expense of the owners or occupants of any door-step, stairs, porches, railings, balconies, buildings or other erections which project beyond the line of the public road, or obstruct public communication, and to compel the latter to require the running of the line of the public highway before building. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6139).

642. To cause to be pulled down and removed all walls, chimneys or buildings in a state of dilapidation

or decay, or threatening to fall down; and to fix at what time, by what means, and at whose expense the same shall be so pulled down or removed.

643. To prevent the throwing into any public road or way, lane or passage, any sweepings, filth, dirty water, or other ordure; and order the removal thereof at the expense of the corporation or of those who caused such nuisances.

644. To compel the owner or occupant of a piece of land bordering upon a road or square, to remove the snow, ice, or filth, from the sidewalk or road fronting such land, even in cases where the road work is at the costs and charges of the corporation; to remove the snow and ice from the roofs of houses or other buildings erected on the public roads; and order the road inspector to cause such nuisances to be removed, at the expense of the owner or occupant who refuses or neglects so to do.

645. To obviate and prevent the obstruction of the sidewalk, roads and squares. (1)

646. To regulate the construction of privies and cellars, and the manner in which they are drained.

647. To prevent the erection of wooden buildings or fences within the municipality, or in any specified part of it.

648. To prevent the erection in the municipality, of manufactories or machinery propelled by steam; to permit them upon certain conditions, or to determine the places in the municipality where they may be erected.

649. To prevent or regulate the construction of slaughter houses, gas-works, tanneries, candle or soap

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'une corporation municipale n'a pas le droit de faire planter des bornes entre les rues et les terrains des particuliers qui les avoisinent, de manière à déterminer, par là, la limite de la rue, sans avoir obtenu le consentement de ces particuliers à ce bornage, ou, à défaut de tel consentement, sans avoir pris les procédés ordinaires en bornage devant les tribunaux, et qu'une résolution du conseil autorisant un délégué à aller, accompagné d'un arpenteur, planter telles bornes, est illégale, et sera déclarée telle sous l'art. 997 C. P. C. Irving vs. Le maire et le conseil de la ville d'Iberville. 6 R. L., 241 et 6 R. L., 350.

factories,
may become
val of slaug
ilities.

650. To
siting or le
which bord
substances.

651. To
ceries, cellar
unhealthy a
and render t

652. To
on which th
them up; an
of such persc
tion to under

653. To p
and stove pip
ovens of ever

654. To
other buildin
number of fi
suitable for
adders from t
thence to the
houses or buil
a coat of cem
inch in thick
underneath th
penalty for e
whereof is fixe

655. To
cattle shed, s

factories, distilleries and other manufactories which may become public nuisances; and to cause the removal of slaughter-houses then existing in the municipalities.

650. To prevent any person from carrying, depositing or leaving in the municipality, or in the waters which border upon it, dead bodies or other deleterious substances.

651. To oblige the owners or occupants of all groceries, cellars, manufactories, tanneries, drains or other unhealthy and unwholesome places, to keep them clean and render them wholesome.

652. To compel all owners or occupants of lands on which there are stagnant waters, to drain or fill them up; and, in case of neglect or refusal on the part of such persons, to authorize the officers of the corporation to undertake such work at their expense.

SECTION VI.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

653. To prescribe the mode of placing stoves, grates and stove pipes, and making chimneys, furnaces and ovens of every description; and to regulate their use.

654. To oblige owners or occupants of houses or other buildings to provide themselves with a fixed number of fire-buckets, or with any other apparatus suitable for preventing accidents by fire, and to have ladders from the grounds to the roofs of their houses, and thence to the ridge of the roof.—To order that such houses or buildings be not covered with shingles, unless a coat of cement or adhesive mortar, at least one-half inch in thickness, be placed upon the boarded roof, underneath the shingles, and between both, under a penalty for each contravention of a fine, the amount whereof is fixed in the by-law. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6140.)

655. To prevent any person from entering any cattle shed, stable, pig-sty, barn or out-house with a

light not enclosed in a lantern, or with a lighted cigar or pipe, or from carrying into the same any fire without proper precaution.

656. To prevent any person from lightening or having any fire in any out-house, pig-sty, barn, shed or other building, unless such fire be placed in a chimney or in a metal stove connecting with a chimney. (*R. S. Q.*, art., 6141).

657. To prevent any person from carrying fire in or through any public road or way, or through any garden, yard or field, unless such fire be contained in a metal vessel.

658. To compel proprietors or occupants of barns, hay-lofts or other buildings, containing combustible or inflammable materials, to keep the doors thereof closed.

659. To compel the owners or occupants of houses to have their chimneys swept; to determine the mode in which such sweeping must be done, and the number of time such chimneys must be swept within a given period; and appoint the chimney-sweeps to be employed.

660. To prevent the sale of gunpowder or other explosive substance after sunset.

661. To prevent or regulate the construction of furnaces for making charcoal.

662. To determine the manner in which ashes or quicklime must be kept or stored.

663. To provide for the purchase of engines, apparatus or articles suitable for the prevention of accidents by fire, and arresting the progress of fires. (1)

664. To prevent thefts and depredations at fires.

(1) Village councils having under the Municipal Code the power to purchase fire engines, the council of the Village of L'Assomption has bound the corporation by the purchase it has made of a fire engine, and the council had power to buy the same on credit, and thereby the council has bound the corporation, and the latter has been legally obliged to pay the debt contracted by said council; and it is a mistake to say that the council could make such purchase only after the corporation had passed a by-law providing for the payment of the fire engine. *Corporation of L'Assomption vs. Baker*, 4 L. N., 370.

665. To

trov and p
necessary

for any da
poration t
sence of a
mayor may

by giving
can always
cial author

and pay an
loss and d
during a fire

666. To
sent at a fire

667. To
walks, safety
way whene
convenience

municipality
668. To
force in the
members of

(1) *Jugé: Qu*
s. 27 qui décrèt
l'autorité civile

autorise des jug
milice ne peut é
la milice aurait
de Montréal. 20

Jugé: Qu'une
ges, pour les ass
assauts sont app

La Corporation d
Voyez aussi 18 L

Held: That th
members of its po
That the memb

agents, employee
the said police fo
commit any unla
liable for the sam

Jugé: Les corp
actes, non autori

665. To authorize certain persons to blow up, destroy and pull down as many buildings as may be deemed necessary to arrest the progress of a fire, saving recourse for any damages and indemnities payable by the corporation to the owners of such buildings. — In the absence of any by-law made in virtue of this article, the mayor may, in the course of a fire, exercise this power by giving a special authorization. — The corporation can always, even in the absence of any by-laws or special authorization by the mayor to that effect, award and pay an indemnity to any person who has suffered loss and damage by the demolition of his buildings during a fire.

666. To regulate the conduct of every person present at a fire.

667. To determine the level and height of the sidewalks, safety and division walls upon the public road or way whenever the council deems it expedient for the convenience, safety and benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality.

668. To maintain, arm, lodge and clothe a police force in the municipality; and to fix the duties of the members of such force. (1)

(1) *Jugé*: Que, sous les dispositions du S. du C., 31 Vict., ch. 40, s. 27 qui décrète que la milice active pourra être appelée à aider l'autorité civile, dans le cas d'émeute, ou autre cas d'urgence et qui autorise des juges de paix à l'appeler, le paiement des services de la milice ne peut être refusé par la Corporation municipale, parce que la milice aurait été appelée sans raison. *Mackay vs. Le Maire et al.*, de Montréal. 20 L. C. J., 221.

Jugé: Qu'une corporation municipale est responsable en dommages, pour les assauts commis par ses hommes de police, quand ces assauts sont approuvés et que la corporation a essayé de les justifier. La Corporation de Montréal et Doolan. 1 R. L. 84; 13 L. C. J., 71. Voyez aussi 18 L. C. J., 124 et 3 R. L., 433 et 30 L. C. J., 41.

Held: That the City of Montreal is responsible for the acts of the members of its police force.

That the members of the police force of the City of Montreal are agents, employees and préposés of the said city, and if members of the said police force, while in the exercise of their function as such, commit any unlawful or unauthorized act, they render the said city liable for the same. *Lavolette vs. Thomas et al.* 31 L. C. J., 197.

Jugé: Les corporations municipales ne sont pas responsables des actes, non autorisés ni adoptés par elles, des constables, ou agents

669. To cause the houses and lots situated on the roads in the municipality to be numbered, and to give names to the streets and roads and to alter the same. (52 Vict., cap. 54, s. 16).

670. To have the streets and side-walks swept, watered and kept in good order; and to have the snow removed therefrom at the expense of the corporation.

CHAPTER VI.

FORMALITIES TO BE OBSERVED BEFORE MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS ARE CARRIED INTO EFFECT OR PUT INTO FORCE.

SECTION I.

APPROVED BY MUNICIPAL ELECTORS.

671. Whenever it is prescribed that a by-law must be approved of by the municipal electors before coming into force and effect, the council who has passed such by-law, orders, by resolution, that a public meeting of the electors of the municipality be held for the purpose of approving or disapproving such by-law, and that a poll be held for such object.

672. If the by-law has been passed by the county

de police, que la loi les autorise à nommer et à destituer. *Rousseau vs. la Corporation de Lévis.* 14 Q. L. R., 376.

Jugé: Qu'une corporation municipale n'est pas responsable en dommages pour une arrestation faite par un homme de police qui n'est pas à son emploi mais qui est nommé par des commissaires indiqués par la loi. *Corporation de la Cité de Québec et S. S. Oliver.* 15 R. L., 319.

Held: 1° That the City of Montreal is liable in damages for an unjustifiable assault committed on a citizen by a policeman while on duty.
2° That without identifying such policeman by name or number, it is sufficient to prove that he was one of a squad wearing the policeman's uniform and carrying the baton.

3° That plaintiff having sued for \$1,000 and obtained \$200, he would be awarded the costs of an action of \$200, and be condemned to pay defendant the difference between the costs of an action of \$1,000 and one of \$200, the Court ordering compensation *pro tanto*. *Guenette vs. City of Montreal.* 4 M. L. R., 69.

council, it
pal elector
the county
for the san
of such loc

673. T
electors is c
or more tha
by the coun

674. T
at the place

675. A
the approv
up, at least
ing, in the
rily publish
in one or mo
to the applic
6142).

676. A
ing that the
and also the
must be pos
in the same r

677. The
in each local
sence, by a p

678. The
bound to be p
or a certified
acts at such m

678a. The
ing and readi
without delay,
votes. (*R. S.* (

(1) *Jugé:* Que
e règlement, mais
sible de la pénalit
de la paroisse de S

council, it is submitted for the approval of the municipal electors of the county in each local municipality of the county; and the meeting is convened by the warden, for the same day, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in each of such local municipalities.

673. The day for which the meeting of municipal electors is convened, must not be less than twenty days or more than thirty days after the passing of the by-law by the council.

674. The meeting of the municipal electors is held at the place where the local council holds its sitting.

675. A certified copy of the by-law submitted for the approval of the municipal electors must be posted up, at least fifteen days before the holding of the meeting, in the places where municipal by-laws are ordinarily published, and it must be inserted twice at full length in one or more newspapers before such meeting, subject to the application of articles 243 and 244. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6142).

676. A certificate of the secretary-treasurer certifying that the copy of the by-law, passed by the council, and also the notice convening the municipal electors, must be posted up and published at the same time and in the same manner as the copy of the by-law.

677. The meeting of the electors is presided over, in each local municipality, by the mayor, or in his absence, by a person chosen by the meeting.

678. The secretary treasurer of the local council is bound to be present at such meeting, with the original or a certified copy of the valuation roll in force; and he acts at such meeting as poll clerk.

678a. The presiding officer after opening the meeting and reading the by-law, is bound to open the poll without delay, and to proceed to the registration of the votes. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6143). (1)

(1) *Jugé*: Que le défaut de lecture d'un règlement n'annule pas le règlement, mais rend l'officier chargé de faire cette lecture passible de la pénalité imposée par la loi. *Parent vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de Saint-Sauveur*, 2 Q. L. R., 258.

679. The person presiding at the meeting has no right to vote thereat.

680. Articles 300, 301, 306, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 322, 323, and 324, apply also *mutatis mutandis*, to a meeting convened for the approval or disapproval of a municipal by-law, to the person who presides at such meeting, or to the poll which is held thereat.

681. Every municipal elector, except in the case of article 497, is qualified to vote for or against the by-law submitted. The electors give their vote "yea" or "nay;" the word "yea" meaning that they approve of the by-law, and the word "nay" that they disapprove of it.—The poll books are kept in the same manner as those used at an election of municipal councillors, except in so far as the contrary is prescribed in this section.

682. At the close of the poll, the presiding officer counts the "yeas" and "nays," and ascertains and certifies according to the poll book the number of votes given for or against the by-law in the municipality. The certificate must also be signed by the poll clerk.

683. The poll books and the certificate are deposited in the office of the council, which passed the by-law, by the presiding officer at the meeting within forty-eight hours after the close of the poll.

684. If the by-law has been passed by the county council, the warden, so soon as the poll books and certificate have been deposited at the office of the council, ascertains by each certificate the total number of votes given for or against the by-law.

685. In the case of an equal division of votes, the head of the council which has passed the by-law gives his vote.

686. The approval or disapproval of the municipal electors, as the case may be, must be established without delay by a certificate, signed by the head and the secretary-treasurer of the council which passed the by-law. Such certificate is submitted to the council at one of its next sessions.—If the council desires to examine the poll books, they must be laid before it at once.

APPROVAL

687. by-law must be approved in council, by the treasurer, law, or after the approval of electors if they forward a certificate of approval. The secretary-treasurer must calculate the amount of the municipal government, and the law, and the

688. The council which passed the by-law, and inform the electors of the results of the elections.

689. The council must approve of the by-law if it has been made and required for the purpose served. (1)

690. A certificate of approval must be given to the lieutenant-governor in the first instance, and after that to the council, if it has been

(1) *Held: That the council is not liable to shares in a rate of taxes levied by the Lieutenant-Governor. See *Laume vs. Corporation*.*

SECTION II.

APPROVAL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

687. Whenever it is prescribed that a municipal by-law must be approved of by the lieutenant-governor in council, before having force and effect, the secretary-treasurer of the council, after the passing of such by-law, or after it has been approved of by the municipal electors if it has been necessary to submit it to them, forwards an authentic copy of the by law to the provincial secretary, together with a certified copy of all documents calculated to convey information to the lieutenant-governor upon the fulfilment of the provisions of the law, and the utility of the passing of such by-law.

688. The lieutenant-governor may exact from the council which has passed such by-law all the documents and information he deems necessary for assuring himself of the utility of the by-law or of any of its provisions.

689. The lieutenant-governor in council must not approve of a municipal by-law until after proof has been made to its satisfaction that the formalities required for the passing of such by-law have been observed. (1)

690. A by-law which, before having force and effect, must be submitted to the municipal electors, and to the lieutenant-governor in council for approval, must, in the first instance be submitted to the municipal electors, and afterwards to the lieutenant-governor in council, if it has been approved by them.

(1) *Held:* That the nullity of a municipal by-law to subscribe to shares in a railway company, which has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, cannot be alleged in an action for the recovery of the taxes imposed by such by-law.—*Corporation of St. Guillaume vs. Corporation of County of Drummond*, 7 R. L. 721.

SECTION III.

PROMULGATION OF MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS.

691. Municipal by-laws are promulgated on the day of their publication in virtue of the following article.

692. Municipal by-laws are published within fifteen days after the passing thereof, or of their final approval in cases where they may have been submitted for approval to the municipal electors or to the lieutenant-governor in council, by a public notice mentioning the object of the by-law, and the date of the passing thereof. — Such notice is given under the hand of the secretary-treasurer, and is published in the ordinary manner. — If the by-law is approved of by the municipal electors, or by the lieutenant-governor in council, or by any other council when such approval is required, the notice of publication must also mention that each of these formalities has been observed, and the dates upon which they were complied with.

693. Every municipal by-law must be read at any place determined on by the local council, under article 234, if such place has been fixed, on two Sundays within thirty days following the day on which it was published in virtue of the preceding article, after divine service, if divine service has been performed. — If it is a by-law of a county council, and if the notice of publication has been addressed, under article 235, to the secretary-treasurer of any local municipality, such officer must provide for the by-law being read in the manner required by the preceding provision. — The neglect to read such by-law, in conformity with this article, does not prevent such by-law from coming into force, but it renders the person whose duty it is to read the same liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars. (1)

694. Any council may, moreover, publish its by-laws in one or more newspapers.

(1) *Held*: That the neglect to promulgate a by-law does not prevent a party interested from taking proceedings to set it aside. — *La Corp. du Comté d'Arthabaska vs. Patoiné* 9 L. N. 82.

695. municipal the county treasurer after the decision of the secretary even though before the ap

696. A after the d only by or

697. T is consider contrary is cribed for t

698. A by a petition the circuit c obtain, on t any municip tion. (1).

(1) *Jugé*; Q Cour de Circu même siégea conseil de comt quer les articles cipaux, locaux 10 Q. L. R., 227 *Jugé*: 1^o Qu' droit de deman 698 la cassation 2^o Que le requé teur. *Thérien* N., 20.

Jugé: Qu'on qui n'avait pas

695. Any by-law, passed by a council of a rural municipality, and amended or confirmed in appeal by the county council, must be published by the secretary-treasurer of the local council, within the fifteen days after the transmission, in virtue of article 934, of the decision of the county council, or of the certificate of the secretary-treasurer if that council gave no decision, even though such by-law may have been published before the appeal to the county council.

696. A municipal by-law may always be published after the delay prescribed by articles 692 and 695, but only by order of the council.

697. The promulgation of every municipal by-law is considered to have been sufficiently made, until the contrary is alleged, at the expiration of the delay prescribed for the publication of such by-law.

CHAPTER VII.

ANNULMENT OF MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS.

698. Any municipal elector in his own name, may by a petition presented to the magistrate's court or to the circuit court of the county or district, demand and obtain, on the ground of illegality, the annulment of any municipal by-law, with costs against the corporation. (1).

(1) *Jugé*; Qu'il y a ouverture à la voie de cassation, devant la Cour de Circuit, d'une décision ou résolution d'un conseil de comté, même siégeant en appel d'un règlement du conseil local, si le conseil de comté commet une illégalité; 2° Que c'est le cas d'appliquer les articles 100 et 698 qui ont rapport à tous les conseils municipaux, locaux ou de comté. *Corporation de St-Maurice vs. Dufresne*, 10 Q. L. R., 227.

Jugé: 1° Qu'il n'y a que celui qui est électeur municipal qui a droit de demander par la voie de la requête mentionnée en l'art. 698 la cassation d'un règlement municipal pour cause d'illégalités; 2° Que le requérant doit alléguer dans sa requête qu'il est tel électeur. *Thérien vs. La Corporation de St-Henri de Mascouche*. 9 L. R., 20.

Jugé: Qu'on ne pouvait demander la nullité d'un règlement qui n'avait pas été promulgué et qu'une requête demandant telle

699. The annulment of part only of a by-law may be demanded and obtained in the same way.

700. The petition must set forth in a clear and precise manner, the reasons alleged in support of the d

nullité sera renvoyée avec dépens. *Morin vs. La Corporation d* Canton de Garthby. 5 L. N., 272.

Jugé: Que la juridiction de la C. S. n'est pas affectée par les dispositions de l'art. 100 C. M., dans les actions pour annuler un procès-verbal, ou une résolution d'un conseil municipal, et que la négligence apportée à la promulgation d'un règlement ne prive pas une partie intéressée de son droit de prendre les procédures nécessaires pour le faire rejeter. *La Corporation d'Arthabaska et Patoine.* 9 L. N. 82.

Jugé: Que lorsqu'une personne intente une action pour faire annuler un rôle de cotisation, pour payer les frais d'une amélioration déclarée illégale, et qu'après l'institution de l'action, elle paye le montant pour lequel elle a été taxée, afin d'éviter une exécution qui a émané contre ses effets, tel paiement ne sera pas considéré comme un abandon de son droit de faire déclarer le dit rôle nul en autant qu'elle est concernée. *Bisson, et le Maire et al. de Montréal.* 23 L. C. J., 306.

Jugé: Qu'un contribuable qui allègue qu'il souffre une injustice réelle par l'acte illégal d'une corporation municipale, peut instituer une action en son propre nom sans l'intervention du procureur général pour empêcher cet acte illégal, mais qu'un règlement qui doit être ratifié par les électeurs avant de devenir en force, ne peut être l'objet d'une telle action avant cette ratification, vû qu'il n'est encore qu'un projet. *Molson, et Le Maire et al. de Montréal.* 23 L. C. J., 169.

Jugé: Que les frais sur une demande par une requête en cassation de règlement municipal doivent être taxés comme dans une cause de première classe non appelable de la Cour de Circuit. *Bourbonnais, et La Corporation du comté de Soulanges.* 17 L. C. J., 69.

Jugé: Qu'il n'y a pas d'appel d'un jugement rendu par la cour supérieure sur des procédures concernant les affaires municipales. *Danjou, et Marquis.* 3 R. J. Q., 335.

Jugé: Qu'on ne peut attaquer la validité d'un règlement municipal au moyen d'une procédure incidente, mais qu'elle doit l'être par la procédure directe indiquée par le code. *Parent vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de St-Sauveur.* 2 Q. L. R., 258.

Jugé: Que lorsqu'il est passé outre à un bref de prohibition adressé à la "Corporation du village de l'Assomption, dans le comté de l'Assomption, dans le district de Joliette," "lui défendant de passer outre et de procéder ultérieurement sur ou en vertu d'un règlement du 31 août dernier, 1869, et adopté le dit jour par le conseil municipal du village de l'Assomption, de procéder ou faire procéder ultérieurement à l'exécution du dit règlement sous quelque forme ou prétexte que ce puisse être," une règle pour mépris de cour ne peut être maintenue contre une personne qui aurait travaillé ou fait travailler à la réquisition de la corporation au canal dont la confection

mand, and
the by-law
If such c
application

était ordonné
ration du vil

cause, 2 R. L.
Requête po
ticle 698 C. M
résolution d'
secrétaire cha
séance. En s
faut établir q
Autrement la
l'article 16 du
de Jacques-Ca

Jugé: 1° Le
auxquels ils se
règlement imp

2° Le maire
ville de cette c
les cas d'absen
sente de la vill
député à la Ch
la session du
maire, élu suiv
absence du ma
comme susdit
Quebec vs. La C

Jugé: Que, lo
n'out pas été p
demanderesse p
permission de l

Qu'aucune ir
procès-verbal s'
cause d'une inj

Que, sur une
corporation mun
décrétée par pro
cès-verbal, ne p

Que, si un ju
procès-verbal, si
ment est ensuite
toutes les corpo
fait seul, suffisan

Que si un proc
d'un chemin com
et si, avant l'ouv
la fermeture du
tion du premier p

mand, and must be accompanied by a certified copy of the by-law impugned, if such copy could be obtained.— If such copy could not be obtained, the court, upon application being made to it to that effect, orders the

était ordonnée par tel règlement. Archambault et al. vs. La Corporation du village de l'Assomption; et Archambault et al., mis en cause, 2 R. L., p. 105.

Requête pour faire casser un règlement municipal basé sur l'article 698 C. M. Règlement adopté à une séance du conseil sur simple résolution d'après certaines instructions données verbalement au secrétaire chargé de le préparer et considéré à cette même séance. En supposant que ce mode de procéder serait irrégulier, il faut établir que le règlement en question consacre une injustice. Autrement la contestation se réduit à un grief de forme couvert par l'article 16 du Code Municipal. Legault vs. Corporation du comté de Jacques-Cartier. 31 L. C. J., 323.

Jugé: 1° Les corps municipaux ne peuvent pas violer les contrats auxquels ils sont parties par les règlements qu'ils adoptent et un règlement imposant une taxe qui a un tel effet est nul.

2° Le maire de Québec forme une partie intégrante du conseil de ville de cette cité. Il ne peut être remplacé par un président que dans les cas d'absence momentanée ou de quelques jours. Lorsqu'il s'absente de la ville pour un temps plus long, v. g. : pour assister comme député à la Chambre des Communes du Canada à Ottawa, pendant la session du parlement fédéral, il doit être remplacé par un pro-maire, élu suivant la loi. Un règlement adopté pendant une pareille absence du maire, et sans qu'il ait été remplacé par un pro-maire comme susdit est nul. Compagnie du Chemin de fer des rues de Québec vs. La Cité de Québec. 16 Q. L. R., 11.

Jugé: Que, lorsque des pièces invoquées au soutien d'une demande n'ont pas été produites, en même temps que cette demande la partie demanderesse peut les produire après le jour du rapport, sans la permission de la Cour, en donnant avis à la partie adverse.

Qu'aucune irrégularité ne peut donner lieu à l'annulation d'un procès-verbal s'il n'est pas démontré que cette irrégularité a été la cause d'une injustice réelle.

Que, sur une requête pour *mandamus* pour faire ordonner à la corporation municipale d'ouvrir un chemin dont la construction est décrétée par procès-verbal, les irrégularités des procédés sur le procès-verbal, ne peuvent être mises en question.

Que, si un jugement de la Cour de Circuit annule d'abord un procès-verbal, sur un appel non signifié aux intéressés, et si ce jugement est ensuite cassé et annulé sur une tierce opposition signifiée à toutes les corporations intéressées, ces corporations seront, par ce fait seul, suffisamment mises en demeure d'exécuter ce procès-verbal.

Que si un procès-verbal ou donne l'ouverture dans un certain délai d'un chemin comprenant un bout de chemin déjà ouvert, au public, et si, avant l'ouverture de ce chemin, un autre procès-verbal ordonne la fermeture du bout de chemin déjà ouvert, sans faire aucune mention du premier procès-verbal ni du chemin à construire, le premier

secretary-treasurer of the council, or any other person in whose custody such by-law may be, to produce such copy; and such person, in the same manner as the secretary-treasurer, is for this purpose deemed to be an officer of the court which gives such order.

procès-verbal ne sera nullement affecté, parce que l'amendement d'un procès-verbal doit être formel, et ne se présume pas.

Qu'un procès-verbal peut être nul pour partie et valide pour le reste et qu'une disposition illégale, concernant l'entretien d'un chemin après sa construction, n'invalide pas les dispositions légales de ce procès-verbal, qui concernent l'ouverture du chemin. Gédéon Girard et al. vs. la Corporation du Comté d'Arthabaska et la Corporation de la paroisse de St-Fortunat de Wolfestown et la Corporation du Canton de Chester-Est. 16 R. L. 580, 581, etc.

Held: That an action to annul a special assessment Roll should be directed against the Resolution authorizing the assessment.

That under sect. 12 of the act. 42 & 43 Vict., Que., C. 53, such action must be instituted within three months from the coming into force of the resolution complained of. Rivet vs. La Cité de Montréal. 32 L. C. J., 156.

Jugé: Que l'illégalité d'un règlement passé par un conseil municipal dans les limites de ses attributions, et d'un rôle de perception, ne peut être plaidée, comme défense à une action pour le recouvrement d'une taxe imposée par ce rôle de perception et ce règlement, intentée après les trois mois de la date du règlement et du rôle de perception, lorsque ce règlement et ce rôle de perception n'ont pas été attaqués dans les trois mois de leur date;

Que des taxes spéciales peuvent être entrées dans un rôle général annuel de perception fait par le conseil municipal, et qu'il n'est pas nécessaire de faire un rôle spécial, que lorsque des taxes spéciales sont imposées, après la confection du rôle général de perception;

Qu'une corporation de village qui a ordonné par une résolution et non par un règlement la reconstruction des trottoirs, dans la municipalité, et qui a ensuite fait un règlement pour le prélèvement des taxes annuelles en y comprenant le coût de ces trottoirs, et un rôle de perception basé sur ce règlement, pourra recouvrer le montant de ces taxes, si cette résolution, ce règlement, et ce rôle de perception n'ont pas été attaqués, dans le délai de trois mois de leur date. Corporation du village de Ste-Geneviève vs. Chaurest. 17 R. L. 341.

Held: 1° That, under the provisions of articles 100 et 698 of the Municipal Code, it was not competent for a corporation to petition to set aside a valuation roll for alleged illegality; that a corporation who claimed over-valuation of their property, and had obtained a partial reduction, cannot petition for the annulment of the roll, but should have proceeded by appeal under art. 1061 of M. C.

2° That even supposing the petitioner had a right to ask for the annulment of the roll, the irregularities complained of were not sufficient to justify the annulment of the roll. The New Rockland Slate Co. vs. The Corporation of the Townships of Melbourne and Brompton Gore. 12 L. N. 50.

701. S
the council
least, before

702. T
355, 356, 3
the petition
chapter.

703. T
by-law, in
judgment at
the same to
cribed for th
one or more

704. An
ceased to be

705. Ne
or obligation
led, and pay
exigible, no
law, if the p
was not pr
from the tin
loan contract
of a by-law l
imposed to p
and exigible,
set aside wa
months whic
law. (2)

(1) 1° On ne
au moyen d'une

2° Un règlem
directe indiquée

3° L'erreur da
cipale, ne vicie
Parent vs. La C
R., 258.

Jugé: Qu'on n
est en lui-même é
est affecté d'illéga
procédure inciden
directe, au moyen

701. Such petition must be served at the office of the council which passed the by-law, eight days, at least, before it is presented to the court.

702. The rules prescribed by articles 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 358, and 360 apply also *mutatis mutandis* to the petition presented in virtue of the provisions of this chapter.

703. The court may, by its judgment, annul such by-law, in whole or in part, order the service of such judgment at the office of the council interested, and cause the same to be published either in the manner prescribed for the publication of orders of the council or in one or more newspapers.

704. Any by-law or part of a by-law so annulled, ceased to be in force from the date of the judgment.

705. Nevertheless, every tax, contribution penalty, or obligation imposed by any by-law subject to be annulled, and payable before such by-law was set aside, is exigible, notwithstanding the setting aside of such by-law, if the petition on which such by-law was set aside was not presented to the court within three months from the time such by-law came into force.—Every loan contracted and every debentures issued in virtue of a by-law liable to be set aside, is valid; and the taxes imposed to pay such loan or such debentures, are due and exigible, if the petition praying that such by law be set aside was presented to the court after the three months which follow the coming into force of such by-law. (2)

(1) 1° On ne peut attaquer la validité d'un règlement municipal au moyen d'une procédure incidente.

2° Un règlement municipal doit être attaqué par la procédure directe indiquée par le Code Municipal.

3° L'erreur dans la désignation du nom d'une corporation municipale, ne vicie pas les procédures prises par cette corporation. *Parent vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de St-Sauveur*, 2 Q. L. R., 258.

Jugé: Qu'on ne peut demander la cassation d'un règlement qui est en lui-même de la compétence d'un conseil municipal, mais qui est affecté d'illégalité par le manque de quelques formalités, par une procédure incidente, mais qu'on doit la demander par une procédure directe, au moyen de la requête en cassation indiquée, mais dans le

706. The corporation the council whereof passed the by-law so annulled, is alone responsible for the damages and rights of action proceeding from the putting into force of such by-law or of such part of a by-law.

707. Such responsibility is nevertheless incurred only in the case where the petition for annulment has been served at the office of the council within thirty days after the by-law has come into force. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6144).

708. The right of demanding the annulment of any by-law is prescribed by thirty days from the date of the coming into force of such by-law. (*Id.*, art. 6145).

TITLE 11.

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

CHAPTER I.

WHAT PROPERTY IS TAXABLE.

709. All lands or real estate situated in a local municipality, except those mentioned in article 712, are taxable property. (1)

délai prescrit aux articles 698 à 708 C. M. La Corporation du Village de Ste-Rose vs. Dubois et al 19 R. L., 33.

Jugé: Que cet article ne s'applique pas lorsque le règlement est en violation directe de la loi, et qu'en ce cas, les taxes payées peuvent être recouvrées, quoique le règlement n'eût pas été attaqué dans les délais voulus par la loi. La Corporation de la ville de St-Germain de Rimouski vs. Ringuet. 1 L. N. 115.

Jugé: Qu'un règlement non publié ne pouvait être l'objet d'une demande en cassation à trente jours à compter de l'entrée en force du règlement. Morin vs. La Corporation du Canton de Garthby.

(1) The limits of the Municipality of the town of Longueuil extend to the Center of the river St-Lawrence and a wharf situated within said limits occupied and used as the property of a Ferry Company is liable to taxation by the municipality. La ville de Longueuil vs. La Cie de Navg. de Longueuil 6. L. N. 291.

710. The

local municipality
yearly salary
judge or other
provincial
income of
geon, dentist
yor;—3. The
ed in another
hundred dol

711. If a
ed to be tax
micide in one
ness, from v
another, such
cipality in w

712. The
Property bel
her use; pro
tion of the m
buildings in v
gistry offices
federal or pro
ing to *Fabri*
tional institut
Fabriques, in
which they v
by them to c
grounds, bish
dependencies
wooden railw
provincial gov
of twenty yea
account of the
receiving no g
in which they
are erected an
7. All propert

710. The following property is taxable in every local municipality in which it is possessed :—1. The yearly salary or income derived from the office of every judge or other civil servant appointed by the federal or provincial government ;— 2. The annual professional income of every advocate, notary, pilot, physician, surgeon, dentist, civil engineer, or provincial land surveyor ;—3. The annual salary of all other persons engaged in another's service, and whose salary exceeds four hundred dollars per annum.

711. If a rate payer, who possesses property declared to be taxable under the preceding article, has his domicile in one local municipality, and his place of business, from which is derived such taxable property, in another, such property is only taxable in the local municipality in which is situated his place of business.

712. The following property is not taxable :—1. Property belonging to Her Majesty, or held in trust for her use ; property owned or occupied by the corporation of the municipality in which it is situated, and the buildings in which are held the circuit courts and registry offices ;—2. Property owned or occupied by the federal or provincial government ;—3 Property belonging to *Fabriques*, or to religious, charitable, or educational institutions or corporations. or occupied by such *Fabriques*, institutions or corporations for the ends for which they were established, and not possessed solely by them to derive a revenue therefrom ;— 4. Burial-grounds, bishops' palaces, parsonage houses, and their dependencies ;—5. All property belonging to iron and wooden railway companies to which a grant from the provincial government has or may be made, for the period of twenty years from the date of the first payment on account of the grant. — 6 All educational institutions receiving no grant from the corporation or municipality in which they are situated, and the land on which they are erected and its dependencies. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 1146) — 7. All property belonging to or used especially for exhi-

bition purposes by Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. 52 V., ch. 25, s. 4. (1)

(1) The farm situated in the municipality of the Appellants and owned and used by the Ladies Respondents for the benefit of their school, situated in another municipality, is to be considered as occupied for the end for which they were established, and not solely to derive a revenue therefrom, (*Dorion & Cross, diss.*)—Corporation of Verdun *vs* The Nuns of the Congregation, 1 Q. L. R., 163.

Held: That the religious corporations, established for the ends of instruction, are exempt from all municipal and scholar taxes on the properties occupied by them for the ends for which they have been established and which they don't occupy solely to derive a revenue therefrom. School Commission. of St-Roch *vs*. Seminary of Quebec, 10 Q. L. R., 335.

Jugé: Que la ferme à Maizerets, destinée depuis au-delà d'un siècle à être un lieu de récréation pour les prêtres, ecclésiastiques et élèves du séminaire de Québec, qui y vont passer les congés, mais sur laquelle on coupe du foin et où l'on élève quelques animaux et dont les produits sont, pour la plupart, absorbés par le Séminaire de Québec, est exempte de taxes scolaires. Les Commissaires d'écoles de St-Roch Nord *vs*. Le séminaire de Québec. Q. L. R., 335 et 18 L. N., 83.

Jugé: Qu'une maison sise et située sur le même lopin de terre que le Collège Morrin auquel elle appartient, et occupée comme logement privé par deux des professeurs du dit collège, est exempte des taxes municipales, en vertu de la section 25, du Statut du Canada, 29 Victoria, ch. 57, comme étant employée pour les fins d'éducation, bien qu'une partie du salaire des dits professeurs soit retenue par le dit collège comme indemnité pour l'occupation de la dite maison. Le trésorier de la Cité de Québec *vs*. The Morrin College. 5 L. N. 144.

Jugé: Que les biens appartenant au gouvernement, qui sont vendus à un particulier, au milieu de l'année civile, après la confection du rôle de cotisation, ne sont pas sujets à l'imposition de taxes pour le reste de l'année. Hogan, et La cité de Montréal et al. 29 L. C. J. 29.

Jugé: Que des taxes municipales imposées sur un immeuble situé dans la ville de Sorel, appartenant à sa Majesté et possédé, en fidécommissis pour elle, par le principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté pour le département de la guerre, ne peuvent être recouvrées de l'occupant de cet immeuble quand même cet occupant serait mentionné et porté au rôle d'évaluation comme propriétaire, et qu'il ne se serait pas plaint du rôle de cotisation. Parsons *vs*. le Maire et le Conseil de la ville de Sorel. 15, R. L., 417.

Jugé: Que les églises et les résidences du ministre les desservant, dans la Cité de Montréal, sont exemptes des taxes spéciales imposées pour la construction des égouts dans cette Cité et que les propriétaires de ces terrains peuvent attaquer le rôle de cotisation, même après les trois mois de sa confection. Cité de Montréal et The Rector and Church Wardens of Christ Church Cathedral, in the Diocese of Montreal. 17 R. L., 433.

Held: That the following clause (38 V ch. 73 s. 3) amending the

713. The
graphs 3, 4
less, liable
situated opp
ties, wherei
of the corpo
water-course
belonging to

714. Cro
out location

charter of the
bishop's palae
for charitable c
annual taxes; ex
ment for local
Church Warden
real. 33 L. C. J

Held: (Rever
Sir H. J. Ritchie,
in favor of educ
Sect. 26, Que., i
improvements, s
of like nature.

33 L. C. J., 197.
Held: That t
churches, parson
taxes" includes
City of Montreal
Cathedral. 4 M.

Held: That w
years for the pur
by a municipalit
property is not
comes non-rateal
educational insti
That the mak
imposing such as
tax, but merely
levied under such
Noms de Jésus et
terloo. 31 L. C. J

Held: That as
duly homologate
corporation with
through error of l
The sending of f
be not paid withi
stitute compulsion

713. The occupants of property mentioned in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the preceding article, are nevertheless, liable for works of repair upon the front roads situated opposite such property in the local municipalities, wherein such roads are not at the costs and charges of the corporation. — They are also liable for work on water-courses, clearances, boundary ditches and fences, belonging to such lands.

714. Crown lands occupied, whether under or without location tickets, are deemed to be taxable property;

charter of the City of Montreal, viz: Churches, parsonages and bishop's palaces are exempt from all taxes. The institutions occupied for charitable objects are exempt from municipal ordinary and annual taxes; exempt from all taxes and apply to a special assessment for local improvements. City of Montreal *vs.* Rector and Church Wardens of Christ Church Cathedral in the Diocese of Montreal. 33 L. C. J., 89.

Held: (Reversing the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench Sir H. J. Ritchie, C. J., dissenting). That the exemption from taxation in favor of educational establishments, contained in 41 Vic., Cap. 6, Sect. 26, Que., includes exemption from special assessments for local improvements, such as drains, sidewalks, public squares, and works of like nature. The Seminary of St. Sulpice & The City of Montreal. 33 L. C. J., 197.

Held: That the Statute 38 Vict. (Q.), c. 73, s. 3, exempting churches, parsonages and bishops' palaces from the payment of "all taxes" includes special assessments for local improvements. The City of Montreal *vs.* The Rector and Churchwardens of Christ Church Cathedral. 4 M. L. R., 13.

Held: That where an annual assessment extending over a term of years for the purpose of meeting debentures, &c., is validly imposed by a municipality on all the rateable property within its limits, such property is not purged from the tax, although it subsequently becomes non-rateable through it being acquired by a charitable or educational institution.

That the making of a valuation Roll subsequent to the By-Law imposing such assessment, does not constitute the levying of a new tax, but merely determines the annual amount of the tax to be levied under such By-Law. La Communauté des Sœurs des Saints Noms de Jésus et Marie and The Corporation of the village of Waterloo. 31 L. C. J. 279.

Held: That assessments voluntarily paid, in accordance with a duly homologated assessment roll, cannot be recovered from the corporation without alleging specially that the payment was made through error of law or of fact.

The sending of a tax bill, accompanied by notice that if the same be not paid within fifteen days execution will issue, does not constitute compulsion. Haight *vs.* The City of Montreal. 3 M. L. R., 65.

but the municipal taxes for which they are liable, cannot, in any case, be recovered from the Crown.

715. The provincial registrar shall transmit, during the course of the month of January in each year, a list of the public lands, for which letters patent have been issued during the preceding year, to the registrars of the registration divisions and to the secretary-treasurers of the county municipalities in which such letters-patent have been issued. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6147).

CHAPTER II.

MAKING OF THE VALUATION ROLL.

716. In the months of June and July, triennially, the valuers of every local municipality must draw up, either personally or by any other person employed by them, a valuation roll, based upon the real value of the property, in which are set forth with care and exactitude all the particulars required by the provisions of this title. — Nevertheless in the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, the valuation roll must be drawn up in the months of February and March. (*Id.*, art. 6148) (1)

717. In every local municipality where there is no valuation roll, or in which the valuation roll in force has been annulled, the valuers are bound to make one, upon an order of the council within the delay determined by the latter, even if it should not be the year during which valuation rolls are made in virtue of the preceding article. — The valuation roll so made is subject to the examination of the county council, and remain in force until the month of July of the year in which valuation rolls are made in virtue of the preceding article, and subsequently until the coming into force of the new valuation roll.

(1) *Held*: That the right which a municipal council has of amending a valuation roll, does not imply that of making a new one, and a new one can be made every three years: — that the duty imposed upon municipal corporation of having a valuation roll made every three years does not give them power of making one before the expiration of this delay. — *Morgan & al vs. Coté & al*, 3, L. N. 224.

718. Th
party in the
distinct col
consecutive
surnames of
known;—3.
By whom it
the occupan
indication of
the manner
but for any
tre, it is nece
—7. The re
tely the valu
son not being
rent;—9. Th
by articles 71
The total val
including, if
and the value
—12. The nar
ing person, b
years and sub
zation.
a. Teachers,
control of scho
b. Retired fa
giving a rent of
c. Fishermen
ackle or share
ue thereof:
d. Farmers' s
farm:
e. Sons of ow
father or mothe
13. All othe
—14. The rea
axable by artic
dent in the mun
cribed by the

718. The valuation roll must include all taxable property in the municipality, and must specify in so many distinct columns and in the following order:—1. The consecutive numbers on the roll;—2. The names and surnames of the owners of taxable property if they are known;—3. The quality and age of the owners;—4. By whom it is occupied;—5. The qualities and age of the occupant, when they are not the owners;—6. The indication or designation of the taxable real estate, in the manner prescribed by a resolution of the council; but for any lot or part of any lot entered in the cadastre, it is necessary to use the numbers of the cadastre;—7. The real value of such real estate, giving separately the value of any part of a lot occupied by any person not being the owner;—8. Their annual value or rent;—9. The nature of the property declared taxable by articles 710;—10. The value of such property;—11. The total value of the taxable property of each person, including, if necessary, the real value of the real estate and the value as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph;—12. The names, calling and qualification of the following person, being males of the full age of twenty one years and subjects of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization.

a. Teachers, teaching in the municipality under the control of school commissioners or trustees.

b. Retired farmers or proprietors (annuitants) receiving a rent of at least one hundred dollars.

c. Fishermen, owners of boats, nets, fishing gear and tackle or shares in a registered ship and the actual value thereof:

d. Farmers' sons, working on their father's or mother's farm:

e. Sons of owners of real property residing with their father or mother.

13. All other information required by the council;—14. The real value of the property declared not taxable by article 712;—15. The number persons resident in the municipality;—16. All other details prescribed by the provincial secretary;—17. The valua-

tion roll shall be summed up in the columns or parts which may be summed up, showing the total of each column. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6149; 52 V., c. 4, s. 7; 53 V., c. 63, s. 7). (1)

719. The actual value of the taxable real estate includes the value of all buildings, factories, or machine shops erected thereon, and of any improvements which have been made thereto, save in so far as is set forth in the two following articles.

720. Every iron railway company or wooden railway company, other than those mentioned in the fifth paragraph of article 712, possessing real estate in a local municipality, must transmit to the office of the council of such municipality, in the month of May in each year, a return showing the real value of their real estate in the municipality other than the road, and also the actual value of the land occupied by the road estimated according to the average value of agricultural land in the locality.—Such return must be communicated to the valuator by the secretary-treasurer in due time. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6150)

721. The valuator in making the valuation of the taxable property in the municipality, must value the real estate of such company, according to the value specified in the return given by the company. (2)

(1) *Held*:—1o That the valuation roll is an authentic document which makes complete proof of real and annual value of the taxable properties of a municipality for all electoral ends.—2o That it is not allowed, when revising the list, to admit of another value than the one mentioned on said roll.—3o That the valuation roll does not prove the quality of proprietor, occupant or tenant, when the list was made.—4o That the council may when revising the list, substitute to the names of those who were not before that time proprietors, occupants or tenants, the names of the persons which have such qualities when the list is made. *Gratton vs. la Corporation du village Ste-Scholastique*. 7 R. L., 356.

(2) *Jugé*: Que, sous les dispositions des articles 323, 326 et 327 de l'acte des clauses générales des Corporations de ville (Statuts de Québec, de 1876, 40 Vict., ch. 29), une corporation de ville n'a droit de taxer que le terrain sur lequel un chemin de fer est construit et non le chemin lui-même, ni un pont situé dans les limites de la municipalité. *The Corporation of The town of St. John's et al. vs. The Central Vermont Railway Co.* 18 R. L., 123.

722. If time present property be same man

723. If insert the w owners, opp

724. Th given to any valuation ro

sire, respect tants of the immoveable

obtain such their power, valuation rol

725. The two of the v drawn up, an

person whom attested by al

tice of the pe of valuator

swear and sol best of our kn tion roll is cor

value of the p or fraudulent God. (*R. S. Q.*

726. The made by them roll, in the off made after the

727. If, at (1) *Jugé*: Qu'u évaluateurs dont

de l'un des évalua tion du maire es ble, et qu'il est ég ai par les cotiseurs clerc. *Rolfe et La*

722. If such return has not been transmitted in the time prescribed, the valuation of all the immoveable property belonging to the company is made in the same manner as that of any other rate-payer.

723. If the owner of land is unknown, the valuator insert the word "unknown" in the column of names of owners, opposite the description of such land.

724. The lieutenant-governor may by instructions given to any local council, require the insertion in the valuation roll, of all details and information he may desire, respecting the census and statistics of the inhabitants of the municipality, and of their moveable and immoveable property; and the valuator is bound to obtain such details and information by every means in their power, and to insert them with accuracy in the valuation roll prepared by them.

725. The valuation roll must be signed by at least two of the valutors who drew it up or caused it to be drawn up, and by the secretary-treasurer or any other person whom they employed as clerk and it must be attested by all such persons on oath, taken before a justice of the peace, in the following form:—*We (names of valutors and of the clerk or secretary-treasurer) swear and solemnly affirm, each for himself, that to the best of our knowledge and belief, the foregoing valuation roll is correct, and based upon the real and annual value of the property, and that nothing has been unduly or fraudulently omitted or inserted in it: So help us God. (R. S. Q., art. 6151.) (1)*

726. The valutors must deposit the valuation roll made by them, within the delay fixed for making such roll, in the office in the council: such deposit cannot be made after the prescribed delay has expired.

727. If, at the expiration of the time prescribed,

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'un rôle d'évaluation est nul s'il est fait par trois évaluateurs dont l'un a été nommé par le maire sur le refus d'agir de l'un des évaluateurs nommés par le conseil, même si cette nomination du maire est ratifiée par le conseil, lors de l'homologation du rôle, et qu'il est également nul s'il n'est signé et attesté sous serment par les cotiseurs, ni par le secrétaire-trésorier qui a agi comme leur cler. Rolfe et La Corporation du Canton de Stoke. 24 L. C. J., 213.

the valuator have not made and deposited the valuation roll in the office of the council, the mayor or the secretary-treasurer must, without delay, inform the lieutenant-governor of the fact, by letter addressed to the provincial secretary.—Any rate-payer may, in the same manner, give such information to the lieutenant-governor.

728. The lieutenant-governor, as soon as such negligence or refusal of the valuator has been made known to him, appoints three valuator whom he orders to make a valuation roll, and deposit the same at the office of the council within a delay fixed by him.—If such delay be not fixed, these valuator must make and deposit the valuation roll within the thirty days following the notice of their appointment.

729. The valuator appointed by the lieutenant-governor, in virtue of the preceding article, only act in relation to the valuation roll which the valuator in office omitted to make.—Such valuator are municipal officers; and in the exercise of their duties they are invested with the same rights and powers, subject to the same obligations, and liable to the same penalties for refusal, negligence, default or omission, as the valuator appointed by the council.

730. Each of the valuator appointed in virtue of article 728 is entitled to an allowance of two dollars for each day he is employed, in valuing taxable property, and in drawing up the valuation roll. The amount of such fees is determined and taxed by certificate of the mayor, and is recoverable in the manner prescribed for penalties imposed by the provisions of this code, by the valuator entitled thereto, from the valuator in default who are jointly and severally liable for the amount of the same with costs.

731. The lieutenant-governor may, if the valuator appointed by him, in virtue of article 728, refuse or neglect to make and deposit the valuation roll within the prescribed delay, replace them by new valuator, and so on, until the valuation roll be made and deposited in conformity with the provision of this title.

732. S valuation r
treasurer m
733. T
making the

EXA

734. Th
next after the
mine and an
valuator, ev
been made in
tion of any t
omitted, and h
with its value
required by a
property error
sum as it thi
property which
above its true
the names of p
of the lands me
whatever the v
S. Q. art. 6152)

735. Every
by the valuat
demand that th
s to cause that
ucing an appl
ocal council up
mination of the
omplaint verba
tion.

736. Before
mination and am
y public notice,

732. So soon as the valuator have deposited the valuation roll in the office of the council, the secretary-treasurer must give notice public thereof.

733. The three valuator must act together in making the valuation roll.

CHAPTER III.

EXAMINATION OF THE VALUATION ROLL.

734. The local council must, within thirty days next after the notice given in virtue of article 732, examine and amend the valuation roll deposited by the valuator, even though no petition or complaint has been made in reference thereto, by making the valuation of any taxable property which may have been omitted, and by inserting therein such omitted property with its value and all other particulars relating thereto required by article 718; by striking therefrom any property erroneously inserted therein; by fixing at such sum as it thinks reasonable, any valuation of taxable property which it judges to have been made under or above its true, real or annual value; or by correcting the names of persons entered therein or the description of the lands mentioned therein; or by inserting therein whatever the valuator may have omitted to insert. (*R. S. Q. art. 6152*).

735. Every person who considers himself wronged by the valuation roll, prepared by the valuator, may demand that the same be amended in such a manner as to cause that justice be done to him, either by producing an application in writing at the office of the local council upon or before the days fixed for the examination of the roll by the council, or by stating his complaint verbally before the council at such examination.

736. Before the local council proceeds to the examination and amendment of the valuation roll, it must by public notice, inform the inhabitants of the municipi-

pality of the day and hour of the session at which the same is to be commenced.

737. The council, at the time of the examination of the valuation roll, must take notice of all complaints lodged at its office or made verbally before it, and hear all parties interested, and the valutors present, and their witnesses.

738. Any amendment made to the valuation roll must be entered upon such roll, or on a paper annexed thereto, with the initials of the secretary-treasurer.—A declaration testifying to the accuracy of the amendments and determining the number thereof, together with the time at which they were made, must be entered on the roll or annexed thereto, under the signature of the president and the secretary-treasurer.

739. The mayor and the secretary-treasurer are bound to forward to the office of the county council, and to the provincial secretary, within ten days after the expiration of the thirty days mentioned in article 734, a certified copy of the valuation roll as it then stands. (R. S. Q., art. 6153.)

740. Every county council must, during the month of September, in the year wherein the new valuation rolls are made in virtue of article 716, or at a subsequent date fixed by the county council or by the warden of the county, special notice to that effect having been previously given to all the members composing such council, examine all the valuation rolls made in the local municipalities of the county, which have been forwarded to its office; ascertain whether the valuation made in each of them bears a just proportion to the valuation made in the others; and increase or decrease if necessary, the amount of the valuation entered on the roll of each of such municipalities, by any rate per cent which it deems requisite to establish a just proportion between all the valuation rolls made in the county municipality.—Nevertheless, the county council cannot in any way reduce the total amount of all the valuation rolls made in the county municipality, and forward

to its office
for county

741. W
warded to t
mination m
county coun
communica
portion the
amount set
palities of t
down in the
nishing or in
tion rolls in

742. Ev
amended, if
cribed, notw
county coun
poses. from t
in article 73
ration of th
could take co
county coun
740 and 741
coming into

743. It r
of the new va
provision of t
as a basis for
labor or mat
laws, *procès-v*
as for any rea
local councille
debts, except
the provisions

(1) *Held:* The
valuation roll is
No person can
all person who
except in cases of
the roll.

The municipal c

to its office.—The valuation roll so amended serves only for county purposes. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6154.)

741. When a copy of a new valuation roll is forwarded to the office of the county council, after the examination made in virtue of the preceding article, the county council must, within thirty days thereafter, take communication of the new roll, and, if necessary, proportion the amount of the valuation thereof to the amount set forth in the rolls of the other local municipalities of the county, in conformity with the rule laid down in the preceding article, without, however diminishing or increasing the several amounts of the valuation rolls in force in the other municipalities.

742. Every valuation roll comes into force as amended, if it has been amended within the time prescribed, notwithstanding any appeal pending before the county council, in virtue of article 927, for local purposes, from the expiration of the thirty days mentioned in article 734, and for county purposes, from the expiration of the delay during which the county council could take communication thereof.—The default of the county council to comply with the provision of articles 740 and 741 does not prevent the valuation rolls from coming into force for county purposes.

743. It remains in force until the coming into force of the new valuation roll, made in accordance with the provision of this title; and, during such time, it serves as a basis for all taxes, rates, apportionments in money, labor or materials, imposed in virtue of municipal by-laws, *procès-verbaux*, or acts of apportionment, as well as for any real property qualification, excepting that of local councillor, and for the payment of all municipal debts, except in special cases otherwise provided for by the provisions of this code. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6155). (1)

(1) *Held*: That according to the electoral act, of 1875, 1o. The valuation roll is conclusive as regards the value of the property; 2o No person can be on the list of voters if he is not on the roll; 3o That all person who appears qualified by the roll must be on the list, except in cases of personal disqualification which cannot appear on the roll.

The municipal code teaches the manner of attacking the valuation

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

744. Repealed. (*R. S. Q.*, art., 6156.)

745. The owners or occupants of taxable real estate, or of property declared taxable by article 710, are bound, in so far as it lies in their power, to give all the information applied for by the valuator, and to answer truly

roll; and in a collateral proceeding as the contestation of electoral lists, a new contestation cannot be raised on what has been finally decided touching such roll.

The secretary-treasurer has no right to correct the valuation roll. This roll is his only guide.

The date of the qualification of a voter is that of the list, and it is when the list is being made by the secretary-treasurer that the qualification must exist and appear in the roll.

A and B possess jointly and by equal shares a property valued by the roll to \$200 or \$300, neither one nor the other ought to be put on the list. In the same way, if A and B are both and equally tenants of a property for which they pay annually, according to the roll, \$20, or \$30., neither one nor the other can be placed on the list. In the first case, to allow both to vote, the property should be valued at \$400 at least.

In the second case, to give a vote to both, the rent must be of at least \$40. But if A and B possess together a property of \$300, but A for one third and B for two thirds, B will vote but not A. The same rule will apply to rents. *In re LES LISTES électorales du comté de Kamouraska*. 3, Q. L. R., 308.

Held: 1° That the perception roll for school purposes is not affected by the nullity of the municipal valuation roll: 2° That the right which a municipal council has of amending a valuation roll implies that of changing and modifying it and even of making a new roll: 3° That the duty imposed upon municipal councils of having a valuation roll made every three years does not prevent making one before the expiration of this delay.—*Les Com. d'École d'Hochelega vs. Hudon*. 10 R. L. 113.

Held: that the right which a municipal council has of amending a valuation roll, does not imply that of making a new one, and a new one can be made only every three years;—that the duty imposed upon municipal corporations of having a valuation roll made every three years, does not give them power of making one before the expiration of this delay.—*Morgan et al., vs. Côté et al.*, 3 L. N., 225. (*Sir A. A. Dorion and Tessier, JJ. Diss.*)

Held:—That the collection roll will be accepted as sufficient proof of the imposition and non-payment of taxes when no issue is raised by a specific plea as to the validity of the imposition of such taxes.—*Auclair vs. Poirier*, 28 L. O., *Jurist*, 231.

Jugé: 1° Que le rôle d'évaluation est un document authentique

the question
the value of
give such inf
such owners
than five or 1

qui fait preuve c
posables d'une r
2° Qu'il n'est
tre d'autre valer
3° Que le rôle
propriétaire occu
4° Que le cons
noms de ceux q
occupants ou lo
confection.

5° Qu'en vertu
valeur annuelle c
le cens électoral
valeur réelle ne d
par la loi ne don
propriété dont il
vs. La Corporatio
Jugé: Que la q
les sections 8 et
moment de la co
fait foi que de l'es
ration de la paroi

Jugé: Que le r
affecté par la nul
pour un conseil d'
changer, modifier
tion imposée aux
luation tous les tr
tion de ce délai.

vs. Hudon et al. 10
Jugé: Que les di
(Acte électoral de
au secrétaire tréso
tremment où se trou
électeurs dans les l
liste sous peine d'u
six mois à défaut d

Que ce n'est pas
conseil n'avait par
cet examen après l
le plaidoyer de bon
taire-trésorier, allé
prévaloir à l'encon
Que le défendeur
omission d'accompl

the questions put to them by the valuator relative to the value of their properties, and upon their refusal to give such information or to answer such questions truly, such owners or occupants incur a penalty of not less than five or more than eight dollars.

qui fait preuve complète de la valeur réelle et annuelle des biens imposables d'une municipalité pour les fins électorales.

2° Qu'il n'est pas permis, lors de la révision de la liste, d'admettre d'autre valeur que celle mentionnée au dit rôle.

3° Que le rôle d'évaluation ne fait pas preuve de la qualité de propriétaire occupant ou locataire, lors de la confection de la liste.

4° Que le conseil peut, lors de la révision de la liste remplacer les noms de ceux qui n'étaient pas avant cette époque propriétaires, occupants ou locataires, par ceux qui ont cette qualité lors de la confection.

5° Qu'en vertu de la clause 8 § 3 de l'acte électoral de Québec, la valeur annuelle d'un bien-fonds exigée par la loi suffit pour donner le cens électoral au propriétaire et à l'occupant, même quand la valeur réelle ne donne pas cette qualification; mais le loyer exigé par la loi ne donne pas le cens électoral au locataire à moins que la propriété dont il est locataire ait la valeur réelle exigée. Gratton vs. La Corporation du village Ste-Scholastique 7., R. L. 856.

Jugé : Que la qualification des électeurs parlementaires, exigée par les sections 8 et 9 de l'Acte Electoral de Québec, doit exister au moment de la confection de la liste, et que le rôle d'évaluation ne fait foi que de l'estimation des biens-fonds. Filiatrault vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de St-Zotique. 14 R. L., 405.

Jugé : Que le rôle de perception pour les fins scolaires n'est pas affecté par la nullité du rôle d'évaluation municipale que le droit pour un conseil d'amender un rôle d'évaluation, comporte celui de le changer, modifier et même de faire un nouveau rôle; que l'obligation imposée aux conseils municipaux de faire faire un rôle d'évaluation tous les trois ans n'empêche pas d'en faire un avant l'expiration de ce délai. Les Commissaires d'Ecole du village d'Hochelaga vs. Hudon et al. 10 R. L. 113 et 9 R. L. 16.

Jugé : Que les dispositions des sections 37 et 38 de la 38 Vict. ch. 7 (Acte électoral de Québec 1875) sont impératives; qu'elles imposent au secrétaire trésorier le devoir de transmettre au bureau d'enregistrement où se trouve située la municipalité, un double de la liste des électeurs dans les huit jours qui suivent l'entrée en vigueur de la dite liste sous peine d'une amende de \$200 ou d'un emprisonnement de six mois à défaut de paiement.

Que ce n'est pas une bonne défense à l'action d'alléguer que le conseil n'avait pas terminé l'examen de la liste ou avait continué cet examen après la date de sa mise en force, au désir de la loi; que le plaidoyer de bonne foi, offert sous ces circonstances, par le secrétaire-trésorier, alléguant qu'il n'est que l'employé du conseil ne peut prévaloir à l'encontre d'une disposition formelle de la loi.

Que le défendeur, étant poursuivi pour pénalité à raison d'une omission d'accomplir un devoir que la loi lui imposait et non à raison

746. After every change of owner or occupant of any land set forth in the valuation roll in force, the local council, on a written petition to that end, and after sufficient proof, shall erase the name of the former owner or occupant, and inscribe on such roll the name of

d'un acte fait par lui, il n'avait pas droit à l'avis d'action requis par l'article 22 du C. P. C. *Quere.* L'article 22 du C. P. C. exige l'avis dans le cas d'une action en dommage contre un officier public pour un acte fait par lui dans l'exercice de ses fonctions: cet avis est-il nécessaire lorsque l'action est prise en recouvrement d'une pénalité. *Jodoin et Archambault*, 31 L. C. J., 7.

Held: That the Court has jurisdiction to issue a writ of mandamus, ordering the Board of Revisors or other proper authorities, as the case may be, to place the name of an elector on the voters' list, where such name has been improperly omitted.

That under art. 1033 C. C. there is no appeal from the judgment granting the petition for a writ of mandamus in such cases, they being matters relating to a municipal corporation. *Fairbairn et al. vs. Déchêne et al.* 31 L. C. J., 48.

Jugé: Que dans une action pour recouvrer du secrétaire-trésorier d'une municipalité locale le montant de la pénalité imposée par la section 38 de l'acte électoral de Québec 1875, 38 V. ch. 7, il n'est pas nécessaire d'alléguer dans la déclaration que le poursuivant est majeur, et que l'action est intentée dans l'année de la commission de l'offense;

Que cet officier public (le secrétaire-trésorier) n'a pas droit, dans une action pour cette pénalité, à l'avis d'un mois, sous l'article 22, C. P. C.

Qu'un secrétaire-trésorier d'une municipalité, poursuivi pour le recouvrement de la pénalité édictée par la section 38 de l'acte électoral de Québec, 38 Vic. ch. 7, pour n'avoir pas transmis la liste électorale dans le délai mentionné dans cette section, n'a pas droit à l'avis d'un mois prescrit par l'article 22 C. P. C. qui n'accorde ce privilège qu'à l'officier public poursuivi à raison d'un fait par lui commis dans l'exercice de ses fonctions, et non lorsqu'il omet d'accomplir un devoir que la loi lui impose. *Normandin vs Berthiaume.* 15 R. L., 1 et 3.

Jugé: Qu'un fils marié, qui demeure dans une maison, avec son père, et qui contribue aux dépenses et au chauffage de la maison, comme le père, doit être considéré comme tenant feu et lieu, dans le sens du paragraphe 5 de la section 2, du chap. 7, des Statuts de Québec de 1875, 38 Vict., "L'acte électoral de Québec."

Que la preuve testimoniale est admise pour prouver qu'une personne dont le nom est sur la liste électorale, est qualifiée comme locataire, malgré que le bail de la propriété qu'elle a louée ait été fait par écrit au nom de son père, dans le but de donner plus de garantie au locateur.

Que le propriétaire, locataire ou occupant d'une portion distincte et divisée d'un immeuble dont le total est porté au rôle d'évaluation, mais dont cette partie distincte n'est pas évaluée séparément au rôle, n'a pas le droit d'être porté sur la liste des électeurs, la section 9

the new one, any lot apper 6157.) (1)

(1) *Jugé:* Que suffisante de l'ir point n'est pas s léguant la validi rier, 28 L. C. J.,

Jugé: Que le droit, en dehors porter au rôle un évalué en entier s gement autorisé, mais qu'il doit al doit changer le no quoiqu'elle soit fa Théoret et Senéca

in dit statut ne s' pants par indivis.

Que celui qui, a est actuellement d biens fonds estimés. ant suffisant pour sur la liste, quoiqu e rôle d'évaluatio priétés, les autres t toute preuve légal oisse de St-Jacque

Jugé: 1° Que la Conseil municipal, le Québec doit ét

2° Que copie de

3° Que, par son

ces quinze jours

Held: That the v Corporation de l

pal charge, and labor tax.

That the function judicial.

That the Board of the time within w

closed, has expire

That the said Boa

ts has expired, to

which names have b

That the person w

the new one, as well as the name of every tenant of any lot appearing in the valuation roll. (R. S. Q., art. 6157.) (1)

(1) *Jugé*: Que le rôle d'évaluation doit être tenu comme preuve suffisante de l'imposition et du non-paiement des taxes, quand ce point n'est pas spécialement soulevé par un plaidoyer spécial alléguant la validité de l'imposition de telles taxes. Auclair et Poirier, 28 L. C. J., 231.

Jugé: Que le conseil municipal d'une municipalité, n'a pas le droit, en dehors de la revision annuelle du rôle d'évaluation, de porter au rôle une évaluation distincte pour partie d'un immeuble évalué en entier au dit rôle, et qu'en ce cas il ne peut faire le changement autorisé, après chaque mutation, par l'article 746 C. M.; mais qu'il doit alors attendre la révision annuelle. Que le conseil doit changer le nom du propriétaire, lorsque la mutation est sérieuse, quoiqu'elle soit faite dans le but de contrôler l'élection municipale. Théoret et Senécal et Demers. 17 R. L., 316.

du dit statut ne s'appliquant qu'aux propriétaires, locataires ou occupants par indivis.

Que celui qui, au moment de la confection de la liste des électeurs, est actuellement de bonne foi, propriétaire, occupant ou locataire de biens fonds estimés, d'après le code d'évaluation en force, à un montant suffisant pour le qualifier, comme électeur, a le droit d'être porté sur la liste, quoique son nom ne soit pas porté au rôle d'évaluation, le rôle d'évaluation ne faisant preuve que de l'évaluation des propriétés, les autres énonciations du rôle pouvant être contredites par toute preuve légale. Coupal et al. La Corporation de la paroisse de St-Jacques-le-Mineur. 16 R. L., 447 et 448.

Jugé: 1° Que la requête à l'effet d'appeler de la décision d'un Conseil municipal, en vertu des arts. 206 et suiv. de la loi électorale de Québec doit être présentée au juge, dans les quinze jours qui suivent cette décision.

2° Que copie de cette requête, et copie de l'ordonnance du juge doivent être, dans le même délai, signifiées au secrétaire-trésorier de la municipalité en question.

3° Que, par son ordonnance, le juge peut fixer un jour, en dehors de ces quinze jours, pour le rapport de la dite requête. Forest vs. la Corporation de la paroisse de L'Epiphanie. 19 R. L. 208.

Held: That the water tax levied by the City of Montreal is a municipal charge, and those who pay it are exempt from the statute labor tax.

That the functions of the Board of Revisors are ministerial and not judicial.

That the Board of Revisors does not become *functi officio* as soon as the time within which the law requires that the voters' lists shall be closed, has expired;

That the said Board has the power after the delay for closing such lists has expired, to place the names of voters, duly qualified, but which names have been improperly omitted, upon the said lists.

That the person whose name has been improperly omitted from

746.a The local council shall, in any year in which a new valuation roll is not made, revise and amend the valuation roll in force by complying with the formalities prescribed by articles 736, 737 and 738.—Such revision takes place during the months of September or October, in the judicial districts of Gaspé, Rimouski, Kamouraska, Montmagny, Chicoutimi and Saguenay,

such voters' lists has the right to proceed by means of a writ of mandamus, to compel such Revisors or other proper authorities, as the case may be, to place his name upon such lists. *Glaçon et al. vs. Fairbairn et al. v. 30. L. C. J. 323.*

Jugé: Qu'une corporation municipale n'a pas le droit de confesser un jugement sur une requête à l'effet d'appeler d'une décision de conseil, par laquelle certains noms étaient retranchés de la liste des électeurs; Que dans le cas où le Conseil prend sur lui de reviser et corriger la liste, sans qu'il y ait eu plainte, ce n'est pas un appel qu'on doit prendre, mais une procédure en cassation;

Qu'une requête en appel, doit être présentée dans les quinze jours après la révision des listes, et que, ce délai expiré, le juge en chambre est incompetent *ratione materiae*. *Leclerc vs. La Corporation de St-Jean-Port-Joli. 14 R. L., 313.*

Jugé: 1° Qu'un Conseil municipal siégeant pour la révision de la liste électorale, en vertu de l'acte électoral de Québec peut instruire, sur le rôle d'évaluation alors en force, les noms des personnes que ce conseil considère comme dûment qualifiées à raison des biens estimés et portés au dit rôle d'évaluation;

2° Que celui qui, au moment de la confection de la liste électorale, est qualifié à être inscrit, à raison d'immeubles dûment estimés au rôle d'évaluation, a le droit, dans le délai légal de quinze jours qui suivent l'avis du dépôt de la liste, de demander par écrit, au Conseil de la municipalité où il est ainsi qualifié, d'être porté sur la dite liste, bien que son nom n'apparaisse pas même encore sur le rôle d'évaluation alors en force. *Forest vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de St-Paul l'Ermite. 6 R. L., 411.*

Held: That voters' lists illegally prepared are in force under 452 R. S. Q. until set aside, and an election held upon them will not be annulled. *Jones et al. vs. Dubrule. 17 R. L., 401.*

Held: 1° That a petition, by a municipal elector will not be rejected upon the ground that he has not therein alleged himself to be a municipal elector, if he is, in fact, a municipal elector, and his want of qualification is not specially raised in the pleadings of the Respondent.

2° That voters' lists of a town prepared from a valuation roll which has not been legally homologated will be set aside, on petition of a municipal elector.

3° That a valuation roll of a town cannot be legally homologated under art. 4507 R. S. Q. until the first general session after the expiry of the 30 days mentioned in art. 4505, and that, at a session held after the expiry of the 30 days, but which has been adjourned from a general session commenced during the 30 days, the council

and during the districts of the the valuation nevertheless t article 1061. (R. chap. 54, s. 17

has no jurisdiction the valuation roll Alexander vs. Co

Jugé: Que ie lo as d'évaluation c nscrit sur la liste art. 173 et 174 S de Ste-Mélanie. 17

Jugé: 1° Que d' oncière exigée des de la confection de l'estimation des

2° Que lorsque v orale n'est pas qua n'il est réellement t être retranché de la

3° Que pour les l au loyer soit porté u suffit qu'il soit de

4° Que lorsqu'une 'un immeuble port as évaluée séparé as portée sur la liste

paroisse de St-Brun *Jugé:* 1° Que le droit de reviser la li

à ajouter et d'y re é déposés devant oms doivent être ni 2° Que tout élect

en appeler à un ju erton vs. La Corp L; R., 178.

(1) *Jugé:* 1° Que nder la correction ectorales doivent é

2° Qu'il y a droit 61, et 746a du Code rendre en considérat Code municipal, r

avant le Conseil, p sez précise pour qu corporation de la par

and during the months of June or July, in the other districts of the province.—The amendments so made to the valuation roll, come at once into force, subject nevertheless to the appeal to the circuit court under article 1061. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6158, as amended by 52 Vict., chap. 54, s. 17.) (1)

has no jurisdiction to homologate, and a resolution homologating the valuation roll, at such adjourned session, will be set aside. *Alexander vs. Corporation of the town of Richmond*. 17 R. L., 402.

Jugé: Que le locataire d'une partie divisée d'un immeuble, qui n'a pas d'évaluation distincte au rôle d'évaluation, n'a pas droit d'être inscrit sur la liste des électeurs des députés à l'assemblée législative, art. 173 et 174 S. R. Q. *Beaulieu vs. Corporation de la paroisse de Ste-Mélanie*. 17 R. L., 429.

Jugé: 1° Que d'après l'acte électoral de Québec, la qualification foncière exigée des électeurs parlementaires doit exister au moment de la confection de la liste et que le rôle d'évaluation ne fait foi que de l'estimation des biens fonds.

2° Que lorsque un électeur dont le nom est porté sur la liste électorale n'est pas qualifié de la manière indiquée sur la dite liste, mais qu'il est réellement qualifié d'une autre manière son nom ne doit pas être retranché de la liste.

3° Que pour les locataires, il n'est pas nécessaire que le montant du loyer soit porté au rôle pour avoir le droit d'être inscrit au rôle, il suffit qu'il soit de fait qualifié suivant la loi.

4° Que lorsqu'une personne est propriétaire d'une partie distincte d'un immeuble porté au rôle d'évaluation, mais que cette partie n'est pas évaluée séparément de l'immeuble, elle n'a pas le droit d'être portée sur la liste électorale. *Mongean vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de St-Bruno*, 3 M. L. R., 279.

Jugé: 1° Que le conseil d'une corporation municipale n'a pas le droit de reviser la liste électorale sous l'acte électoral de Québec et d'y ajouter et d'y retrancher des noms sans que des plaintes aient été déposées devant lui, et sans donner avis aux personnes dont les noms doivent être ainsi retranchés.

2° Que tout électeur a droit de se plaindre de cette illégalité et d'en appeler à un juge de cette décision du conseil municipal. *Robertson vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de St-Vincent-de-Paul*. 3 M. L. R., 178.

(1) *Jugé*: 1° Que tout électeur parlementaire est intéressé à demander la correction annuelle du rôle d'évaluation, vu que les listes électorales doivent être faites d'après le rôle d'évaluation.

2° Qu'il y a droit d'appel à la Cour de Circuit, en vertu des arts. 1061, et 746a du Code municipal, du refus d'un Conseil municipal de prendre en considération une plainte faite en vertu de l'article 746a du Code municipal, même s'il n'a pas été produit de plainte écrite devant le Conseil, pourvu que la plainte ait été faite d'une manière assez précise pour qu'il en reste des traces écrites. *Boileau vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de Ste-Geneviève*. 18 R. L., 74.

each day he may neglect or refuse to execute such order. (1)

750. If they are fenced on either side, or otherwise divided off from the remaining land, and are not habitually kept closed at their extremities, they are municipal roads; but the property in the land and the obligation to maintain such roads continue vested in the owner or occupant.—The council, or the board of delegates who have the management of such roads, may order the owner or occupant to close the same by means of fences or gates, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each day he may neglect or refuse to execute such order. (2)

751. Public roads under the control of the federal or provincial government and turnpike roads governed under letters-patent or special acts or under the law respecting companies for the construction of roads and other works, do not fall under the control of municipal corporations.—2. Roads and bridges built by the provincial government in a municipality, are at the charges of the local municipality or of the municipality of the county, as the case may be, in the same manner as all other roads and bridges.—3. Any municipal council has the right to regulate by *procès-verbal* any colonization road or bridge built by the provincial government, but cannot order it to be closed without an order of the Commissioner of agriculture and colonization.—4. If, however, the government establish toll gates upon any colonization road or bridge, it ceases to be at the charges of the municipality. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6159.)

(1) *Jugé*: Pour qu'un chemin reçoive l'application de la 18 Vict. Chap. C., Sec. 41, il faut qu'il ait été en usage pendant au moins dix ans et sans aucune contestation quelconque. *Querre*. C'estatut est-il resté en force depuis la promulgation du Code Municipal? Fortin et Truchon, en appel. Tessier, Cross, Church, Bossé, Doherty, JJ., 6 déc. 1888. 12 L. N., 280.

(2) *Jugé*: Que lorsqu'un chemin passant sur la terre d'un particulier n'a pas été ouvert par l'autorité municipale, et n'a servi au public que pendant neuf ans et n'est clôturé d'aucun côté, il ne doit pas être considéré comme chemin municipal, mais comme chemin de tolérance, et, partant le propriétaire du terrain sur lequel il passe peut le fermer à son gré. Fortin et al et Truchon 17 R. L., 59.

752. The ground occupied by any municipal road belongs to the municipal corporation under whose control it is placed, and cannot be in any manner alienated, so long as it is employed for such purpose.—This article does not apply to the ground of a road which leads solely to a ferry, or pay-bridge, and which is maintained at the expense of the proprietors of such ferry or pay-bridge. (1)

753. Every part of the land of a discontinued road returns of right to the land from which it had been detached and is at the charge of the occupant of such land.—If the land of the discontinued road has not been taken from the neighboring lots, it returns of right to the lands between which it is situated, in the proportion of one-half to each.—Nevertheless, if one of the proprietors whose property borders upon the discontinued road, gives the ground or a part thereof required for the new road, the land of the former road belongs to him proportionately to the extent of that given by him.—Persons who have shares of fencing along the discontinued road, have the right of removing such fencing, within fifteen days from the closing of the road. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6160.)

754. Municipal roads are either local roads or county roads.

755. Until otherwise provided in virtue of articles 758 or 759;—1. Every municipal road or every part thereof, wholly situate in one local municipality is a

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'une association incorporée par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil, par lettres patentes, sous le grand sceau de la province, pour établir des systèmes de téléphone, ne peut ériger des poteaux pour les fins de sa ligne, dans les limites d'une cité, sans l'autorité législative, ou sans avoir obtenu l'autorisation de la corporation municipale, quoique les lettres patentes lui donnent l'autorisation générale d'ériger des poteaux dans les rues. *The Sherbrooke Telephone Association vs. La Corporation de la cité de Sherbrooke.* 19, R. L., 538.

Jugé: Qu'une corporation de cité qui, en vertu de l'autorisation qui lui est donnée par la législature, permet à une compagnie de chemin de fer de passer dans les rues de la cité, n'encourt aucune responsabilité, vis-à-vis des propriétaires longeant cette rue. *La Corporation de la cité de Québec vs. Jean-Bte Renaud.* 19, R. L., p. 590.

local road;—
roof, lying b
in one local
county road,
between two loc
county munic
municipalitie

756. Ever
the coming in
a county road
governed as such
authority of th

(1) *Held*: That
not touching all
two local municip
being placed betw
ation de Ste. Mar

(2) *Held*: That
municipalities and
at a time when the
ouncil, is a county
ted as such until
the county council
o power to amend

Held: That a c
ne which was loc
nd on default of

ood order, it is li
A Corporation du
Held: No action
orporation for road
anville, 6 R. L., 2.

It is the duty of m
repair, all local
ading to, and esta
er municipality.

habitants of the ran
e by-roads leading
lity.—*Dubois vs. T*
Held: 1. That the

ake county road a l
art. 761 only in
bal; 2. That a desi
by referring to
dicating such real
orporation du comté

local road ;—2. Every municipal road or every part thereof, lying between two local municipalities, or partly in one local municipality and partly in another, is a county road ; and if such road or part of a road lies between two local municipalities which form part of two county municipalities, it is the road of such two county municipalities (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6161). (1)

756. Every municipal road known, at the time of the coming into force of this code, either as a local or a county road, continues to be so known and to be governed as such, until the contrary is provided under the authority of this code. (2)

(1) *Held*: That a road entirely situated in a local municipality, but touching all along the division line dividing the territories of two local municipalities is a county road according to the M. C. as being placed between two local municipalities :—*Goulet vs. Corporation de Ste. Marthe*, 29 L. C. J. 107.

(2) *Held*: That a road established before the statute concerning municipalities and roads in lower Canada and before the M. C. and at a time when there existed no other municipal council but county council, is a county road and that it must always be known and designated as such until it is changed by competent authority, which is the county council itself; and that a local municipal council has no power to amend or modify the *procès-verbal* establishing such road, *Goulet vs. Corporation of Ste. Marthe* 29 L. C. J. 107.

Held: That a county municipality who declares county road one which was local up to then, becomes responsible of its repairs and on default of such municipality to keep it or have it kept in good order, it is liable to the fine imposed by the law.—*Huot vs. Corporation du comté de Montmorency*, 2 L. C. R. 253.

Held: No action for *quantum meruit* lies against a municipal corporation for road.—*Boutelle vs. The Corporation of the village of Anville*, 6 R. L., 2.

It is the duty of municipal corporations to keep or cause to be kept in repair, all local roads subject to their control, including roads leading to, and established for the benefit of the inhabitants of another municipality. And the by roads to be kept in repair by the inhabitants of the range to which they lead from any other range, are the by-roads leading from one range to another in the same municipality.—*Dubois vs. The Corporation of Ste. Croix*, 1, Q. L. R., 313.

Held: 1. That the declaration authorized by art. 758, M. C., to make county road a local road, or *vice-versa*, must be published under art. 761 only in the municipalities interested by the *procès-verbal*; 2. That a designation of the taxable real estate in a *procès-verbal* by referring to the successive numbers of the valuation roll indicating such real estate is legal and regular.—*McEville vs. La Corporation du comté de Bagot*, 7 R. L. 360.

757. Municipal roads are under the control of the corporation of the municipalities to which they belong. If they are the roads of several county municipalities they are, under joint control of the corporation of such county municipalities, represented by the board of delegates.

758. The county council may, by resolution or in a *procès-verbal*, declare:—1. That any road under control of a local corporation of the county municipality, be for the future a county road; or—2. That any county road under the exclusive control of the corporation of the county, be for the future a local road under the control of the corporation of the local municipality in which it is situate, or which it separates from any other municipality. (1)

759. The board of delegates may also, by resolution or in a *procès-verbal*, declare:—1. That any local road, situate within the limits of the county municipalities, whereof it represents the corporations, be, for the future, a county road under the joint control of such county corporations; or—2. That any county road under the exclusive control of one of the county corporations which it represents, be for the future under the joint control of all such county corporation; or—3. That any road under the joint control of the county corporations which it represents be, for the future, a county road under the exclusive control of one only of such county corporations, or a local road under the control of the corporation of the local municipality in which it divides from another municipality.

760. From the date of any declaration made under either of the two preceding articles, the work to be performed on any road, with respect to which the resolution has been passed, is either at the sole charge of the rate-payers of the municipality, or municipalities, whereof the corporations have the control of the road, and

(1) *Held*: Where a county council declares a road to be a county road merely for the purpose of abolishing it, the Court will interfere and overrule such abusive exercise of power.—La Corporation du comté d'Arthabaska & Patoine, 9 L. N., 82.

who are liable by law, or a case may be.

761. The 759, cannot end has been diately after

762. The on the county

(1) *Held*:—T. C. to make count ed under art. 761 *verbal*; That a *bal* referring to t ing such real est ration du comté

Held: 1° That a party interested

2° Where a cor road merely for th and overrule such d'Arthabaska & P

Jugé: Qu'un co les travaux d'un *procès-verbal*, il local, et qu'un tel d'un intéressé, à l la paroisse de St-

Jugé: Qu'un cor chemin dont une l'autre partie dans clarer d'abord par est un chemin de c être maintenu sous de Stanstead, Brom

ception de certaine C. M., il doit être sur toutes les corpo des biens taxables, 190 et 191, et qu'un corporations locales contenue dans les Corporation du com

Jugé: Que lorsqu sous la surveillance ou est situé l'ouvra les contribuables p paroisse de Ste-Gen

who are liable for such work by the *procès-verbaux*, or by law, or at the sole charge of the corporation as the case may be.

761. The declaration mentioned in articles 758 and 759, cannot be made until after a public notice to that end has been given, and they must be published immediately after the passing thereof. (1)

762. The powers conferred by articles 658 and 659, on the county council and the board of delegates, may

(1) *Held*:—That the declaration authorized by art. 758 of the M. C. to make county road, a local road, or *vice-versa* must be published under art. 761 only in the municipalities interested by the *procès-verbal*; That a designation of the taxable real estate in a *procès-verbal* referring to the successive numbers of the valuation roll indicating such real estate is legal and regular. — *McEvilla vs. La Corporation du comté de Bagot*, 7, R. L., 360.

Held: 1° That the neglect to promulgate a by-law does not prevent a party interested from taking proceedings to set it aside.

2° Where a county council declares a local road to be a county road merely for the purpose of abolishing it, the Court will interfere and overrule such abusive exercise of power. *Corporation du comté d'Arthabaska & Patoine*. 6 L. N., 82.

Jugé: Qu'un conseil municipal de comté n'a pas le droit de régler les travaux d'un chemin, par un *procès-verbal*, lorsque dans ce *procès-verbal*, il déclare que ce chemin sera à l'avenir un chemin local, et qu'un tel *procès-verbal* peut être annulé par une poursuite d'un intéressé, à la Cour Supérieure. *Legault vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de St-Joachim de la Pointe-Claire*. 17 R. L., 357.

Jugé: Qu'un conseil de comté ne peut, par *procès-verbal*, établir un chemin dont une partie se trouve dans une municipalité locale et l'autre partie dans une autre municipalité locale du comté, sans déclarer d'abord par résolution ou par *procès-verbal* que ce chemin est un chemin de comté; que tout chemin établi par un comté doit être maintenu sous le contrôle de tel comté; et que dans les comtés de Stanstead, Brome, Missisquoi, Huntingdon et Richmond, à l'exception de certaines municipalités mentionnées dans l'article 1080, C. M., il doit être construit et entretenu par contribution générale sur toutes les corporations du comté, en proportion de la valeur totale des biens taxables, excepté dans le cas mentionné dans les articles 190 et 191, et qu'une répartition pour un chemin de comté sur deux corporations locales dans le comté, non en conformité à l'exception contenue dans les articles 190 et 191, est illégale. *Ball et al., et La Corporation du comté de Stanstead*, 17 L. C. J., 312.

Jugé: Que lorsqu'un *procès-verbal* déclare qu'un ouvrage sera fait sous la surveillance du conseil de comté, la corporation de la paroisse où est situé l'ouvrage n'a pas le droit de le faire faire et de poursuivre les contribuables pour en recouvrer le coût. *La Corporation de la paroisse de Ste-Geneviève vs. Legault*. 5 R. L., 467.

be also exercised by them in regard of any road, to be made in the same manner as for roads already made.

762a. Any by-law or *procès-verbal*, made to close a road leading into or from any laboring local municipality, or for diverting such road at a point where it leads into or from such municipality, has no force or effect until approved of by a resolution of the county council, carried in the affirmative by two-thirds of the members composing such council, — If the neighboring local municipality forms part of another county municipality, the by-law or *procès-verbal* must be approved of by a resolution of the board of delegates of such county municipalities, carried in the affirmative by two-thirds of the members composing the board of delegates. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6162.)

763. All county or local municipal roads are either front roads or by-roads. — Front roads are those whose general course is across the lots in any range, and which do not lead from one range to another in front or in rear thereof. — All other municipal roads are by-roads.

764. A front road passing between two ranges is the front road of both ranges, unless such roads be by resolution of the council, or of the board of delegates under whose jurisdiction it is situate, declared to be the front road of one of such ranges.

765. The front road of a lot includes every portion of such road which crosses such lot throughout its breadth, or upon which such lot borders at one or other of its extremities. — Whenever a road is the front road of two ranges, the exact half of such road, adjacent to each lot, is the front road of such lot. — But the council may order that the front road between two lots or two ranges or dividing a lot be kept in such manner, that each interested party shall have his share of the front road on the whole width thereof and not on half the width throughout the whole of such part of the road. — Roads in village municipalities are front roads, unless otherwise ordered by the council. (Amended by 52 Vict. cap. 54 s. 18.)

766. Any *procès-verbal*, or any by-law respecting

municipal
road ahead
the future a
already de
the future a
road whate
set forth th
767. Ev
or reserved
opening up
giving the
tion for that
standing the
vided alway
necessary, o
such street.

768. Eve
and every by
in width, bet

769. The
prescribes, i
them. — Mun
coming into
which they
be less than t
roads were es

770. Eve
road, or ever
road, may ret
declaration, it

770a. In a
Statute of the
in a city town
sixty feet engl

771. Every
side thereof, a
sufficient widt
road and of t
drains as are n
to the other,

municipal roads, may declare that any new road, or any road already designated or recognized as a by-road, be for the future a front road, or that any new road, or any road already designated or recognized as a front road be for the future a by-road.—Every declaration constituting any road whatsoever, a front road, must, at the same time, set forth the land of which such road is the front road.

767. Every village council owns the land acquired or reserved for streets and public squares, and may, on opening up such streets, deviate from the plan, by giving the land marked out in such plan, in compensation for that which has been taken in its place, notwithstanding the provisions of title eighth of this book; provided always that the opening of such street has become necessary, owing to the sale of some lots bordering on such street. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6163).

768. Every front road must be at least thirty-six feet, and every by-road at least twenty-six feet, French measure, in width, between the fences on each side thereof.

769. These roads may be wider than this article prescribes, if it is so ordered by the acts which govern them.—Municipal roads, existing at the time of the coming into force of this code, may retain the breadth which they have at such time, although such breadth be less than that required by the law under which such roads were established.

770. Every front road which is declared to be a road, or every by-road which is declared to be a front road, may retain its original width, if, previous to such declaration, it possessed the width required by law.

770a. In accordance with art. 4616a of the Revised Statute of the Province of Quebec, every road or street in a city town or village shall have a width of at least sixty feet English measure. (53 V., c. 47, s. 2.)

771. Every road must have, if it require it on each side thereof, a ditch properly constructed, and having sufficient width and fall to carry off the water of the road and of the adjoining lands, and as many small drains as are necessary communicating from one ditch to the other.

772. If in order to convey the water from off any road, it is necessary to make any water-course upon the lands bordering upon such road, such water course is regulated by a *procès-verbal* drawn up in accordance with the provisions of article 884, and is constructed and kept in repair either by the persons liable for road work upon such road, or at their expense, or by the owners or occupants of the lands, the waters whereof pass off or should pass off by such water-course, according as it is provided in the *procès-verbal*.

773. Ditches, small drains and bridges, of less than eight feet span, form part of the municipal roads on which they are situated.—Pits, precipices, deep waters and other dangerous places, which must be filled up or protected in such a manner as to prevent accidents, form also part of the roads on which they are situated.

774. The fences which separate any front road from any land are at the costs and charges of the owner or occupant of such land, when the same are necessary.—But the establishment of a front road between two ranges or two concessions in no manner alters the obligations of neighbors, when such road is solely at the charges of one of the ranges or of one of the concessions. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6164).—Nevertheless when a front road of an upper range is situated in whole or in part in a lower range, the proprietors of the range of which it is the front road are none the less bound to keep it in order. (53 V., c. 63, s. 8.)

775. Upon any road which runs along the line of any land, one-half of the fence which separates such road from the land, forms part of the work to be done upon such road.—But if a by-road divides a piece of land into two portions, the owner of such piece of land is not obliged to put up more fences along such by-road than he was before the establishment thereof; the remainder of the fencing forms part of the work on the by-road.—The portions of the fences to be made on such roads and by-roads, in default of provisions therefor in any *procès-verbal* or by-law, as the case may be, are determined by the road inspector, in such a manner

that the po
more onerou
such road on

776. Ev
must be wel
law.

777. Fo
which they
roads, one ha
which it is a
guide poles,
and other im
be kept as sn

778. Noz
endive, chico
which grow
and destroyed
the tenth day
are bound to
in repair. (*R*

779. Tho

(1) *Held*:—Th
cipality opens a
his property from
rule applies to ca
of the M. C.—V
Stanbridge, 26. L

Jugé: Que l'a
faisant le procé
tions de ce procé
la charge du pub
priétaires voisins,
bal. La Corporat

Jugé: Que, lors
à sa charge et à s
route et que, de fa
obligés, en vertu
tel *procès-verbal*
imposait aux inté
Qu'il suit de là,
à l'entretien des c
C. M., et que sou
l'action confessoir
tés d'urgence par
88. Duguay. 14 R.

that the position of the neighboring proprietor is not more onerous than it was before the establishment of such road or by-road. (*Id.*, art. 6165) (1)

776. Every fence required on any municipal road must be well made, and kept in good order according to law.

777. Fords form part of the municipal roads with which they are connected. If a ford unites two different roads, one half of the ford forms part of the road to which it is adjacent.—They must be marked out with guide poles, and kept at all times free from loose stones and other impediments; and the bottom thereof must be kept as smooth and even as practicable.

778. Noxious weeds, such as daisies, thistles, wild endive, chicory, celadine, and plants considered as such, which grow upon municipal roads, must be cut down and destroyed between the twentieth day of June and the tenth day of July in each year, by the persons who are bound to keep the roads upon which they are found in repair. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6166).

779. The work, ordered by the law, and by *procès-*

(1) *Held*:—That the owner of property through which the municipality opens a front road is bound to make the fences separating his property from such front road at his own costs, and that this rule applies to cases as well before as since the coming into force of the M. C.—Whitman & The corporation of the Township of Stanbridge, 26. L. C. Jurist, 144.

Jugé: Que l'article 775 C. M. n'autorise le surintendant, en faisant le procès-verbal d'un chemin, à inclure, dans les dispositions de ce procès-verbal, que la moitié de la clôture qui se trouve à la charge du public, et que la moitié qui reste à la charge des propriétaires voisins, n'est pas sujette aux dispositions de ce procès-verbal. La Corporation de la paroisse de St-Luc vs. Wing. 12 R. L., 546.

Jugé: Que, lorsqu'une Corporation municipale règle qu'elle prendra à sa charge et à ses frais les travaux nécessaires à l'entretien d'une route et que, de fait, elle se substitue à ceux qui y étaient auparavant obligés, en vertu d'un procès-verbal antérieur au Code municipal, tel procès-verbal est virtuellement abrogé, en autant du moins qu'il imposait aux intéressés l'obligation à ces travaux.

Qu'il s'agit de là, que telle corporation est, quant à la confection et à l'entretien des clôtures, soumise aux dispositions de l'article 715 C. M., et que son refus de s'y conformer donne aux intéressés droit à l'action confessoire, ainsi qu'une indemnité pour les travaux exécutés d'urgence par eux. La Corporation de la municipalité de l'Avenir vs. Duguay. 14 R. L., 570.

verbal or by-law as the case may be, necessary for constructing, improving and keeping in repair any municipal road is performed:—1. Either by the persons who are liable therefor, under the *procès-verbaux* or by the by-laws which regulate such road, or in default of *procès-verbaux*, or by-laws, under the provisions of the law; —2. Or, by the corporation of the local municipality, if a by-law has been passed in virtue of article 535, or in any other case in which it is laid down in the by-law which orders such work, and that the same must be performed by the corporation.

780. Crown lands are not subject to contribute work upon municipal roads; and the front roads of such lands are made and maintained as by-roads.—Nevertheless, the occupants of crown lands, whether under or without location tickets, are liable for the work on front roads or by-roads which appertain to such lands, in the same manner as a proprietor of any other land.

781. Whenever any lot or piece of land has been divided between several owners or occupants, after the passing of a by-law or the completion of a *procès-verbal*, in virtue of which such lot or place of land is liable for work upon any municipal road, all the owners or occupants of the lot or piece of land so divided are jointly and severally liable, saving to each his recourse against the others in proportion to the value of the land occupied, for the works ordered by the *procès-verbal* or by-law, until otherwise regulated by a subsequent *procès-verbal* or by-law, according as such work are regulated by *procès-verbal* or by by-law.

782. No rate payer, of any local municipality, is liable for work on any road situated within any neighboring local municipality, unless such road be a county road. (1)

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'un règlement municipal fait par un conseil local ordonnant que les ponts sur un chemin soient faits par tous les propriétaires qui y passent les eaux de leurs terrains, peut être annulé pour cause d'illégalité, si les propriétaires et les terrains sont de plusieurs municipalités locales; que ce chemin est un chemin de comté et tombe sous la juridiction du conseil de comté. *Goulet vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de Ste-Marthe*. 29 L. C. J., 107.

Que, lorsqu'une partie d'une municipalité en a été détachée, pour

783. The municipality in g performed b works, are d superficies o are liable fo of such land the municip to the works of the land, which have until they ar

784. All in the manne and by the p of the council

785. All local roads under the sup of the road c are situated, of a special of *verbal* or oth delegates hav —Such specia ity, subject t same penaltie road or side-w

former une muni tachée ne sont pa ils étaient antér partie dont ils c Ste-Marie, 7 Q. L

(1) *Held*:—Th for all damages r det vs La corpora

(2) *Jugé*: Que par un *procès-ver* travaux sont mis inspecteur de voi inspecteur de voi vaux d'entretien

783. The works on all the by roads of the municipality in general, or on any particular by-road, to be performed by the labor of the persons liable for such works, are divided either in proportion to the extent in superficies of such land, by reason whereof such persons are liable for such by-road, or in proportion to the value of such land, according to the decision of the council of the municipality.—The by-laws and *procès-verbaux*, as to the works to be performed, according to the extent of the land, in force on the 27th day of May 1882, and which have not since been repealed, remain in force until they are repealed or amended. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6167).

784. All works upon municipal roads are executed in the manner prescribed by the provisions of this code, and by the *procès-verbaux*, or by the by-laws or orders of the council, respecting the same. (1).

785. All works, ordered to be done upon county or local roads and upon side-walks, are executed either under the superintendence and control of the inspector of the road division in which such roads or side-walks are situated, or under the superintendence and control of a special officer appointed for such purpose, by *procès-verbal* or otherwise, by the council or by the board of delegates having the control of such roads or side-walks.—Such special officer is invested with the same authority, subject to the same obligations, and liable to the same penalties as the road inspectors, in regard of the road or side-walk work for which he is appointed. (2)

former une municipalité séparée, les contribuables dans la partie détachée ne sont pas obligés, par aucun *procès-verbal*, en vertu duquel ils étaient antérieurement obligés, à entretenir le chemin dans la partie dont ils ont été séparés. *Déchesnes vs. La Corporation de Ste-Marie*, 7 Q. L. R., 50.

(1) *Held*:—That a municipal corporation is bound to indemnify for all damages resulting from the bad condition of its roads.—*Gaudet vs. La corporation du township de Chester-Ouest*, 1 R. L. 75.

(2) *Jugé*: Que l'entrepreneur des travaux d'une route règlementée par un *procès-verbal* homologué par un bureau de délégués, lesquels travaux sont mis sous le contrôle d'une municipalité locale et d'un inspecteur de voirie de cette municipalité, est garant vis-à-vis cet inspecteur de voirie des dommages résultant de l'inexécution des travaux d'entretien de cette route. *Godin vs. Moïse Martin*. 16 R. L., 86.

786. The work of building, improving or keeping municipal roads in repair, may be performed by contract, awarded and entered into, in accordance with the rules laid down in articles 892 to 901, both inclusive, if it is so ordered by the *procès-verbaux* or by the by-laws, which regulate the same, or by the council.

787. Repairs made on municipal roads, at the expense of the corporation, may be given and awarded in the manner and at the time prescribed in article 828.

788. Every municipal roads, must be at all times kept in good order, free from holes, cavities, ruts, slopes, stones, incumbrances, or impediments, whatsoever, with hand-rails at dangerous places, in such a manner as to permit of the free passage of vehicles of every description, both by day and night, except in the case of article 389.—The side-walks must also be kept in good repair, free from all obstacles and impediments whatsoever, with hand-rails at dangerous places.

789. Every person bound to supply materials or perform work upon municipal roads or upon side-walks, is *in morâ* to fulfil such obligations, from the time when the by-law, resolutions, *procès-verbaux* or acts of apportionments, prescribing the performance of such work or the supplying of such materials, come into force, without any special or public notice being requisite, except in the case of work to be performed in common.—Persons liable to perform work required by the provisions of the law, are always *in morâ* to perform such work. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6168).

790. If the work has been given out by contract, the contractor is liable to the same obligations and penalties as the persons or corporations liable for the work for which he has contracted, and he is their surety for all damages, penalties and costs, which they may be called upon to pay, in default of the work being executed.

791. Every person bound to perform, on municipal roads or side-walks, work required by the provisions of the law, and of the *procès verbaux*, or by-laws which regulate such roads or side-walks, is responsible for all

damages res
in favor of th
or of any m
been exacte
penalty of fr
refuses or ne

792. Eve
ity, cuts, m
erved for o
posts, inscrip
or connected
for all damag
penalty of no

793. Eve
and side-walk
condition requ
the by-laws v
exceeding twe
Such corporat
resulting from
by-laws, or pro
the officers or
under the cont
corporations a
such road to b
under the same
shall be taken
fifteen days' no
to the secreta
notice may be
at the cost of th
in the name of
municipality, h
of the court on
the costs. (*R.*

(1) *Held*: 1. Th
liable to a fine if
the state of repair
verbaux:—2. That
duty of inspection

damages resulting from the non-execution of such work in favor of the parties interested, or of the corporation, or of any municipal officer, when such damages have been exacted from them, and is further liable to a penalty of from one to four dollars for each day that he refuses or neglects to perform such work.

792. Every person who, without reason or authority, cuts, mutilates, or injures any trees planted or preserved for ornament on any municipal road, or any posts, inscriptions, works, or articles forming part of, or connected with any municipal road, is responsible for all damages occasioned thereby, and further incurs a penalty of not less than two nor more than five dollars.

793. Every corporation is bound to cause the roads and side-walks under its control to be maintained in the condition required by law, by the *procès-verbaux* and by the by-laws which regulate them, under a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for each infraction thereof.—Such corporation is further responsible for all damages resulting from the non-execution of such *procès-verbaux* by-laws, or provisions of law, saving its recourse against the officers or rate-payers in default.—If the road is under the control of several county corporations, such corporations are jointly and severally bound to cause such road to be maintained in the required condition under the same penalty and responsibility.—But no suit shall be taken against any such corporation, without fifteen days' notice of such suit being given in writing to the secretary treasurer of the corporation, which notice may be given by registered letter, and shall be at the cost of the person giving it.—If the suit is taken in the name of a person who is not a rate-payer of the municipality, he must deposit ten dollars with the clerk of the court on the issue of the summons, to guarantee the costs. (R. S. Q., art. 6169). (1)

(1) Held: 1. That according to art. 793 a municipal corporation is liable to a fine if it neglects to have the roads and bridges kept in the state of repairs required by-law, or by by-laws or by *procès-verbaux*:—2. That this obligation, imposed by art. 793, M. C. is a duty of inspection and is not limited to the case where a by-law has

794. Every local council, whenever a by-law or resolution is passed in virtue of articles 526 or 527, or every municipal council, whenever a petition has been

been made according to article 535:—3. That when a bridge built by the government on a river situate in the municipality has been carried away by the waters, the corporation is not liable to a fine for not having rebuilt it:—4. *Semble* that if the bridge has been built in virtue of a resolution of the municipal authorities and when built has been destroyed the corporation would be guilty of negligence in not rebuilding it.—*Giguère vs. La Corporation du Township de Chestsey*, 5 R. L. 285.

Held: That in a suit for a penalty against a corporation for having neglected to repair the roads, it is not necessary to allege in the declaration that the roads in question are situated in the municipality of the parish and under the control of the defendant, when the plaintiff indicates in what parish is situated the portion of the road he alleges to have been in bad order.—That municipal corporations are liable to the fine imposed by art. 793, M. C., for the bad state in which is a municipal road of which the repair belongs to the rate payers, even in the absence of the report of the inspector required by art. 399, M. C. and of the by-law required by art. 535, and that it is not necessary that an action for the recovery of the fine be directed against the proprietor.—*Paré vs. La Corporation de Ste-Clément*, 5 R. L. 428.

It is the duty of municipal corporations to keep, or cause to be kept in repair all local roads subject to their control, including roads leading to and established for the benefit of the inhabitants of another municipality; and by-roads to be kept in repair by the inhabitants of the range to which they lead from any other range are the by roads leading from one range to another in the same municipality.—*Dubois vs. The Corporation of Ste-Croix*, 1 Q. L. R. 313.

Held: That a plaintiff who sues a municipal corporation for the fine imposed by art. 793, must prove that he has given the eight days notice required by the amendment to said article, 45 Vict., ch. 35 (now 15 days).—*Perrault vs. Corporation of the Parish of Ste-Esprit*, 12 R. L. 148.

Held:—That the notice of eight days and the deposit of ten dollars required by sec. 35 of 45 Vict., ch. 35, before the action given by art. 793, are not required in the civil suits instituted against municipal corporations for the bad condition of their road; that an exception to the form based on the want of notice and of deposit must be dismissed.—*Laurin vs Corporation of the Parish of Sault-au-Récollet*, 7 L. N. 318.

Les défendeurs sont responsables de dommages causés aux marchandises du demandeur, déposées dans sa cave, par l'eau qui s'était répandue par une ouverture pratiquée pour introduire un tuyau pendant que les défendeurs faisaient les réparations à la rue. *Béliveau vs. la Corporation de Montréal*. 6 L. C. R., 467.

La Corporation de la Cité de Montréal n'est pas responsable et

laid before i
construction,
or keeping i

dommages enve
maison qui n'a
nonobstant le r
té enclos, la ca
v. The Mayor of
Une corporati
dommages résult
Corporation de C

Le pouvoir acc
me certaine cho
en dommages, au
Grenier et

A city corporat
tion of necessary
resulting from the
previously existed

The Corporation
ad state of the p
recourse en ga
the premises opp
L. N., 406.

The Corporation
ad state of the p
as a recours en
of the premises opp
L. N., 406.

The damage ca
by the City Counc
real gives rise to a
and Mayor of Mont

La Corporation c
avec un contracteu
été hors de sa voi
déposés dans la rue

ments. *Diotte vs. L*
When it was pr
cellent condition, a
of the accident was

ipped and sustai
Montreal, 6 L. N.,
Dans les mois d'o

Elizabeth s'est obst
aire ont été inondé
aux meubles qui y
pour \$172.20. *Juge*
1, 19 mars 1877.
Le fait de la part

aid before it by one or more persons interested in the construction, opening, widening, alteration, divergence, or keeping in repair of any road which either is or

dommages envers une personne qui est tombée dans la cave d'une maison qui n'avait pas été reconstruite et dont l'emplacement, nonobstant le règlement de la Corporation à cet effet, n'avait pas été enclos, la cause de tels dommages étant trop éloignée. *Bélanger vs. The Mayor of Montreal.* 8 L. C. R., 228.

Une corporation municipale est tenue d'indemniser pour tous les dommages résultant du mauvais état de ses chemins. *Gaudet vs. La Corporation de Chester Ouest.* 1 R. L. 75.

Le pouvoir accordé à une corporation par la Législature de faire une certaine chose n'exempte pas cette corporation de responsabilité en dommages, au cas où la chose cause un dommage à un particulier. *Grenier et la Cité de Montréal.* 3 L. N., 51.

A city corporation is not liable for damages caused in the construction of necessary works, where no negligence appears, or for damages resulting from the omission to make a drain in a street where no drain previously existed. *Riopel vs. City of Montreal.* 3 L. N., 320.

The Corporation of Montreal is liable for damages caused by the bad state of the public footpaths in the city and the Corporation has recourse en garantie for such damages against the proprietor of the premises opposite the footpath. *City of Montreal et Larose.* L. N., 406.

The Corporation of Montreal is liable for damages caused by the bad state of the public footpaths in the city and the Corporation has a *recours en garantie* for such damages against the proprietor of the premises opposite the footpath. *Guillaume vs. City of Montreal.* L. N., 406.

The damage caused to adjoining proprietors by the alteration, by the City Council, of the level of a roadway in the City of Montreal gives rise to an action of indemnity against the City. *Morrison and Mayor of Montreal.* 4 L. N., 25.

La Corporation de Montréal est tenue de dommages conjointement avec un contracteur dans un cas où une personne a été blessée et jetée hors de sa voiture par suite d'une collision avec des matériaux déposés dans la rue sans une lumière telle que voulue par les règlements. *Diotte vs. La Cité de Montréal.* 4 L. N., 243.

When it was proved that the sidewalk was usually kept in excellent condition, and that the influence of the weather at the time of the accident was specially unfavorable the action of a person who slipped and sustained injury was dismissed. *Lulham vs. City of Montreal.* 6 L. N., 63.

Dans les mois d'octobre 1873 et janvier 1874 l'égoût de la rue Ste-Elizabeth s'est obstrué, et trois maisons dont l'intimité était propriétaire ont été inondées, ce qui a causé des dommages aux maisons et aux meubles qui y étaient. De là action pour \$2,000 et jugement pour \$172.20. Jugement confirmé. Cité de Montréal et Bourgoin, L. 19 mars 1877.

Le fait de la part de la Corporation de Québec de laisser ouvert à

ought to be under its control, praying that the work to be performed upon such road, be settled and determined, must without delay:—1. Call together, at one of its

la circulation l'espace environnant l'ouverture d'un passage souterrain, sans protéger le public au moyen d'une balustrade ou autrement, constitue une négligence et une faute de la part de la corporation, et en conséquence elle est responsable pour les dommages résultant de cette négligence ou faute. *Brault vs. La Corporation de Québec*, 10 Q. L. R., 291.

A municipal corporation using the ruins of burned houses to repair a road will be responsible for the loss of a horse, caused by his treading on a nail that was amongst such ruins. *Bernier vs. Corporation de Québec*, 11 Q. L. R., 70.

The City of Montreal is liable for damages caused to a horse and vehicle, by the wheel having sunk into the earth upon a public street, where an excavation for a tunnel, had recently been filled in, notwithstanding the fact that there was a flaw in the wheel unknown to its owner, it having been proved that the wheel was sufficient for ordinary purposes, but not strong enough to withstand the strain put upon it by sinking into the earth. *Arhambeault vs. City of Montreal*, 25 L. C. J., 225.

Une corporation municipale est responsable des dommages causés par suite du mauvais état des rues, sans qu'il soit nécessaire de prouver que la corporation a été notifiée du mauvais état de ces rues. *Kelly vs. La corporation de la cité de Québec*, 10 R. L., 605.

La corporation de la cité de Montréal est responsable des dommages occasionnés à une personne et résultant d'une chute que cette personne a faite sur un trottoir en mauvais ordre. *Jodoin vs. Cité de Montréal*, 11 R. L., 434.

Une corporation municipale qui en vertu d'une autorisation de la Législature permet l'élévation d'une rue, ne sera responsable que des dommages résultant de la dépréciation en valeur des propriétés affectées par le changement de niveau, et elle n'est pas tenue d'élever les bâtisses dans la même proportion que la rue. *Brousdon vs. La cité de Montréal*, 12 R. L., 110.

La corporation de la cité de Montréal est responsable pour dommage causé à des effets emmagasinés dans une cave formant partie de lieux loués aux demandeurs, en conséquence de l'engorgement d'un puits dans un des canaux publics aux soins de la corporation, les eaux en conséquence refluant dans la cave par le canal privé. Les frais de louage d'autres lieux pour l'emmagasinage des effets, seront inclus dans les dommages accordés, ces dommages n'étant pas le résultat d'une cause trop éloignée. *Mayor... of Montreal vs. Mitchell*, 14 L. C. R., 437.

Lorsqu'un chemin est en aussi bon état qu'il est possible de le maintenir à raison de la saison et du voiturage qui s'y fait et qu'il paraît même meilleur que les autres chemins et meilleur qu'il n'avait été les années précédentes, la corporation ne sera pas responsable des dommages soufferts et causés par le mauvais état de ce chemin. *Beaucage vs. Corporation de Deschambault*, 14 R. L., 655.

Une corporation municipale est responsable du dommage qu'elle

sittings, by the project council is

cause à un prop

geon vs Cité d

Lorsque la c

quand même ce

elle est tenue

sable des domm

s'en servent, e

peut prétendre

sources péunia

de Montréal, M.

Une corporati

un chemin muni

et qui sert de

vis-à-vis d'un p

résultent de cet

Larochelle, 13 R

Dans une acti

pour réclamer d

mauvais état des

prendra en consi

bon ordre à caus

poration de Doug

Lorsque le ma

tériques que la c

trôler, cette der

de ce mauvais ét

une prudence or

R. L., 283.

The plaintiff's

Quebec, stepped

which broke and

the present action

over the market e

dition, and no ap

an after examin

underneath. Hel

defect due to the

tances of which t

itive: the occurre

dants were not li

them, and the acti

of Quebec, 3 Q. L.

Une personne se

Elle poursuit la co

établie par la C

avait passé un règ

trottoirs et à les ter

été notifiée que le

sittings, by public notice, the rate-payers interested in the projected work, and if, after hearing them, the council is of opinion that such work should be per-

cause à un propriétaire sur une rue dont elle change le niveau. *Turgeon vs Cité de Montréal, M. L. R. 1 S. C., 111.*

Lorsque la cité de Montréal est en possession de canaux d'égouts, quand même ces égouts n'auraient pas été construits par elle-même, elle est tenue en loi de les entretenir en bon état, et elle est responsable des dommages que peut causer leur mauvais état à ceux qui s'en servent, en cela ses pouvoirs ne sont pas législatifs, et elle ne peut prétendre qu'elle n'est tenue à cet entretien que suivant ses ressources pécuniaires et qu'il est laissé à sa discrétion. *Leduc vs. Cité de Montréal, M. L. R., 1. S. C., 300.*

Une corporation municipale qui fait illégalement fermer et obstruer un chemin municipal et public, existant depuis au-delà de vingt ans et qui sert de chemin de front à une concession, sera responsable vis-à-vis d'un propriétaire le long de ce chemin des dommages qui résultent de cette fermeture. *Corporation du canton d'Ireland vs. Larochelle, 13 R. L., 696.*

Dans une action en dommages contre une corporation municipale pour réclamer des dommages résultant d'un accident causé par le mauvais état des chemins, la cour, pour l'évaluation des dommages, prendra en considération la difficulté de maintenir les chemins en bon ordre à cause du mauvais temps et de la saison de l'année. *Corporation de Douglass & Maher, 14 R. L., 45.*

Lorsque le mauvais état d'une rue est le résultat de causes climatiques que la corporation municipale ne peut raisonnablement contrôler, cette dernière n'est pas responsable de dommage résultant de ce mauvais état, si surtout ce dommage aurait pu être évité par une prudence ordinaire. *Corporation de Sherbrooke et Short, 15 R. L., 283.*

The plaintiff's wife proceeding over a market place in the city of Quebec, stepped on a plank forming part of a planking of the market which broke and struck her in the face inflicting injuries for which the present action was brought. It appeared that the clerk walked over the market every day generally several times, to verify its condition, and no apparent defect existed at the place in question, but an after examination shewed the plank to have been decayed from underneath. *Held: That the defect complained of was a latent defect due to the silent, unobservable effect of time and circumstances of which the defendants had no notice, actual or constructive: the occurrence was plainly an accident for which the defendants were not liable, no negligence having been proved against them, and the action could not be maintained. Kelly vs. Corporation of Quebec, 3 Q. L. R., 379.*

Une personne se blesse en tombant sur un pavé, couvert de glace. Elle poursuit la corporation de Montréal en dommages. L'action est déboutée par la Cour Inférieure pour la raison que la corporation avait passé un règlement obligeant les propriétaires à nettoyer leurs trottoirs et à les tenir en bon ordre, et que la corporation n'avait pas été notifiée que le trottoir était en mauvais ordre. En appel, juge-

formed, make a by-law to settle, determine and appor- tion the work on such road; or—2. Appoint, a special superintendent, whose duty it shall be to visit the pla-

ment infirmé et \$200 de dommages accordés. Grenier et le Maire etc., de Montréal, 21 L. C. J., 296.

It is the duty of municipal corporations to keep, or cause to be kept in repair all local roads subject to their control, including roads leading to and established for the benefit of the inhabitants of another municipality, and the by-roads to be kept in repair by the inhabitants of the range to which they lead from any other range, are the by-roads leading from one range to another in the same municipality. *Dubois vs. The corporation of Ste-Croix*, 1 Q. L. R., 313.

Jugé: Qu'une corporation municipale de cité est responsable du dommage résultant de l'insuffisance d'un arc de triomphe qu'elle a laissé construire, dans une rue, à l'occasion d'une démonstration publique, quoiqu'elle n'ait pas participé à la construction même, et que le droit à ces dommages n'est pas soumis à la prescription dé- crétée par la section 3 du ch. 85 des S. R. du Canada.

Que les enfants dont la mère a été tuée par la faute d'un tiers ont droit, contre le tiers, à des dommages, comme consolation. 10 R. L., 386 et 387. *Vannasse et al. vs. La cité de Montréal et al.*

Jugé: Que lorsqu'un chemin est en aussi bon état qu'il est possible de le maintenir, à raison de la saison et du voiturage qui s'y fait, et qu'il paraît même meilleur que les autres chemins, et meilleur qu'il n'avait été les années précédentes, la corporation ne sera pas responsable des dommages soufferts et causés par le mauvais état de ce chemin. *Beaucage vs. La corporation de la paroisse de Deschambault, V.*, 14. R. L., 665.

Jugé: Qu'une corporation municipale autorisée à exploiter une usine à gaz, pour les besoins des citoyens, est responsable des dommages que cette usine cause aux voisins. Le maire & le conseil de la ville de Sorel & Téléphore Vincent. 17 R. L., 220.

Jugé: Qu'une poursuite pour dommages résultant du mauvais état des chemins, intentée contre une corporation municipale sans l'avis exigé par l'article 793 C. M. sera renvoyée sur exception à la forme. *Bibeau et al & La Corp. de la paroisse de St-François du Lac*. 17 R. L., 704.

Jugé: Qu'une corporation municipale est responsable des dommages causés aux citoyens, par la négligence de ses hommes de police à les protéger, lorsqu'ils peuvent le faire. *Viau vs. La cité de Montréal*, 17 R. L., 511.

Held: 1° A municipal corporation is responsible for damages arising from the bad condition of the sidewalks and streets without proof that it had notice of the defects which led to the accident complained of.

2° That the notice of suit required by Art. 793 of the Municipal Code, as amended by 45 Vict. ch. 35, s. 26 and by 48 Vict. ch. 28, s. 15 applies not only to actions for the penalty therein enacted but also to actions for damages resulting from the non-execution of the procès-verbaux and by-laws.

3° But such notice is not a matter of public order and may be

ces mention-
to report to
if necessary.
(*Id.*, art. 61)

(1) *Held*: The municipality, by nomination of a board of delega- tion, is responsible for repairing of a road. Petitioners named who by its court de la Paroisse d'

Held: That a special superintendent under oath, and parol Corporation of the *Held*: That the late the works, has the right of as a refusal to made in these ter to an appeal to t

waived by the de their pleadings, vs. La Corporation

Jugé: Que la c- toirs vis-à-vis de par le mauvais ét- cendre, ni coupé Montréal devra pr- cité de Montréal 5

Jugé: Que la ci- pourront causer le à toute vitesse, le cloche n'est sonnée cité de Montréal, t

Jugé: Qu'à l'oc- la cité de Montréal- tifice, elle est respo- même dans le cas- nisateurs particul-

Jugé: Que la pr- R. du Canada (art- applicable qu'aux- vais état des seules- poursuivie, et que, l- est arrivé ne se tro- té qu'ville, quand

ces mentioned in the by-law, resolution or petition, and to report to the council and to draw up a *procès-verbal*, if necessary, within the delay which the council fixes. (*Id.*, art. 6170.) (1)

(1) *Held*: That in the case of a petition from the rate-payers of a municipality, praying for the action of the council touching the nomination of a superintendent to make report on the opening or repairing of a road, those who in the appeal from the decision of the board of delegates are called Respondents by the M. C. must be the petitioners named at the foot of the petition, and not the corporation who by its council has appointed the superintendent.—*Corporation de la Paroisse de St-Alexandrie vs Mailloux*, 7 R. L. 417.

Held: That the publication of the notices of the meeting by the special superintendent under art. 794 should be attested by a certificate under oath, either written on the original notice or annexed to it, and parol proof at the trial is not sufficient. *Cantwell vs. The Corporation of the County of Chateauguay et al.* 23 L. C. J., 263, § 3.

Held: That the report of a special superintendent named to regulate the works, in the following words: "that he does think that he has the right of giving any order on the subject," must be considered as a refusal to act on his part; that the homologation of a report made in these terms is of no value whatsoever and cannot give right to an appeal to the county council. *Lami vs. Rabouin*, 1 R. L. 687.

waived by the defendant's failure to invoke the absence of notice by their pleadings, and by their admission of liability. *Charron et ux, vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de St-Hubert*, 4 M. L. R., 431.

Jugé: Que la cité de Montréal est responsable de l'état des trottoirs vis-à-vis des marchés publics, et que lorsqu'un accident arrive par le mauvais état de ces trottoirs qui ne seraient ni couverts de cendre, ni coupés de manière à les rendre non glissants, la cité de Montréal devra payer les dommages qui en résultera. *Gould vs. La cité de Montréal* 5. M. L. R., 45.

Jugé: Que la cité de Montréal sera responsable des dommages que pourront causer les pompes allant au feu dans leur voiture menée à toute vitesse, lorsque rien ne distingue ces voitures et qu'aucune cloche n'est sonnée pour mettre le public en garde. *Gadbois vs. La cité de Montréal*, 5. M. L. R., 43.

Jugé: Qu'à l'occasion de fêtes ou réjouissances publiques, lorsque la cité de Montréal permet, dans les endroits publics, les feux d'artifice, elle est responsable des accidents qu'ils peuvent occasionner, même dans le cas où ces feux d'artifices sont sous le contrôle d'organisateur particuliers. *Forget vs. La cité de Montréal*, 4 M. L. R., 77.

Jugé: Que la prescription décrétée par la sect. 3 du ch. 85 des S. R. du Canada (art. 4616 des S. R. de la province de Québec) n'est applicable qu'aux actions résultant des accidents causés par le mauvais état des seuls chemins situés dans les limites de la corporation poursuivie, et que, lorsqu'il est constaté que le chemin où un accident est arrivé ne se trouve pas dans les limites de la corporation de la cité ou ville, quand même ce chemin serait entretenu par la corpo-

795. Any rate payer may be made liable for any work on a front road or by-road, by a *procès-verbal* or a by-law made under and by virtue of the article 794, in

proportion to the value of the property affected. *proportion to the value of the property affected nevertheless in the case of article 782.*

ration de la cité ou ville, les dispositions de ce statut ne sont pas applicables. Laforce des qual. *vs.* Le maire et le Conseil de ville de Sorel. V. 18, R. L., 688.

Jugé: Que la cité de Montréal est responsable des dommages résultant à un commerçant de chevaux, du fait que le gouvernement américain, agissant sur l'information que l'officier de santé de la cité de Montréal aurait constaté l'existence d'une maladie de chevaux contagieuse, aurait prohibé l'importation des chevaux canadiens dans les Etats-Unis, lorsqu'il est constaté que le rapport de l'officier de santé de la Cité était erroné. *Kimball vs. La cité de Montréal* 18, R. L. 52.

Poursuite en dommages pour un accident causé par le mauvais état d'un trottoir.

Responsabilité et devoirs des corporations municipales.

L'avis d'action requis par l'article 793 C. M. n'était pas nécessaire dans les circonstances. la défenderesse ayant offert une somme de \$5.00 au demandeur. *Charron vs. La corporation de la paroisse de St-Hubert.* 32 L. C. J., 304.

Jugé: 1° Que toute action en dommage contre une corporation municipale, à cause du mauvais état des chemins, est prescrite par trois mois par le S. R. C., ch. 85, s. 3.

2° Que cette prescription est absolue et doit être appliquée quoique non plaidée, mais l'action sera renvoyée sans frais. *Hunter vs. La cité de Montréal,* 12 L. N., 187.

Jugé: Que la réclamation pour dommages éprouvés par suite de la négligence de la corporation d'une cité de réparer et entretenir les rues, dans ses limites, se prescrit par trois mois et qu'il n'est pas nécessaire de plaider cette prescription, l'action étant complètement éteinte; seulement si la défenderesse n'invoque pas cette prescription dans sa plaidoirie, elle n'aura pas de frais. *La Corporation de la cité de Québec vs. W. C. Howe.* 19 R. L., 554.

Held: That under cap. 85, sect. 3, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, the municipality of a city or incorporated village is liable in damages for any accident which occurs through the neglect of such municipality to keep its roads, bridges, etc., in proper repair.

That any action in damages arising from any accident caused by such neglect on the part of such municipality must be instituted within three months from the date of such accident.

That the prescription provided by said statute need not be pleaded, but is a prescription which the court is bound to apply under art. 218 C. C. *La Corporation de la cité de Sherbrooke vs. Joseph Dufort.* 34, L. C. J., 76.

The initiative of repairing or otherwise interfering with the sidewalks in the city of Quebec is, by law (C. S. C. ch. 85, sect. 2 and 3 Rev. Stat. Q. art. 4616; 29 Vic. (Q.) c. 57, s. 11) vested in the city as a part of its control over the streets and there is no obligation or even right in the adjoining proprietors to repair such sidewalks.

proportion to the value of the property affected nevertheless in the case of article 782.

795a. If a municipal corporation is liable for a road across the property of a proprietor or owner of the road except in cases where the road is an obstacle shall be liable in default of a requisition respecting such road upon requisition himself.

MODE OF DRAWING OF APPOINTMENT

796. The Corporation shall be liable for a public notice over a public notice in the proposed place which he has given public notice.—

until notified so to do. Therefore, where the Corporation is caused by a defect in the property of a proprietor in warranty, the Corporation shall be liable if a public notice has been given, or that the city alone is liable for a public notice against a proprietor. *Andrews, J. Dec.*

for any
verbal or a
e 794, in
proportion to the property he holds or occupies, sub-
ject nevertheless to the proviso contained in the arti-
cle 782.

795a. If it concerns a front road of two ranges, the
municipal council may pass a by-law to divide such
road across for the purpose of maintenance, so that each
proprietor or occupant of land shall keep the whole width
of the road upon one-half of the breath of his lar
except in cases where the nature of the soil or other
obstacles shall render such division unjust; and, in
default of agreement between the parties interested
respecting such division, the road inspector of the divi-
sion upon request of one of the parties, makes the divi-
sion himself. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6171).

CHAPTER II.

MODE OF DRAWING UP A PROCÈS-VERBAL AND THE ACT OF APPORTIONMENT WHICH RELATES THERETO.

SECTION I.

OF THE PROCÈS-VERBAL.

796. The special superintendent having taken the
oath as such officer, must convene, hold and preside
over a public meeting of the rate-payers interested in
the proposed work, on the day and at the hour and
place which he has fixed, and whereof he has given
public notice.—Every rate-payer, interested and present
until notified so to do by the civic officer charged with such duty.
Therefore, where the city being sued in damages for an accident
caused by a defective sidewalk, sought to call in the adjoining pro-
prietor in warranty, but failed to allege that the required notice had
been given, or that it had been impossible to give the same. *Held*,
That the city alone was liable and could not maintain an action in
warranty against such proprietor. *Mullins vs. qual. vs. city of Quebec*,
Andrews, J. Dec. 29, 1889, 12 L. N., 411.

at such meeting, is entitled to be heard. (Amended by 52 Vict., cap. 54, s. 19). (1)

797. If the special superintendent is of opinion that the work in question should not be undertaken, he mentions in his report the reasons for such opinion. If, on the contrary, he is of opinion that such work should be performed, he draws up a *procès-verbal* in accordance with the provisions of this section.

798. The council, at the expiration of the delay within with such report should be made, in the event of its not having been made, or after having received the report of the special superintendent, whenever the latter is of opinion that the work should not be undertaken, may either provide such officer with new instructions, and order him to prepare, within a fixed delay, a *procès-verbal* in accordance with the provisions of this section, or appoint another special superintendent in his stead.

799. Every *procès-verbal* must indicate: — 1. The

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'un rapport fait par un surintendant spécial nommé pour régler des travaux, dans les termes suivants, " qu'il ne se croit pas en droit de faire aucune ordonnance à ce sujet," doit être considéré comme un refus d'agir de sa part, vu qu'il ne se conforme pas aux prescriptions de la section 45 de l'Acte Municipal Refondu, qui ordonne au surintendant l'alternative, ou d'agir et de faire un *procès-verbal* s'il y a lieu, ou de refuser les travaux demandés, et, dans ce cas, donner les motifs de son refus; que l'homologation par le conseil local d'un rapport fait dans les termes ci-dessus mentionnés n'est d'aucune valeur quelconque et ne peut pas donner droit à un appel au conseil de comté.—Lami v. Rabouin, 1 R. L., 687.

Jugé: Que lorsqu'un surintendant spécial, qui est d'avis que l'ouvrage doit être exécuté, fait rapport, au conseil, de son opinion, sans dresser le *procès-verbal*, et que le conseil lui ordonne ensuite de faire un *procès-verbal* qu'il fait sur cet ordre, la double procédure du rapport, puis du *procès-verbal*, n'est pas une cause de nullité du *procès-verbal*, mais n'est sujette à objection que quant au coût. O'Shaughnessy vs. La Corp. de Ste-Clotilde de Horton. 12, Q. L. R., 152.

Jugé: Qu'une action en complainte et en dommage intentée contre un surintendant spécial, sera renvoyée, si ce surintendant n'a pas reçu l'avis mentionné dans l'article 22 O. P. O., et qu'une corporation municipale et ceux qu'elle emploie pour travailler sur un chemin ouvert depuis plus de vingt-cinq ans, et dûment verbalisés, ne peuvent être poursuivis par une action en complainte et en dommage. Hough & La corp. de la partie Sud du comté d'Irlande etc. 13 R. L., 581.

situation un
— 2. The w
when it mus
of the owner
to contribute
of work to b
of the work
done by the
under whose
executed. (1)

800. If work upon the occupants of the location of such

801. If a road, by any one-half the same road by owner or occupant exempted from

(1) *Jugé*: Que personne sous la n'est pas une om être compris dans et qu'il se trouva pour son entretien (Art. 376 et 785 C. Clotilde de Horton

Jugé: Qu'un p suivra un chemin plus propice pour vrage auquel il se cette raison il n chemin. Bothwell R., 45.

Jugé: Qu'un pr travaux déjà faits pressés qui n'ont p ordonné ces dits tr. Que ce dit tro assujettissant des faits, tandis qu'ils (Arts. 796, 799, 810) Téléphore vs. Mar

situation and description of the work to which it relates; — 2. The work to be performed, and the delay within when it must be performed; — 3. The taxable property of the owners or occupants bound to perform work or to contribute to its performance; — 4. The proportion of work to be performed by each rate-payer the nature of the work admits of it, whenever the work must be done by the rate payers themselves; — 5. The person under whose superintendence such work must be executed. (1)

300. If a front road is in question, and if all the work upon such road be imposed upon the owners or occupants of the lots fronting on such road, the indication of such lots in the *procès-verbal* is not required.

301. If any front road is in question, and that owing to peculiar circumstances the work to be done upon such road, by any owner or occupant, exceeds by more than one-half the average of the work to be done upon the same road by owners of lands of equal value, such owner or occupant may be, in and by the *procès-verbal*, exempted from a part of the work upon or of the cost

(1) *Jugé*: Que l'absence d'indication dans le *procès-verbal* de la personne sous la surveillance de laquelle l'ouvrage doit être exécuté, n'est pas une omission fatale, vu que le chemin étant local, il devait être compris dans un des arrondissements de voirie (art. 555 C. M.), et qu'il se trouvait, par là même, pour son ouverture aussi bien que pour son entretien subséquent, sous la surveillance de l'inspecteur. (Art. 376 et 785 C. M.) *O'Shaughnessy vs. La corporation de Ste-Clothilde de Horton*, 11 Q. L. R., 152.

Jugé: Qu'un *procès-verbal* qui décrète qu'un chemin municipal suivra un chemin de fer en allant au nord-est, "jusqu'à l'endroit le plus propice pour le traverser," ne contient pas la situation de l'ouvrage auquel il se rapporte, et qu'il sera déclaré illégal, et que pour cette raison il ne sera pas ordonné, par mandamus, de faire ce chemin. *Bothwell vs. La corporation de Wickham Ouest*. 6 Q. L. R., 45.

Jugé: Qu'un *procès-verbal* qui réagit sur le passé en réglant des travaux déjà faits et en faisant contribuer à ces travaux des intéressés qui n'ont pas été appelés par le premier *procès-verbal* qui a ordonné ces dits travaux, est *ultra vires* et nul;

Que ce dit *procès-verbal* est nul en raison de sa rétroactivité, en assujettissant des intéressés à contribuer au coût de travaux déjà faits, tandis qu'ils ne peuvent l'être que pour des travaux à faire. (Arts. 796, 799, 815 C. M.) *La corporation de la paroisse de St-Télesphore vs. Marleau*, V. 30, L. C. J., 249.

of such road; and such parts of the road, described in the *procès-verbal*, is considered as a by-road. Such front road shall not be longer than twice the width of the land of which it is the front road; any excess thereof being considered and maintained as a by-road; and the *procès-verbal* or by-law shall in no case derogate from the provisions of article 825 of this code. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6172).

802. It may be further ordered by any *procès-verbal*:—1. That every bridge or other work forming part of the works upon a road, be constructed of stone, brick or other material, of certain dimensions, and according to plans and specifications annexed to the *procès-verbal*, and which may be amended by the proper council or board of delegates;—2. That fences, hand-rails and other protections be placed at the side of any road where it passes near, or borders upon any precipice, ravine, or other dangerous place;—3. That any part of a road, through a swamp, or wet ground, be made in whole or in part with fascines or pieces of square timber, according to the mode of construction determined upon;—4. That any road be or be not raised in the middle;—5. That any specified kind of materials be or be not used in making or repairing such work;—6. That, if a road pass through uncleared land, the timber on each side of the road be cut down by the owner or occupant of such land, or by the persons bound to perform the road work, for the space of twenty feet from each fence, unless such trees, are fruit trees, or maple or plane trees, forming part of a maple grove or are reserved for ornament to a property:—7. That the work be performable from the date of the coming into force of such *procès-verbal*, without it being necessary to draw up a deed of apportionment;—8. That works of building or repairing be not performed by the rate-payers themselves, but be done by contract at their expense, and that for such purpose they be, after public notice, adjudged publicly at auction to the last and lowest bidder, offering sufficient security for the execution of the same.

803. Every *procès-verbal* may, in addition, determine

the general and works c

804. The *procès-verba* of the council delay fixed by article 79

805. If i council at t report have formed is wo council, he *verbal* and al the office of mination and board of deleg question com county corpo connected th of the counci work was ori ted to the boar (*R. S. Q.*, art.)

806. The cerned may, a *verbal* has bee either of the *procès-verbal*, the same; pro

(1) *Jugé*: Que l' seil local le droit surintendant et l' sont de la jurdic tels *ab initio*. Brun *Jugé*: 1° Que da un inspecteur de geuce du défendeu 2° Que d'après l en moyen d'une ré palité locale de l'o nicipalité. Corpor 33 L. C. J., 298.

the general mode of construction or repairing the road and works connected therewith.

804. The special superintendent, must deposit the *procès-verbal* and report drawn up by him, in the office of the council by which he was appointed, within the delay fixed by article 794, or by the council in the case of article 795.

805. If it appears to the secretary-treasurer of the council at the office of which such *procès-verbal* and report have been deposited, that the work to be performed is work falling within the jurisdiction of another council, he must, without delay, transmit the *procès-verbal* and all the proceedings connected therewith, to the office of the council to which they belong, for examination and homologation by such council, or by the board of delegates, as the case may be. — If the work in question comes under the jurisdiction of more than one county corporation, the *procès-verbal* and proceedings connected therewith must be transmitted to the office of the council of the county municipality in which the work was originally proposed, to be afterwards submitted to the board of delegates of the counties interested. (R. S. Q., art. 6173.) (1)

806. The council or the board of delegates concerned may, at any time after the deposit of the *procès-verbal* has been made at the office of the council under either of the two preceding articles, homologate such *procès-verbal*, with or without amendments, or reject the same; provided that public notice has been given

(1) *Jugé*: Que l'article 805 du code municipal ne donne pas au conseil local le droit de faire initier, au moyen de la nomination d'un surintendant et la confection d'un *procès-verbal*, des travaux qui sont de la juridiction du conseil de comté et qui apparaissent être *tela ab initio*. Brunet et al. vs. Brault et al. V. 14 R. L., 692.

Jugé: 1° Que dans une poursuite en recouvrement d'amende contre un inspecteur de voirie, il faut spécifier en quoi a consisté la négligence du défendeur et quel ordre légitime il a refusé d'exécuter.

2° Que d'après l'art. 806 C. M., le conseil de comté ne peut pas, en moyen d'une résolution charger les contribuables d'une municipalité locale de l'obligation de faire des travaux hors de la dite municipalité. Corporation du comté de Champlain vs. J. Levasseur, 33 L. C. J., 298.

by the secretary-treasurer of the council or by the secretary of the board of delegates, to the parties interested, of the time and place at which the examination of such *procès-verbal* is to commence.—Every person interested is entitled to be heard by the council or by the board of delegates, at the time appointed for consideration of such *procès-verbal*. (R. S. Q., 6174). (1)

807. The municipal council or the board of delegates in any decision on the merits of a *procès-verbal*, may tax the costs of the proceedings, and cause them to be paid by the parties interested, by the corporation, or by any other person in its discretion.—In the absence of a decision by the council or by the board of delegates, the costs incurred may be recovered from the corporation, under the direction of which the special superintendent acted, saving its recourse against the petitioners who demanded the *procès-verbal*.—In case of refusal, such costs may be recovered in the same manner as penalties imposed by the provisions of this code.

808. The secretary-treasurer of the council, or the secretary of the board of delegates, is bound without delay to give public notice of the homologation of any *procès-verbal* made under the provisions of this section.

809. Every *procès-verbal* comes into force at the expiration of the fifteen days which follows the public notice given, in virtue of the preceding article, unless an appeal has been taken, in which case the *procès-verbal* comes into force from the date of the final decision of the county council, or of the court before which the appeal has been brought.

809a. If works ordered to be performed by a *procès-verbal* or by a by-law in force, become demolished or ruinous, or likely to fall from decay, they may be required or rebuilt under such *procès-verbal* or by-law, by observing the formalities prescribed therein or with

(1) *Held*: That the powers of the county council like those of the local council are only to reject, confirm or amend a *procès-verbal* made by a superintendent. The municipal councils have not the power to take the initiative and to make a *procès-verbal* on the refusal of the superintendent. *Lami vs. Rabouin* 1. R. L. 687.

modification
such *procès*
ing of such
by the coun
ublishing tha
S. Q., art. 6

810. E
be amended
up in the sa
rested or u
6176). (1).

810a. E
time, be ame
of one or mo
council, prov
secretary-tre
the board of
place where
procès-verbal

(1) A county
amend or rescin
l. vs. The Corp
Jugé : Que l'
verbal pour l'ou
maient les intêre
tembre, est null
ne se sont pas éc
a été homologué
de Horton 11 Q.

(2) *Held*: Tha
both administrati
given by them in
ndgment (*chose*
l. C. Jurist, 216.
Jugé : Qu'un *proc*
procès-verbal fait de
Jugé : Qu'un *pr*
procès-verbal fait
conseil municipal
résolution, est ab
quée en tout état
Jugé : Que les é
gué et confirmé, d
qu'il n'a pas été c

the secret-
interested,
on of such
interested
board of
on of such

modifications made by the council, if it has amended such *procès-verbal* or by-law.—The rebuilding or repairing of such work or works can, however, only be ordered by the council on the report of a municipal officer establishing that it is necessary to perform such work. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6175).

of dele-
ès-verbal,
e them to
poration,
e absence
delegates,
corpora-
superin-
stitutions
refusal,
anner as
).
l, or the
without
a of any
section.
e at the
e public
e, unless
ocès-ver-
decision
hich the

S10. Every *procès-verbal* in force may, at any time, be amended or repealed by another *procès-verbal* drawn up in the same manner, on petition by the parties interested or under the order of the council. (*Id.*, art. 6176). (1).

delegates,
corpora-
superin-
stitutions
refusal,
anner as
).
l, or the
without
a of any
section.
e at the
e public
e, unless
ocès-ver-
decision
hich the

S10a. Every *procès-verbal* in force may, at any time, be amended by the council by by-law, on petition of one or more interested parties or on the order of the council, provided that public notice be given by the secretary-treasurer of the council or by the secretary of the board of delegates, to the parties interested, of the place where and the time when the examination of the *procès-verbal* shall be begun. (*Id.*, art. 6177). (2)

without
a of any
section.
e at the
e public
e, unless
ocès-ver-
decision
hich the

(1) A county council cannot, by mere resolution without notice, amend or rescind a *procès-verbal* establishing a highway.—*Allen et al. vs. The Corporation of Richmond*, 7 L. N. 63.

without
a of any
section.
e at the
e public
e, unless
ocès-ver-
decision
hich the

Jugé : Que l'homologation, le lundi, 3 septembre, d'un *procès-verbal* pour l'ouverture d'un chemin, quand les avis publics informaient les intéressés qu'il serait pris en considération lundi le 6 septembre, est nulle ; et qu'elle est également nulle lorsque sept jours ne se sont pas écoulés entre l'avis public et la réunion du conseil où il a été homologué. *O'Shaughnessy vs. La corporation de Ste-Clothilde de Horton* 11 Q. L. R., 152.

without
a of any
section.
e at the
e public
e, unless
ocès-ver-
decision
hich the

(2) *Held* : That the functions of the municipal councillors are both administrative, legislative and judicial ; and that the decisions given by them in their judicial capacity admit the pleading of final judgment (*chose jugée*).—*Corporation d'Yamaska vs. Durocher*, 30 L. C. Jurist, 216.

without
a of any
section.
e at the
e public
e, unless
ocès-ver-
decision
hich the

Jugé : Qu'un *procès-verbal* ne peut être amendé que par un autre *procès-verbal* fait de la même manière. *Holton et Callaghan*. 9 R. L., 665.

without
a of any
section.
e at the
e public
e, unless
ocès-ver-
decision
hich the

Jugé : Qu'un *procès-verbal* ne peut être modifié que par un autre *procès-verbal* fait de la même manière, et que tout changement qu'un conseil municipal prétend faire à un *procès-verbal*, au moyen d'une résolution, est absolument nul, et que cette nullité peut être invoquée en tout état de cause. *Holton et Aikins*. 3 R. J. Q., 289.

without
a of any
section.
e at the
e public
e, unless
ocès-ver-
decision
hich the

Jugé : Que les dispositions d'un *procès-verbal* n'étant homologuées et confirmées, doivent être exécutées et observées aussi longtemps qu'il n'a pas été dument remplacé ou annulé, et que les intéressés

811. Any person may be declared liable for work upon any front road or by-road, under any *procès-verbal*, by reason of the taxable property which he owns or occupies, subject to the application of article 782.

812. If the *procès-verbal* does not dispense with the making of an act of apportionment, the work required by such *procès-verbal* need not be performed by the rate-payers, until an act of apportionment has been drawn up and comes into force. (1)

813. A copy of any *procès-verbal*, homologated by a county council or a board of delegates, must be transmitted without delay to the office of the council of each local municipality, in which the road, governed by such *procès-verbal*, is situated either in whole or in part.

SECTION II.

OF THE ACT OF APPORTIONMENT.

814. Within the thirty days next, after the coming into force of any *procès-verbal*, the special superintendent must draw up and file at the office of the council,

ne peuvent réclamer un état de chose autre que celui qui découle des dispositions du *procès-verbal*. Lemire et Courchesne. 28 L. C. J., 198.

Jugé : Qu'un *procès-verbal* relatif à l'ouverture et à l'entretien d'un chemin peut être amendé par un règlement fait même après la confection des travaux auxquels se rapporte le *procès-verbal*. Roch vs. La corporation de la paroisse de St-Valentin. 18 R. L., 466.

Jugé : 1° Que les décisions d'un conseil local ne sont pas celles d'une cour de justice et n'ont pas l'autorité de la chose jugée.

2° Que lorsqu'une requête pour ouvrir un chemin a été renvoyée par un conseil local, le remède que l'on doit adopter pour en appeler de cette décision est celui indiqué par le Code Municipal, et que dans ce cas l'émanation d'un bref de mandamus sera refusée. Suitor et al vs. Corp. de Nelson. 14 Q. L. R., 11.

Jugé : Qu'un conseil municipal a le droit de passer un règlement pour rectifier les erreurs et illégalités commises dans un *procès-verbal* lorsque la passation de ce règlement a été précédée, accompagnée et suivie des formalités essentielles voulues en pareil cas (Art. 810a. C. M.) Roch & Corp. de la paroisse de St-Valentin. 33 L. C. J., 154.

(1) *Held* : That the dispensation in a *procès-verbal* concerning the opening of a road, of making an act of apportionment, must be expressed in every case, and cannot be tacit or understood.—Corporation of Ste-Marguerite vs. Mignerou, 29 L. C. Jurist, 227.

in which the
tionment of
unless an ex
with the sar

815. Ev

1. The work
2. The work
the owners c
executed ;—
be done by e
tribution wh
or materials
officers to wh

816. If t
and filed the
scribed by an
such act shou
superintender
the same with

816a. Wh
apportionmen
an old *procès-*
by such *procès-*

817. The
fifteen days af
council, provic
has been given

(1) *Jugé* : Qu'un
d'un *procès-verba*
d'un *procès-verba*
fection de ces trav
vs. Murray. 14 R.

Held : That wh
required by M. C.

force of the *procès*
resolution or order

2° That the road
before convening a

the proposed work
3° That the road

ated by the *procès*
4° That the noti

an act of apportion
May vs. Leblanc, 1

in which the *procès-verbal* is deposited, an act of apportionment of the work to be done under such *procès-verbal*, unless an express provision of the *procès-verbal* dispenses with the same. (1)

815. Every act of apportionment must indicate:—

1. The work and the *procès-verbal* to which it relates;—
2. The work to be done;—
3. The taxable property, by the owners or occupants of which such work must be executed;—
4. The proportion of the work which must be done by each of them;—
5. The amount of the contribution which must be given by them in money, labor or materials;—
6. The place and time in which, and the officers to whom, such contribution must be delivered.

816. If the special superintendent has not drawn up and filed the act of apportionment within the delay prescribed by article 814, the council in the office of which such act should have been filed, may order such special superintendent or any other person to draw up or file the same within the fixed delay.

816a. Whenever the council so orders, a new act of apportionment may be made of the works ordered under an old *procès-verbal*, if the repair or rebuilding ordered by such *procès-verbal* is in question. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6178).

817. The act of apportionment comes into force fifteen days after it has been filed in the office of the council, provided that public notice of the filing thereof has been given within such delay.

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'un acte de répartition des travaux à faire, en vertu d'un *procès-verbal*, est nul et illégal, s'il n'a été fait après la confection de ces travaux. La corporation de la paroisse de Ste-Brigide vs. Murray. 14 R. L., 227.

Held: That where an act of apportionment has not been filed, as required by M. C., art. 814 within thirty days after the coming into force of the *procès-verbal*, the work can only be executed under a resolution or order of the council.

2° That the road inspector is bound to give seven days' notice before convening a public meeting of those interested to consider the proposed work.

3° That the road inspector has no right to change the mode indicated by the *procès-verbal* in which the work is to be done.

4° That the notices required by law of the making and filing of an act of apportionment cannot be proved by verbal evidence. Tremblay vs. Leblanc, 11 L. N., 162.

818. Every act of apportionment is annexed to the *procès-verbal* to which it relates.—In the case of article 813, a copy thereof must be transmitted without delay to the office of the council of each local municipality, in which the road is situated, either in whole or in part.

819. The council, in the office whereof an act of apportionment is filed, may amend such act on the petition of any ratepayer or road officer, after having given public notice to the parties interested, of the place, day and hour in which the consideration of the petition and the amendment of the act of apportionment are to be proceeded with, and after having heard any interested party who desires to be heard.—Every amendment to an act of apportionment comes into force fifteen days after the passing thereof, except in the case of an appeal, in which case the act of apportionment comes into force from the date of the final decision of the county council, or of the court before which the appeal has been brought.

820. No provision of any act of apportionment can be inconsistent with those of the *procès-verbal* to which it relates.

SECTION III.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

821. The contribution of each person liable for work on roads, in virtue of any *procès-verbal* or act of apportionment, is based upon the value of the taxable property, by reason of which he is liable therefor, or according to the superficial extent of such land, according to the chairman of the municipal council, as fixed by the valuation roll in force, if there is one, and if there is not, then, according to the valuation made by the special superintendent himself, saving the case mentioned in article 783. (As amended by 52 Vict., cap. 54. s. 20.)

OF PERSONS L

822. The those enacted no *procès-verbal* works on mur C. 64. S. 2) (1)
823. The road is not su always upon th

824. The fi the owner or oc or occupied in owners or occup the work to be such lot, even ir essed or occup road saving the

(1) An indictment municipality for non-r which each propriet In such case wh road to be repaired costs will not be aw Queen vs. The Corpo III, Q. L. R., 283.

CHAPTER III.

OF PERSONS LIABLE FOR WORK ON ROADS IN THE ABSENCE
OF A PROCÈS-VERBAL OR BY-LAW.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

822. The provisions of this chapter, other than those enacted by art. 825, apply only when there exists no *procès-verbal* or by-law specifying by whom the works on municipal roads are to be performed—(53 V. C. 64. S. 2) (1)

823. The burden of proving that any municipal road is not subject to the provisions of this chapter, is always upon the party claiming the exception.

SECTION II.

OF FRONT ROADS.

824. The front road of each lot is kept in repair by the owner or occupant of such lot.—If a lot is possessed or occupied in portions, by two or more persons, such owners or occupants are jointly and severally liable for the work to be done on the whole of the front road of such lot, even in the case when the part of the lot possessed or occupied by them does not border upon the road saving their recourse against each other in pro-

(1) An indictment will lie against the corporation of a rural municipality for non-repair of a highway, although it is a front road of which each proprietor is bound to repair his frontage.

In such case where the corporation, after conviction, causes the road to be repaired, a merely nominal fine will be imposed, and costs will not be awarded in favor of the private prosecutor. The *Queen vs. The Corporation of the Parish of St. Sauveur of Quebec*, III, Q. L. R., 283.

portion to the value of the land occupied by each of them. (1)

825. No one is bound to keep in order, on one and the same parcel of land, in a depth of thirty arpents, more than one front road governed by the provisions of this chapter.—If there be more than one front road on any piece of land of such depth, to be kept in repair, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, the council must declare which of such roads is to be kept in repair by the proprietor or occupant of the lot ; and the other front roads are treated as by-roads.—In default of such declaration, the proprietor or occupant is only liable for work upon the road in nearest proximity to his residence. (2)

SECTION III

OF BY-ROADS.

826. The work of keeping by-roads, leading from one range to another, in repair is performed by the proprietors or occupants of the taxable property in the range to which such by-roads lead from any older range.

827. Repairs to be done on such by-roads are not performed by the labor of the parties bound to maintain the same, but by contribution, in money levied by the road inspector, on the taxable property, by reason whereof such parties are liable for such repairs, by means of an act of apportionment made by such officer,

(1) *Jugé*: Que le propriétaire d'une terre, est personnellement tenu des dommages occasionnés par le mauvais état de son chemin de front. *Goupille vs. La corporation du Canton de Chester Est.* 3 R. L., 3.

(2) *Jugé*: Que lorsqu'un propriétaire, ayant déjà un chemin de front sur sa terre, consent à l'ouverture d'un second chemin sur la même terre, ce chemin est considéré chemin de front et soumis aux dispositions de l'art. 397. *La corporation du village de St-Rose vs. Dubois.* 4 L. N., 334.

according to approved by

828. Ever to the lowest public notice, included betw thirtieth day April for the May and the offers satisfac work.—The work shall be period of one same condition notice require given either i case of by-road 6179.)

829. All w ferries or toll b pants of such f
830. The v expense of the

831. Winter accordance with
832. Winter december in each inspector of the orders of the cou

according to the rule prescribed by article 821, and approved by resolution of the council.

828. Every year such work is publicly given out to the lowest tenderer, by the inspector of roads, after public notice, during the month of October for the period included between the first day of November, and the thirtieth day of April inclusively, and in the month of April for the period included between the first day of May and the thirty-first day of October inclusively, who offers satisfactory security for the execution of such work.—The council may, by resolution, order that such work shall be given out by the road inspector for the period of one year, in the same manner and under the same conditions as in the preceding article.—The public notice required by the foregoing paragraphs may be given either in writing or verbally, and applies to the case of by-roads regulated by *procès-verbal*. (R. S. Q., art. 6179.)

829. All works on by-roads, leading exclusively to ferries or toll bridges, are made by the owners or occupants of such ferries or toll-bridges.

830. The work on any other by-road is done at the expense of the corporation of the municipality.

CHAPTER IV.

OF WINTERS ROADS.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

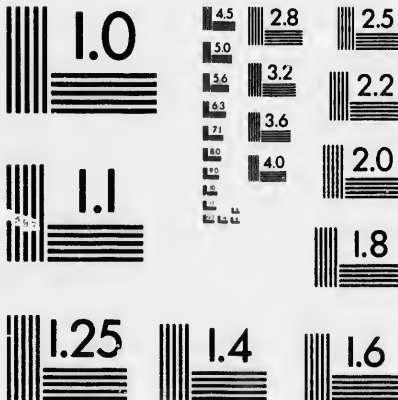
831. Winter roads are laid out and kept in repair in accordance with the rules contained in this chapter.

832. Winter roads are laid out before the first day of december in each year, in the places fixed by the road inspector of the division, in accordance always with the orders of the council, if the council see fit to give orders



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

thereon.—The line thereof is marked by means of balizes of spruce, cedar or other wood, of a least eight feet in height, fixed on the ground at each side of the road, at a distance of not more than thirty-six feet, one from the other on each line; if the road is laid down with two tracks, a row of balizes must be fixed in a similar manner between the two tracks.—Front roads are laid out by the persons who are liable for work on such roads and by-roads by the road inspector of the division.

833. The council of every corporation, under the control of which any road whatsoever falls, may, by resolution, order that such road be during the winter laid out and kept in repair as a double road, one track thereof to be for vehicles going in one direction, and the other track for vehicles going in the opposite direction.—In default of an order of the council, under the preceding provision, a double track of twenty-five feet in length, at distances not more than four acres from one another, must be made and maintained on every municipal winter road.

834. Every person placing balizes on a summer road, after the road which must be substituted therefor in winter has been laid out beyond the limits of such road, or displacing balizes already placed, incurs a penalty not exceeding eight dollars.

835. No winter road, if there is a single track, shall be less than seven feet in width, between the two rows of balizes.—If it is a double road, each track must be at least five feet in width.—It is however lawful for municipal councils to make and enact by-laws providing that winter roads be laid out and maintained at a lessor or greater width than seven feet. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6180.) (1)

836. Every owner or occupant of land, situated

(1) *Held*: That a municipality shall be held responsible for the damages caused within its limits, by reason of the violation of art. 835 M. C., which requires that a winter road be at least seven feet wide between the two rows of balizes.—*Corporation de St-Christophe d'Arthabaska & Beaudette*, V. Q. L. R., 316.

upon any f
by-roads m
local coun
been exem
the council
year and th
fences eroc
all the fenc
road or by-
to within t
vision does
more than
those which
great expe
within the
constituted
the owners
along any f
obliged to w
tain such ro
that, as such
liable for th
(*R. S. Q.*, ar
837. Ev
orders as it
of winter r
orders are b
upon all par
to which the
838. Wi
the summer
sons or corp
839. If
pay bridge, t
the owner or
in winter as
work of mai
substituted th
and charges
ed in the sam

upon any front road, and all the persons interested in by-roads must, unless it is otherwise provided for by the local council in virtue of article 541, or unless they have been exempted from doing so by the road inspector or the council, between the first day of December in each year and the first day of April following, keep all the fences erected by the side of such road or by-road and all the fences forming an angle with those along the road or by-road to a distance of twenty-five feet, levelled to within twenty-four inches of the ground.—This provision does not apply to hedges, upright posts, fences more than twenty-five feet distant from the road, nor to those which cannot be taken down or rebuilt without great expense, nor to fences erected in the woods, or within the limits of a village, whether it be or be not constituted into a separate municipality.—Nevertheless the owners or occupants of land who maintain the fences along any front road not being that on which they are obliged to work, must pay to the person bound to maintain such road, the excess of work occasioned by the fact that, as such fence cannot be taken down, the person liable for the work on such road has additional labor. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6181.)

837. Every council may, by resolution, give such orders as it deems proper, respecting the maintenance of winter roads, which are under its control. These orders are binding upon the officers of the council, and upon all parties interested in the work upon the road to which they relate.

838. Winter roads, laid out on the same lines as the summer roads, are at the expense of the same persons or corporations as in summer.

839. If any by-road, leading solely to any ferry or pay bridge, the road work of which is at the charge of the owner or occupant of such ferry or pay bridge, serve in winter as a passage to any other public road, the work of maintaining such by-road or the road which is substituted therefor, is not, during the winter, at the costs and charges of such owner or occupant, but is performed in the same manner as that of any other by-road.

SECTION II.

OF WINTER ROADS WHICH REPLACE MUNICIPALITIES
SUMMER ROADS.

840. Winter roads on land may be laid out beyond their lines in summer, and across any field, enclosure or land in standing timber.—If the proprietor of such land suffers damage, he shall be indemnified therefor by the council of the municipality, provided the council and the proprietor come to an understanding thereon; if they do not, the council has the damage assessed by the municipal valutors, the council reserving however its recourse against all parties interested in the road for the repayment of the moneys so expended.—These roads cannot however, be laid out through gardens, orchards, yards or other lands enclosed within quickset hedges, or fences which cannot be taken down or replaced without incurring heavy expenses, unless the consent of the proprietor or occupant be obtained.—The municipal council may make by-laws for the purpose of allowing the opening of winter roads across all fields or through all woods, for hauling logs, square timber or cord-wood, provided it be done without causing damage and by complying with the restrictions contained in this article. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6182).

841. Winter roads which are substituted for municipal summer roads, are kept in repair, either by those who in summer are liable for work upon the roads for which the former are substituted, or by the corporation itself, when such roads are maintained at its expense except in the case of article 839.

SECTION III.

OF WINTER ROADS ON RIVERS.

842. The corporation of every local municipality, situated on the banks of a river or any other piece of water, which separates, in front, such municipality or

a part of
lay out an
river or p
the two n
cil of one

842a.
situated o
and maint
over half
pality or a
local mun
purpose o
another lo
cipality, o
situated on
by the cou
one of suc
refusal or
pality, the
by the corp
lity demand
responsibil
art. 6183).

843. O
neighboring
made and
the same, a
the corpora

844. A
ice, under a
of the corp
any field o
orchards, ya
to connect t
with any o
person who
ice, makes
upon which
opening or l
to prevent a

a part of such municipality from another, is bound to lay out and maintain during the winter, over half such river or piece of water, for the purpose of connecting the two municipalities, any road demanded by the council of one of such municipalities.

842a. The corporation of every local municipality situated on the river St. Lawrence, is bound to lay out and maintain during the winter, within its limits and over half of the piece of water separating such municipality or a portion thereof from another or from another local municipality, city or town municipality, for the purpose of connecting such local municipality with another local municipality or with a city or town municipality, or of connecting two city or town municipalities situated on the bank of such river, every road required by the council of one of such local municipalities or by one of such city or town municipalities; and on the refusal or neglect of the council of such local municipality, the road may be laid out, made and maintained by the corporation of the local, city or town municipality demanding the same, at the expense and on the responsibility of the corporation in default. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6183).

843. On the refusal or neglect of the council of the neighboring municipality, the road may be laid out, made and maintained by the corporation demanding the same, at the expense and on the responsibility of the corporation in default.

844. Any road laid out and maintained upon the ice, under article 842, may be continued at the expense of the corporation, liable for such road work, across any field or land in standing timber, except through orchards, yards and grounds enclosed by wall or hedge, to connect the road or the river or other piece of water with any other public road in the vicinity. — Every person who, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of ice, makes an opening or a hole in the ice of a river upon which a public road is traced, shall surround such opening or hole by means of a fence or barrier sufficient to prevent any accident, under penalty of a fine of not

less than five or more than fifty dollars, without prejudice to the recourse in damages of any person injured thereby. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6184).

845. Such roads are laid out as soon as the ice is sufficiently strong, under the direction of the inspectors of roads or other special officers of the two councils interested.

846. Expenses incurred in laying out and maintaining any winter road upon the river St. Lawrence, the Ottawa river, the river Milles Isles, the Chambly river, and the river des Prairies, by the corporations of the country or village municipalities, situated on the banks of such rivers, are repaid them by the corporation of the county municipality upon presentation of a statement of such expenses, certified by the mayor or secretary-treasurer of the local council, saving the case when such expenses must be reimbursed by town or city municipalities, in virtue of the following article.

847. The corporation of any town or city municipality, situate on the banks of the river St. Lawrence, is bound to reimburse the expenditure incurred in laying out and maintaining every winter road upon such river, which terminates within a radius of two miles from the limits of such municipality, to the corporation of the neighboring local municipality on the same bank which has incurred them.— If such road passes through a local municipality and is made for the purpose of connecting two town or city municipalities so situated on opposite banks of the river St. Lawrence, the corporations of such town or city municipalities so situated on opposite banks of the river St. Lawrence, are bound to reimburse, to the corporation of the municipality, through which such road passes, the expenditure incurred in laying out and maintaining the whole of such winter road, each paying a share in proportion to the respective amount of the valuation of the property as established by the municipal valuation roll. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6185).

847a. The corporation of the municipality of the county of Maskinongé is solely responsible for damage

resulting
roads, on
municipa
(*Id.*, art.

848.
846 and
pieces of

849.
or damag
roads lai
other piec

850.
save and
those gove
wooden rail
or provinc
municipal
accordance

851. A
by-roads, a
Local bridg
and the sar
those whic
bridge lies
part of two
two county

852. M
coming into
bridges, cor
as such, unt
this code.

853. Ev
other suffici

resulting from the improper maintenance of the winter roads, on the river St. Lawrence, by the rural and village municipalities included in such county municipality. (*Id.*, art. 6186).

848. The provisions of articles 842, 843, 844, 845, 846 and 847 do not apply to roads on rivers or other pieces of water, which are substituted for summer roads.

849. Corporations are not responsible for accidents or damages occasioned by the breaking of the ice, on roads laid out and maintained by them, on rivers or other pieces of water.

TITLE IV.

OF MUNICIPAL BRIDGES.

850. All public bridges, of eight feet span or more, save and except those referred to in article 883, and those governed by special acts, or possessed by iron or wooden railway companies, or by the imperial, federal or provincial governments, are under the control of municipal corporations and are made and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this title.

851. All bridges, situated either upon front roads or by-roads, are either local bridges or county bridges. — Local bridges are those which are wholly situate in one and the same local municipality — County bridges are those which lie between two local municipalities. If any bridge lies between two local municipalities which form part of two county municipalities, it is the bridge of the two county municipalities.

852. Municipal bridges, known at the time of the coming into force of this code as local bridges or county bridges, continue to be so known and to be governed as such, until otherwise provided under the authority of this code.

853. Every municipal bridge must have hand-rails or other sufficient protection; it must be at least fourteen

feet in breadth between such hand-rails, and must be constructed of materials fastened or bound together in such a manner as to prevent all accidents.

854. Every municipal bridge must be kept in good order in the manner required by law, and by the by-laws or *procès-verbaux* concerning it.

855. A by-law or a *procès-verbal* to regulate the work of constructing, improving or maintaining any municipal bridge may be drawn up, in the manner prescribed by article 794, either upon the petition of any person interested in such work, or upon the order of the municipal council, after the passing of a by-law or resolution in relation to any bridge, in virtue of article 526 or 527.—All the provisions of the second chapter of the preceding title respecting the manner of drawing up, amending or repealing a *procès-verbal* of a road, and the act of apportionment relating thereto apply to *procès-verbaux* to be drawn up, or already drawn up, respecting municipal bridges, in so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this title and the nature of the work to be performed upon such bridges. (1)

856. In the absence of *procès-verbaux* or of by-laws respecting them, the work of constructing, improving or maintaining bridges situated on a front road, is performed at the cost of all the proprietors or occupants of the taxable property comprised in the range in which is such front road, and the work upon bridges situated upon by-roads is at the costs of persons liable for such work on such by roads.—The work of constructing or improving such bridges is in such case performed by contract, given out in the manner prescribed in the seventh title of this book, and the repairs are performed according to the rules laid down in articles 827 and 828.

857. Municipal bridges are made or maintained by

(1) *Held:* That a municipal by-law made by a local council ordering that the bridges on a road be made by all the proprietors of the lands who drain thereby, can be annulled as illegal, if the proprietors and the lands are of several local municipalities, because this road is a county road and falls under the jurisdiction of the county council.—*Goulet vs. Corporation of Ste-Marthe*, 29 L. C. 107.

the corpo
are situat
cil of such
reference

858.

781, 782,
also, *mula*

859.

walk, over
unless suc
or earth;
any bridge
ing part
penalty of
lars, in ad

859a.

an iron bri
the council
that the ab
control of t
logate a *pr*
foregoing p
struction wh
commenced

860. Al
water, are u
local municip
such river or

861. If
separates on
is under the
local municip
piece of wate

the corporation of the local municipality in which they are situated, if any by-law has been passed by the council of such municipality, in virtue of article 535, with reference to bridges.

858. Articles 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 769, 780, 781, 782, 785, 786, 787, 789, 790, 791 and 793 apply also, *mutadis mutandis*, to municipal bridges.

859. Any person driving any vehicle faster than a walk, over any bridge exceeding twenty feet in length, unless such bridge is wholly constructed of stone, brick or earth; or cutting, defacing or injuring any part of any bridge, or of the posts, or of any other object forming part of a bridge or belonging thereto, incurs a penalty of not less than two nor more than twenty dollars, in addition to the damages caused.

859a. When a municipality has decided to construct an iron bridge under the direction of the Government the council of such municipality may insert, in a by-law that the abutments and bridge shall be built under the control of the government and of its officers or homologate a *procès-verbal* containing such provisions. The foregoing provision applies to every bridge, the construction whereof is already ordered wether the work be commenced or not. (53 V. c. 63, s. 9.)

TITLE V.

OF FERRIES.

860. All ferries on any river, or other piece of water, are under the control of the corporation of the local municipality, within the limits of which is situated such river or piece of water.

861. If a river, stream or other piece of water separates one local municipality from another, the ferry is under the joint control of the corporations of the two local municipalities adjoining such river, stream or piece of water.

862. No person can carry on the occupation or trade of a ferryman without a license to that effect; and any one so acting without a license, or beyond the limits assigned by his license, incurs a penalty not exceeding four dollars for each person or thing ferried over by him.

863. In the case of article 861 the license is given by the councils of the two municipalities interested, in conformity with the by-laws in force for that end, or if such councils do not agree, by the lieutenant governor, in conformity with the by laws made under articles 549 and 550, and approved by him.

864. The moneys arising from any license granted by the lieutenant-governor belong in equal shares to the corporations of the two municipalities interested.

865. Neither the local council nor the lieutenant-governor can grant any license to keep a ferry within the limits, for which an exclusive privilege has been conferred by any law on the proprietor of a toll bridge.

866. Ferries between the parish of Notre Dame de la Victoire and the city of Quebec, between the parish of Longueuil and the city of Montreal, between Montreal and Laprairie, and between Lachine and Caughnawaga, are not governed according to the provisions of this code.

TITLE VI.

ON MUNICIPAL WATER-COURSES.

867. All water-courses draining several pieces of land with the exception of boundary ditches, which drain only the two properties between which they are situated, and of road ditches, are regulated according to the provisions of this title.

868. Every river or natural water course, in the parts thereof, which are neither navigable nor floatable is a municipal water-course within the meaning of the provisions of this title.—A river or natural water-course,

which is
after rai
course.

869.
courses o

wholly in

—Those
which pa

are count

passes th

several co

all such c

870.
taining an

persons in

by-law, p

following

been passe

(1) Held:
common, an

apportionme

vs. Doucet, 6

(2) Held:
to contribute

in the neigh

three follow

water-course

tion establish

verbal.—Cor

Jugé: 1° C
est un cours
ginaire du co
2° Qu'un
un procès-ver
fonction judic
3° Que bie
devant la Co
cassation de t
Cour Supérie
trôle qu'elle p
4° Que dan
propriétaires
saires dans la
contraire, tou
corporation d

which is only flottable at certain period of the year or after rains, does not cease to be a municipal water-course. (1)

869. Municipal water-courses are either local water-courses or county water courses.—Water-courses situated wholly in one local municipality are local water-courses.—Those which divide two local municipalities, or which pass through more than one local municipality, are county water-courses. If a water-course divides or passes through local municipalities forming part of several county municipalities it is the water-course of all such county municipalities. (2)

870. The work of constructing, improving or maintaining any municipal water-course is performed by the persons interested, who are liable therefor under any by-law, *procès-verbal* or act of agreement, or under the following article, or by the corporation, if a by law has been passed in virtue of article 475.

(1) *Held:* That when works on a water-course are to be done in common, and that one of the persons bound refuses to work, an apportionment must be made establishing each one share.—*Séigny vs. Doucet*, 6 R. L. 40.

(2) *Held:* That there is nothing in the law to oblige a land owner to contribute to the works of a water course by the sole fact of being in the neighbourhood. He is bound to such works only under the three following conditions: 1. That his land be drained by this water-course; 2. By reason of his land drained; 3. In the proportion established by the special superintendent, *i. e.*, in the *procès-verbal*.—*Corporation of Berthier vs. Guèvremont*, 29 L. C. J. 223.

Jugé: 1^o Qu'un cours d'eau qui traverse deux municipalités locales est un cours d'eau de comté, placé par la loi sous la juridiction originaires du conseil de comté;

2^o Qu'un conseil de comté qui rend une décision relativement à un *procès-verbal* au sujet d'un pareil cours d'eau n'exerce pas une fonction judiciaire, mais simplement administrative;

3^o Que bien que le code municipal (art. 100) donne un recours devant la Cour de Circuit et devant la Cour de Magistrat pour la cassation de tout *procès-verbal*, rôle, résolution, etc., néanmoins la Cour Supérieure ne cesse pas d'avoir juridiction en ce cas, vu le contrôle qu'elle possède sur toute corporation ou corps politique;

4^o Que dans tous *procès-verbaux* réglant les cours d'eau, tous les propriétaires intéressés doivent être assujettis aux travaux nécessaires dans la proportion de leur terrain égoutté; que dans le cas contraire, tout contribuable a droit de se plaindre. *Barbeau vs. La corporation du comté de Laprairie*. 5 M. L. R., 84.

871. In the absence of a by-law, of an act of agreement, or of a *procès-verbal*, the work on a municipal water-course is performed by the owner or occupant of each piece of land through which such water-course passes. If a water-course passes between two pieces of land it is at the joint cost of the owners or occupants of the same.—Nevertheless, in the case of article 882, and in the absence of a by-law, act of agreement, or *procès-verbal*, the work is at the cost of the owners or occupants of the low and swampy lands drained by the water course. (1)

(1) *Jugé* : Que le propriétaire le long d'une rivière navigable, n'a pas droit de servitude pour un passage libre à telle rivière. *Starnes et Molson*. 29 L. C. J., 278.

Jugé : Que le propriétaire riverain n'a pas le droit d'obstruer le passage sur une rivière flottable. Qu'une rivière flottable, seulement à certaines saisons de l'année, et assujettie aux lois générales concernant les rivières flottables. *Bourque vs. Farwell et al.* 3 R. L., 700.

Jugé : Que le propriétaire d'un moulin que fait marcher les eaux d'une rivière non flottable a une action pour les dommages que lui cause la retenue des eaux, par écluses, pour les besoins d'un moulin de construction plus récente, en amont de la rivière. *Proulx vs. Tremblay*. 5 L. N. 135 ; 7 Q. L. R., 353.

Jugé : Que le statut qui permet l'exploitation des cours d'eau en y construisant des écluses, crée une servitude légale sur les terres sur lesquelles ces écluses font refluer les eaux ; que la prescription de deux ans ne peut pas être opposée à la demande de l'indemnité ; que cette demande doit être poursuivie devant les tribunaux ordinaires ; que l'expertise mentionnée dans le statut n'est pas possible que du consentement des deux parties et qu'elle n'a aucune autorité judiciaire ; que l'indemnité étant le prix de la servitude, est due par celui qui l'a exercée, et que la vente subséquente du moulin et des écluses ne décharge pas celui qui les a construits de l'obligation de payer. *Breakey vs. Carter et al.* 7 Q. L. R., 286.

Jugé : Qu'il n'est pas permis de mettre des embarras dans une rivière navigable, et que celui qui en met sera condamné aux dommages. *Stein vs. Seath* 1 R. C., 482.

Jugé : Que personne n'a le droit d'amarrer une cage sur le fleuve St-Laurent, en face de la résidence du propriétaire riverain, et à proximité d'icelle et de l'y laisser amarrée pendant plus de deux mois contre la volonté du riverain, et sans que cela soit nécessaire pour se servir du fleuve St-Laurent, pour les fins de la navigation et du transport de leur bois et de causer ainsi des inconvénients au propriétaire qui ne sont pas communs au public en général. *Dunning et al.*, et *Girouard et al.* 9 R. L., 177.

Jugé : Que le Statut du Canada, 19-20 V., c. 104, qui permet aux propriétaires l'exploitation des cours d'eau sur leur terre pour y construire des moulins et des écluses, crée une servitude légale sur

872

formed
this cod
or by-l
water-c

873.

or local
superint
the divis
of a spec
council o
such wat
the same
liable to
course for

les terres vo
ces propriét
obtenir la c
tion n'a pas
délit ni un c
à la réclama
propriétaires
chacun n'y
vrages ; que
constater et
mun qui ne p
Jean vs. Gau

Jugé : Que
ruisseau, pass
propriétaire c
tend que le d
ruisseau, c'est
ges, que la ser
par lui-même
Fréchette et l
C. J., 202.

Jugé : Que p
droit d'utilise
voisin, en y co
dre ensuite à n
que, si ces ch
dommages au v
més par lui et
d'eux d'en nom
gné par le préfe
et fixant une in

872. Work upon municipal water-courses is performed in the manner laid down by the provisions of this code and by the acts of agreement, *procès-verbaux* or by-laws, as the case may be, which regulate such water-courses.

873. All the work ordered to be done on any county or local municipal water-course is performed under the superintendence and control of the rural inspector of the division through which such water-course flows, or of a special officer appointed for that purpose by the council or board of delegates, who have the control of such water-course.—Such special officer is invested with the same powers, subject to the same obligations and liable to the same penalties in relation to the water-course for which he has been appointed as the rural ins-

les terres voisines sur lesquelles les écluses font refluer les eaux ; que ces propriétaires n'ont obtenu qu'à une indemnité, et qu'ils ne peuvent obtenir la démolition des travaux que si l'indemnité ou compensation n'a pas été payée ; que cette exploitation ne constituant ni un délit ni un quasi-délit, la prescription de deux ans ne s'applique pas à la réclamation pour indemnité, et il n'y a pas solidarité entre les propriétaires des différentes constructions qui causent les dommages, chacun n'y est tenu que pour la part à laquelle contribuent ses ouvrages ; que le mode nouveau et spécial donné par le statut pour constater et déterminer l'indemnité, n'a pas été ceux du droit commun qui ne pouvaient être abrogés que par une disposition expresse. *Jean vs. Gauthier.* 5 Q. L. R., 138.

Jugé : Que lorsqu'une personne se plaint que le cours d'eau d'un ruisseau, passant à travers son terrain, a été obstrué par l'action du propriétaire du terrain inférieur et que, par la contestation, on prétend que le demandeur, par ses travaux, a altéré le cours naturel du ruisseau, c'est à lui à prouver, afin de lui donner droit à des dommages, que la servitude, telle qu'elle existait avant le changement fait par lui-même, a été altéré par le propriétaire du terrain inférieur. *Fréchette et la compagnie Manufacturière de St-Hyacinthe.* 28 L. C. J., 202.

Jugé : Que par le chapitre 51 des S. R. B. C., un propriétaire a le droit d'utiliser une rivière traversant son immeuble et celui de son voisin, en y construisant chez lui des moulins et chaussées et les vendre ensuite à un tiers qui, lui aussi, a encore le droit de les exploiter ; que, si ces chaussées ont causé, par leur trop grande élévation, des dommages au voisin, il doit les faire constater par des experts nommés par lui et le propriétaire de la chaussée, et qu'à défaut par l'un d'eux d'en nommer, par l'un des experts de la municipalité à être désigné par le préfet du comté, lesquels experts, en évaluant ces dommages et fixant une indemnité, peuvent, s'il y a lieu, établir la compensa-

pector.—If such special officer is selected from among the persons interested in the work to be performed on such water-course, he shall not be entitled to any fee for his services or loss of time, from the parties interested, but he may be paid by the council who appointed him. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6187.)

874. The work of opening a municipal water-course cannot, however, be superintended by a rural inspector, who is personally interested in the work to be performed on such water-course.

875. Municipal water-courses must be kept in good order and free from all obstructions, which prevent or impede the water from flowing, for the whole period between the first day of June and the thirty-first day of October following.

tion en tout ou en partie, avec la plus-value qui peut résulter à l'immeuble du voisin par l'établissement de ces moulins; que cela fait, et à défaut des paiements de ces dommages ainsi constatés et fixés, dans les six mois de la date du rapport des experts, avec l'intérêt, légal, à compter de la dite date, le voisin a alors le droit de poursuivre pour le recouvrement du montant déjà fixé de ses dommages avec intérêt, et pour faire démolir la chaussée ou se faire autoriser à la démolir aux frais et dépens du propriétaire; que le voisin n'a pas droit d'action contre le propriétaire pour faire constater s'il a ou non souffert des dommages, et s'il y en a, à combien ils se montent, attendu que l'acte sus-mentionné prescrit un mode différent de le faire, et qu'il ne peut demander la démolition de la chaussée qu'en autant qu'il aura été constaté par des experts qu'il a droit à des dommages, que ces dommages auront été évalués, et qu'ils n'auront pas été payés, avec l'intérêt légal, dans les six mois de la date du rapport des experts. *Blais vs. Auger.* 3 L. N., 199.

Jugé: Que le défendeur en faisant un canal qui a changé le cours d'un ruisseau passant à travers son terrain et l'a fait passer à travers le terrain du demandeur où il n'a jamais passé auparavant, a constitué une servitude illégale sur la propriété du demandeur, par ce changement de cours d'eau. *Maguire vs. Donovan.* 10 R. J. Q., 267.

Jugé Qu'il n'y a pas lieu à une action en complainte ou négatoire au cas de l'écoulement naturel des eaux, même augmenté en volume par la culture d'un héritage supérieur à un héritage inférieur. *Fourrier et Hall.* 11 Q. L. R., 15.

Jugé: Que celui dont la propriété borde une eau courante ne faisant pas partie du domaine public, peut utiliser et exploiter cette eau en y construisant une chaussée d'une hauteur suffisante pour faire marcher le moulin qu'il a construit sur sa propriété; que le propriétaire d'un moulin supérieur auquel ces travaux nuisent en y faisant refluer les eaux, ne peut demander qu'une indemnité et n'a

876.

must, bet
of June in
November
council, o
interested.

superinter
for the m
delay, in c
of the pro
which pres

877.

upon any r
of Novemb
month of M
the order

droit à la dé
dennité. Dem

Jugé: Que
pour effet d'ag
propriétaire d
verbal, après
comté. La cor
et Reburn. 1 M

Jugé: Que l
domaine publi
de manière à g
des constructi
pétente; que n
elles ne doiver
constructions r
ne sont pas n
et vir. 1. R. L.,

Jugé: Que p
qui construit a
rivière en Can
construction g
Canada, il est r
deur prouve des
tion de la cité d

Dans la cause
a été jugé que c
sées dans un co
més de la maniè
à l'expertise me
" Acte concerna

876. The rural inspector of every rural division must, between the first and fifteenth days of the month of June in each year, and thereafter until the month of November following, whenever required so to do by the council, or by the board of delegates or by any person interested, visit and examine the water-courses under his superintendence, and provide that the necessary work, for the maintenance of the same, be executed without delay, in conformity with the provisions of the law, and of the *procès verbaux*, acts of agreement or by-laws, which prescribed such work.

877. No person is bound to perform such work upon any municipal water-course between the first day of November in each year and the thirty-first day of the month of May following, both days inclusive, except on the order of the inspector when such water-course is

droit à la démolition des travaux qu'à défaut du paiement de l'indemnité. Demers et Germain. 14 R. L., 369.

Jugé: Que lorsqu'un cours d'eau établi, par un procès-verbal, a pour effet d'aggraver considérablement la servitude d'un terrain, le propriétaire de tel terrain peut demander l'annulation de ce procès-verbal, après même que celui-ci a été approuvé par le conseil de comté. La corporation de la paroisse de Ste-Anne du Bout de l'Isle et Reburn. 1 M. L. R., (B. R.) 200.

Jugé: Que les rivières navigables et flottables appartiennent au domaine public, et comme telles, ne peuvent servir à un usage privé, de manière à gêner l'usage public; que personne n'a le droit de faire des constructions sur icelles, sans l'autorisation de l'autorité compétente; que même lorsqu'elles sont faites sur autorisation légale, elles ne doivent pas gêner la navigation ou le flottage; que telles constructions ne sont permises, de droit, que sur des cours d'eau qui ne sont pas navigables et flottables. Béliveau et al., *vs.* Levasseur et *vir.* 1. R. L., 720.

Jugé: Que pour maintenir une action en dommage contre celui qui construit avec la permission de la Législature un pont sur une rivière en Canada, le propriétaire riverain doit prouver que cette construction gêne l'accès à sa propriété, et que, d'après la loi en Canada, il est nécessaire pour réussir sur son action que le demandeur prouve des dommages actuels et spéciaux. Bell *vs.* La corporation de la cité de Québec. 7 Q. L. R., 103.

Dans la cause de McGillivray et McLaren et al., 5 L. N., p. 199, il a été jugé que des dommages causés par la construction de chaussées dans un cours d'eau pour son exploitation, peuvent être réclamés de la manière ordinaire sans qu'il soit nécessaire d'avoir recours à l'expertise mentionnée dans le chap. 51 des S. R. B. C., intitulé, "Acte concernant l'amélioration des cours d'eau."

obstructed by snow or ice or otherwise. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6188.) (1)

877a. The council may by resolution duly published alter the dates mentioned in articles 875, 876, 877. (53. V., c. 63, s. 10.)

877b. In cases where the work is not done by the labor of the rate payers, the inspector or special officer shall, at the time when the water course should be open and clear, whenever he is required so to do, remove or cause to be removed the obstructions caused by snow or ice or otherwise; and the cost of such work is paid by the interested parties mentioned in the *procès verbal*. (53. V., c. 63, s. 10.)

878. Articles 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 780, 781, 782, 786, 787, 789, 790 and 791, respecting municipal roads apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to municipal water-courses.—Article 893 applies also to municipal water-courses, except, however those on which the work is regulated by act of agreement.—Works of improvement or maintenance on every municipal water-course of the nature of those above mentioned, can be regulated by *procès-verbal* or by-law, and made by the owners of lands drained either by such river or natural water-course, or its tributaries (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6189).

879. Whoever obstructs any municipal water-course, or allows it to be obstructed in any manner, incurs, over and above the damage occasioned, a penalty not exceeding one dollar for every day such obstruction remains, at the expiration of two days, from verbal or written notice given by or on behalf of any person interested, having for object the removal of such obstruction.

880. No municipal council or board of delegates can, by itself or by its officers, direct the demolition of any dam, dyke, or flood-gate of any mill or factory what-

(1) *Jugé*: Que le surintendant spécial doit, dans son *procès-verbal* faire mention de l'étendue de terrain égoutté par le cours d'eau afin de déterminer et établir la proportion des travaux des intéressés ou du coût de tels travaux ainsi ordonnées par ce *procès-verbal*. *Lavolette vs. La corporation du comté de Napierville*, 31 L. C. J., 216.

soever, c
is an obs
881.
to assist
of any d
draining
882.
land may
land, or a
deepen th
and keep
drainage
be done o
laws, *proc*
883.
rise the c
public roa
same. — S
both by da
all accident
Within the
ment of th
bridge of t
water-cour
water-cour
884. A
effect or on
in the open
tenance of
under its co
such water
the same be
at one of it
interested i
them, the c
be performe
apportion th
a special su
places menti
to the coun

soever, on the ground that such dam, dyke or flood-gate is an obstruction to a water-course.

881. No person is in any manner bound to make or to assist in making through his own land, a water-course of any depth greater than that which is necessary for draining such land.

882. The owner or occupant of any low and swampy land may make a water-course through any neighboring land, or avail himself of those which are already made, deepen the same if they are not deep enough, and repair and keep them in order, in so far as necessary for the drainage of such low and swampy land.—The work to be done on such water-course may be regulated by by-laws, *procès-verbaux* or by act of agreement.

883. The rural inspector of the division may authorize the opening of any trench or excavation in any public road to enable a water-course to pass through the same. — Such trench or excavation must be indicated, both by day and night, in such a manner as to prevent all accident, under a penalty for the damage occasioned. Within the forty-eight hours next after the commencement of the work upon the road, a suitable and solid bridge of the width of the road must be built over such water-course. This bridge continues to form part of the water-course.

884. Any municipal council, by resolution to that effect or on the petition of one or more persons interested in the opening, closing, division, construction, or maintenance of any water-course which is or ought to be under its control, requiring that the work to be done on such water course be regulated or determined, or that the same be closed, must without delay:—1. Call together at one of its sittings, by public notice, the rate-payers interested in the projected work, and if, after hearing them, the council is of opinion that such work should be performed, make a by-law to settle, determine, and apportion the work on such water-course, or—2. Appoint a special superintendent, with instructions to visit the places mentioned in the resolution or petition, to report to the council, and to draw up a *procès-verbal*, if there

is occasion to do so, within the thirty days next after his appointment, or within the delay fixed by the council. (R. S. Q., art. 6190). (1)

885. All the provisions of the second chapter of the third title of this book, respecting the manner of making, amending or repealing any *procès-verbal* of a road and the act of apportionment connected therewith, apply to *procès-verbaux*, to be made or already made respecting municipal water-courses, in so far as such provisions are consistent with those of this title and with the nature of the work to be performed upon the water courses.

886. The waters of any municipal water-course may be turned into any other municipal course, if it is so ordered by a *procès-verbal* or by-law, as the case may be, without such two water-courses being deemed to be a single water-course from the fact of their junction.

887. Any proprietor or occupant whose land is drained by any water-course, may be made liable for the work on such water-course, in virtue of a *procès-verbal*, or of a by-law made under article 884, for and by reason of the extent of his land so drained, in the proportion established by the special superintendent, the council or the board of delegates, as the case may be; but should an error of not more than ten per cent, of the whole of the land so drained be made, such error is not to be taken into account (2).

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'une corporation municipale par son conseil a bien le pouvoir de faire un *procès-verbal* pour un cours d'eau qui intéresse plusieurs personnes dont les propriétés sont situées sous sa juridiction, mais que ces pouvoirs doivent être exercés suivant la loi et non en contravention à la loi, et qu'elle doit observer les formalités prescrites pour la protection des intéressés; qu'un conseil municipal agit contrairement à la loi, en faisant un *procès-verbal* qui amène sur le fond inférieur, des eaux qui ne s'y rendaient pas sans l'œuvre de la main de l'homme qui a contribué à les y amener; le conseil municipal, par tel *procès-verbal*, rendant plus grave la servitude de fond inférieur à travailler à ce cours d'eau, qui n'est pas requis pour égoûter sa propriété. *Reburn vs. La corporation de la paroisse de Ste-Anne du Bout de l'Ile.* 11 R. L., 133, 1, M. L. R., (B. R.,) 200.

(2) *Held*:—That there is nothing in the law to oblige a land-owner to contribute to the works of a water-course by the sole fact of being in the neighbourhood. He is bound to such works only under

888. course, v
procès-ve
of agreee
delegates
determine
which it
selves sha

889. the *procès*
water-cour
who becar
sentatives,
verbal or
water-cour

890. A
posited in
pality in w
the water-c

891. A
course as w
of all kinds
boats, ferry
charge of re
ditches dam
ages resultin

OF OTHER P

892. All
corporations,
regulated by
the expense c

he three followi
water-course; 2
tion established
verbal.—Corpora

888. The persons interested in any municipal water-course, whether the same is governed by a by-law, by a *procès-verbal*, or in virtue of article 871, may by an act of agreement approved by the council or the board of delegates, who have the control of such water-course determine the work to be done thereon, the manner in which it shall be done, and what persons among themselves shall do the same.

889. The act of agreement takes *de jure* the place of the *procès-verbal* or of the by-law which regulates such water-course, if there is one, and is obligatory upon all who became parties to the same, and upon their representatives, or until it is replaced by a subsequent *procès-verbal* or by-law, under the same penalties as if the water-course was regulated by a *procès-verbal*.

890. A copy of every act of agreement must be deposited in the office of the council of every local municipality in which is situated, either in whole or in part, the water-course regulated by such act.

891. Any person may use any municipal water-course as well as the banks thereof, for the conveyance of all kinds of timber or wood, and for the passage of all boats, ferry-boats and canoes, subject always to the charge of repairing, without delay, all fences, drains or ditches damaged thereby, and to the payment of all damages resulting from the exercise of such right.

TITLE VII.

OF OTHER PUBLIC WORKS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

892. All public works of county or local municipal corporations, the execution of which is not specially regulated by the provisions of this code, are made, at the expense of the corporation which orders them, by

the three following conditions: 1. That his land be drained by this water-course; 2. By reason of his land drained; 3. In the proportion established by the special superintendent, *i. e.*, in the *procès-verbal*.—Corporation of Berthier *vs.* Guévremont, 29 L. C. J., 223.

contract awarded and passed according to the rules laid down in this title. (1)

893. On resolution of the council to that effect public notice is given, specifying summarily, the works to be made, the details prescribed by the council, and the time during which orders therefor may be sent in.

894. The contract for such works must be awarded by resolution of the council.

895. The contract is made in the name of the corporation and accepted by the head of the council, or by a person specially authorized for that purpose by the council. (2)

896. The person to whom such work is adjudged must give security to the satisfaction of the council for the due performance of such work, and for the payment of all damages, costs and interest, in the event of his not fulfilling the contract.

897. Whenever work is under the direction of the county delegates the notice is published, and the contract awarded and entered into, according to instructions from the board of delegates, by the council of the county municipality which originally proposed the work in question.

898. The contract is binding on every municipal corporation interested in the work to which it relates.

(1) *Jugé* : Que, lorsque par un règlement d'un conseil municipal de comté, un comité a été nommé afin d'acquérir pour le conseil un terrain pour construire une bâtisse pour le bureau d'enregistrement et pour une cour de justice, ce comité excèdera ses pouvoirs s'il donne un contrat pour la construction d'une bâtisse devant servir comme bureau d'enregistrement, comme cour de justice, et aussi comme salle publique pour l'usage de la paroisse où elle est construite, quoique le coût de la bâtisse n'exécède pas la limite déterminée par le règlement, et que l'entrepreneur n'aura pas d'action contre la corporation, sur tel contrat, cette dernière l'ayant notifié qu'elle ne serait pas responsable des travaux faits sous tel contrat. Four nier dit Préfontaine vs. La corporation du comté de Chambly 14 L. C. J., 295.

(2) *Jugé* : Qu'une corporation municipale qui, par l'entremise de son conseil, se serait engagée à donner un contrat à une société n'est pas tenue de donner ce contrat à un tiers que cette société s'en substituée, sans le consentement de la corporation. St. James vs. La corporation de St-Gabriel, 12 R. L., 15.

899.

made ma
represent
any comp

900.

in the wor
a similar a
which ent
teen days,
tion.

901. T

whose dire
any road in
is being do

EXPE

902. E

with the pro
required for
law, *procès-t*
of its jurisd

(1) The form
road and for th
rigorously fol

A municipal
demned to rest
withstanding th
action brought.

The right of
depends upon
ship of Nelson v

Jugé : Que les
d'exproprier, so
partant, elles se
par des délais qu
de Montréal. 2 R

Jugé : Qu'une
un tenancier d'u
vertu de la résér

899. The council with whom the contract has been made may, in the name of the corporation which it represents, sue to enforce performance thereof before any competent court.

900. The other municipal corporations, interested in the work to which such contract relates, may bring a similar action, but only after having given the council which entered into the contract a special notice of fifteen days, requiring such council to institute such action.

901. The council or the board of delegates, under whose direction such contract is performed, may order any road inspector of the division, in which such work is being done, to superintend its execution.

TITLE VIII.

EXPROPRIATION FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.

902. Every municipal council may, in complying with the provisions of this title, appropriate any land required for the execution of work ordered by any by-law, *procès-verbal* or other resolution within the scope of its jurisdiction. (1)

(1) The formalities prescribed by the statute for the opening of a road and for the expropriation of the property of individuals must be rigorously followed and are *à peine du nullité*.

A municipality failing to observe such formalities will be condemned to restore the land expropriated, and to pay damages, notwithstanding that the neglected formalities have been observed after action brought.

The right of a corporation to enter upon expropriated property depends upon the *prior* evaluation. The corporation of the Township of Nelson *vs.* Lemieux, 11 Q. L. R., 225.

Jugé : Que les corporations, en usant du droit qui leur est accordé d'exproprier, sont tenus d'agir avec une diligence convenable et partant, elles sont responsables des dommages causés à l'exproprié par des délais qui n'étaient pas nécessaires. *Judah et La corporation de Montréal.* 2 R. C., 470.

Jugé : Qu'une corporation municipale n'a pas le droit d'exproprier un tenancier d'une portion de sa terre, pour ouvrir une route en vertu de la réserve générale, faite par la couronne, du droit de pren-

903. The corporation becomes the proprietor of such land, and may take possession thereof, without any other formality, from the moment that the decision of the valuers, who fixed or refused an indemnity, has become final and without appeal. (1)

dre le terrain, avant d'avoir au préalable nommé des évaluateurs pour le terrain nécessaire à la route ; que malgré cette réserve et l'article 906 C. M., le tenancier a droit à une indemnité pour le terrain dont il est exproprié. La corporation du comté Dorchester et Collet v. Q. L. R., 63.

(1) *Jugé* : Que dans une action en réintégration contre une corporation avec des conclusions demandant des dommages, l'avis d'un mois requis par l'article 22 C. P. C., n'est pas nécessaire ; qu'une corporation municipale locale est responsable des actes de ses officiers si elles les a ordonnés ou si elle essaie de les justifier. Dorion v. la corporation de la paroisse de St-Joseph. 17 L. C. J., 193.

Jugé : Que si les officiers d'une municipalité entrent sur un immeuble pour y exécuter un procès-verbal ordonnant la réouverture d'un chemin sur cet immeuble, la cour, sans s'occuper de la question de savoir si le chemin existe, ou même si le procès-verbal qui en ordonne la réouverture est régulier ou non, mais statuant uniquement sur le fait que le demandeur a été en possession pendant l'an et jour, mais ne tiendra l'action possessoire portée contre la municipalité ;

Qu'un propriétaire qui a enclos dans son terrain un ancien chemin public et qui le possède de cette manière depuis l'an et jour a la possession voulue pour porter l'action en complainte contre la municipalité, et il n'importe pas que la destination du chemin n'ait jamais été changée ; que si le demandeur dans une telle action conclut simplement au paiement des dommages par lui soufferts sans conclure en aucune manière, ni au possessoire, ni au pétitoire, telle action est néanmoins une action possessoire. Hall et La corporation de la ville de Lévis et al. 3 R. L., 389.

Jugé : Qu'un conseil municipal ne peut s'emparer d'un terrain pour la confection d'un chemin avant d'avoir fait procéder à l'évaluation prescrite par les articles 903 et suivants du code municipal. Holton et Callaghan. 9 R. L., 665.

Jugé : Que la loi du pays et particulièrement l'article 407 Code de Civil ne permet pas à une corporation municipale de contraindre un propriétaire à lui céder sa propriété, pour cause d'utilité publique, sans une juste et préalable indemnité. Dupras et al. vs. La corporation du village d'Hochelega. 12 R. L., 35.

Jugé : Qu'une corporation municipale qui, pour élargir une rue et y construire un quai, s'empare d'une quantité de terrain malgré son propriétaire, et prive celui-ci d'un passage communiquant à la grande route, ou remettre au propriétaire le terrain usurpé ou en payer la valeur et de plus, faire construire un passage en remplacement de celui enlevé et payer au propriétaire des dommages dont le montant sera établi par arbitres. Corp. de la cité de Québec & Henry Er. Hall. 15 R. L., 107 and 108.

904

can, wi

—1. De

building

any farm

board on

or maple

feet of t

orchard

ground

contiguo

house or

905.

sent in w

canal, or

the cours

manufact

property

of article

906.

required f

land reserv

sion of a l

way of pri

907. I

road, the v

with, whic

article 753.

(1) *Jugé* :

conseil d'une

ment par écrit

vers une érab

maison habit

chemin projet

Massue et al. &

(2) *Held* :

any of the Re

malities prescr

for such road.

Crown is made

the municipal

Appellant and

904. No council of a county or rural municipality, can, without the consent in writing of the proprietor;—1. Demolish or injure any house, barn, mill, or other building;—2. Cause a public road to be made through any farm yard or any garden enclosed by a wall, hedge, board or standing picket-fence, nor through any orchard or maple grove situated within a radius of four hundred feet of the house inhabited by the occupant of such orchard or grove, nor through any wood-yard, pleasure ground or other improved and enclosed land, being contiguous to and forming the dependence of a country-house or residence. (*R. S. Q.*, art 6191). (1)

905. No municipal council, can, without the consent in writing of the owner, in any manner injure any canal, or the dam of any mill or manufactory, nor divert the course of the water which feeds such canal, mill or manufactory, nor cause a public road to pass through property mentioned in any of the first four paragraphs of article 712.

906. No indemnity must be allowed for the land required for the first front road upon a lot, nor for the land reserved for a public road in the grant or concession of a lot.—Nor is any indemnity to be allowed by way of *prix d'affection*. (2)

907. In the valuation of any land taken for a public road, the value of the road which has been done away with, which falls to the expropriated proprietor under article 753, and the special advantages which such pro-

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'aux termes de l'article 904 du code municipal, le conseil d'une municipalité de campagne ne peut, sans le consentement par écrit du propriétaire, faire passer un chemin public à travers une érablière située dans un rayon de quatre cents pieds de la maison habitée par l'occupant de telle érablière, quand même le chemin projeté passerait au-delà du rayon des quatre cents pieds. *Massue et al. & Corp. de la paroisse de St-Aimé*. 31 L. C. J., 246.

(2) *Held*: That the corporation, Appellant, had no power to take any of the Respondent's land for a road, without fulfilling the formalities prescribed by law for the expropriation of the land required for such road. The general reserve in the letters patent from the Crown is made in favor of the Crown only, and does not pass to the municipal authority.—*Corporation du Comté de Dorchester, Appellant and Collet, Respondent*, 8 L. N. 156.

prietor derives from the new road as laid out, must be estimated and go in deduction of the value of such land.—If the land is taken for any other public work, the advantages which the proprietor derives, from such work are also estimated and go in deduction of the value of such land.

908. The indemnity to be paid for any land liable to expropriation may be fixed and established by agreement between the proprietor thereof, if he is of age and in possession of civil rights, and the council under the control of which such expropriation takes place; and it may also be agreed that no indemnity need be accorded to the expropriated proprietor.—In the absence of an understanding between such parties, the value of such land in question, together with whatever goes in compensation with the value of such land, is estimated by the valuers of the local municipality in which such land is situated, and the indemnity is fixed or refused by them.

909. No one can act as valuator under the provisions of this title:—1. Whenever he himself, or his relations either by blood or marriage, to the degree of cousin-german exclusively are interested as expropriated persons;—2. Whenever he himself will be called upon to pay the indemnity, which may be granted. Nevertheless, no valuator can be objected to, on the ground of relationship to any one of the parties who must pay the indemnity, in the case where such indemnity may be granted.

910. No objection to the competence of any valuator can be made, after the award fixing or refusing such indemnity has been rendered.

911. If by reason of incompetence, absence, refusal or other causes, some of the valutors in office or of those appointed to replace them, do not act under the provisions of this title, the local council must replace them by other persons capable of discharging such office.—These substitutes are invested, with the same powers, subject to the same obligations and liable to the same penalties as the valutors in office, but they only

discharg
expropri

912.

the provi
at the ti
expropria
notice, an
the parti
their inve
interested
the award

913.

lued the la
witnesses,
certificato
the council
of such lo
secretary-t

914.

and canno
the thirty
certificates
of the follo

915.

A
may make
writing to
within the
given under

916.

At
office of the
interested, t
one by the
one by the
party who n
object to it,
county or c
point and to
days which
ved upon su
judge, distric

discharge their duties, with regard to the special case of expropriation for which they were appointed.

912. The valuator, required to proceed in virtue of the provisions of this title, commence their proceedings at the time and place fixed by the council asking the expropriation, and of which they have given public notice, and also a special notice of at least five days to the parties to be expropriated. — They may adjourn their investigations and the examination of the parties interested and their witnesses, from day to day, until the award is rendered.

913. Such valuator, after having examined and valued the land and heard the parties interested and their witnesses, render their awards, by means of one or more certificates, which are lodged by them in the office of the council demanding the expropriation. — Public notice of such lodging must be given without delay by the secretary-treasurer of the council.

914. Every award rendered by the valuator is final and cannot be appealed from, after the expiration of the thirty days from the notice of the lodging of the certificates, unless objection be made thereto in virtue of the following article.

915. Any one aggrieved by any award so rendered may make objection thereto by producing a petition in writing to such effect, at the office of the council, within the thirty days which follow the public notice given under article 913.

916. After the production of such petition at the office of the council, on demand of one of the parties interested, three new valutors are appointed as follows; one by the council which demands the expropriation, one by the party who objects to the award, or by the party who maintains the award, if it be the council that object to it, or by the clerk of the circuit court for the county or district. — If one of the parties refuse to appoint and to make known his valuator within the two days which follow the demand therefor, which is served upon such party, the valuator is appointed by such judge, district magistrate, prothonotary or clerk.

917. The three new valuator, after having made oath well and faithfully to discharge their duties, proceed with the valuation of the land and of whatever enters into compensation therewith, to the hearing of the parties interested and their witnesses and to the rendering of their award, in the same manner as the previous valuator, save and except the time and place of their deliberations which they fix themselves.—The award rendered, by such valuator, is final and without appeal.

918. In every award rendered by them the valuator must mention the lot of which the land taken forms part, indicate the proprietor of such land, as well as the by-law, *procès-verbal*, or order of the council in virtue of which such land is taken, and fix the amount of indemnity, if they grant any, and if not, state their refusal.

919. The indemnity granted by the valuator bears interest at four per cent, from the day of the entry into possession of such land, and is payable by the corporation at the expiration of the four months which follow such entry into possession.

920. Any person in possession of such land at the time of the valuation thereof and who is *bona fide* deemed to be the proprietor thereof, may receive the indemnity granted for such land, saving the recourse of the real proprietor against the person who has received the indemnity.

921. If, before the expiration of the four months, creditors come forward, who claim payment of the indemnity, either in whole or in part, the secretary-treasurer must retain in his hands the moneys intended to pay such indemnity, or the portion thereof claimed, until, on petition to that effect, a judgment is rendered by the magistrate's court for the county or district.

922. If the public work which required the expropriation is at the cost and charge of the rate payers, in accordance with the provisions of a by-law, of a *procès-verbal*, or of the law, the amount of all the indemnities, with interest and costs, must be apportioned, like any

ther
l the
roper
orks.
ttle
he san

923.
ndemu
onduc
ollecto
or roac

924.
are und
exprop
of the r
ands a
board o

925.
passing
municip
by-laws,
liquors,
must be
right of
days whi
no appea
passed in
460. (R.

(1) Semb
the matter
interjected
or in case p
dismissing

ther municipal tax, by the secretary-treasurer, upon all the rate-payers, according to the value of the taxable property on account of which they are liable for such works.—The collection of the moneys is made, with as little delay as possible, by the secretary-treasurer, in the same manner as local taxes.

923. If the council so order, the amount of such indemnities is apportioned by the municipal officer who conducts the work to which the indemnity relates, and collected by him in the same manner as any other tax for roads or other public works.

924. If the works which require the expropriation are under the direction of the county delegates, the expropriation of all lands takes place under the control of the municipal council of the county in which such lands are situate, according to the instruction of the board of delegates.

TITLE IX.

APPEALS TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

925. An appeal lies to the county council, from the passing of any by-law made by the council of any rural municipality, except those which merely repeal other by-laws, those which relate to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and those which, before coming into force, must be approved by the municipal electors.—The right of appeal can only be exercised within the thirty days which follow the promulgation of the by-law, and no appeal shall lie from a resolution, even when it is passed in the exercise of the powers conferred by article 460. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6192.) (1)

(1) *Semble* that there can never be final judgment (*chose jugée*) in the matter of a *procès-verbal* except in case an appeal would be interjected twice of the homologation of the same *procès-verbal*, or in case proceedings would be taken for the homologation or the dismissing of a *procès-verbal* already dismissed or homologated.—

926. An appeal lies to the same council from the homologation of any *procès-verbal* made by any local council, within thirty days following the notice of homologation given in virtue of article 808, as also from any decision of a local council rendered under article 819, respecting an act of apportionment, within the thirty days which follow such decision.—An appeal also lies to the county council to any refusal to homologate a *procès-verbal* by the council of a rural municipality and the dismissal by the local council, or by its superintendent, of any petition proving for the opening and maintenance of a municipal road, bridge or water-course or for new provisions respecting their maintenance within the thirty days following the refusal of such homologation of the dismissal of such petition. (*Id.*, art. 6193). (1).

Corporation of Ste-Philomène vs. Corporation of St-Isidore, 29 L. C. 240.

Held: 1. That a writ of injunction may issue to prevent a county council from hearing or deciding the merits of an appeal from a decision of a local council, when the law does not allow the appeal: 2. That there is no appeal to the county council of a decision of a local council dismissing a petition asking to amend a *procès-verbal* in force that has ordered the opening and maintenance of a municipal road; That the *mis en cause* in the present case, will alone be condemned to the costs.—*Coutlée vs. Corporation of the county of Joliette*, 9 L. N. 154.

Jugé: Que la décision du conseil de comté en appel fait loi pour le conseil local, et que les procédures du conseil local, faites en désobéissance à cette décision sont illégales.

Qu'il ne peut être pris deux appels devant le conseil de comté sur un même *procès-verbal*;

Que le défaut de donner avis du dépôt d'un acte de répartition ne rend pas cet acte de répartition nul, mais l'empêche seulement d'entrer en vigueur;

Que lorsqu'une corporation municipale outrepassa ses pouvoirs, il y a lieu à prendre contre elle un bref d'injonction;

Qu'un affidavit en termes généraux affirmant la vérité des faits allégués dans la requête pour injonction est suffisant. *Coté vs. La corporation de St-Augustin*, 13 Q. L. R., 348.

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'un électeur municipal n'est pas privé du droit de demander la cassation d'une résolution d'un conseil municipal parce qu'on lui aurait garanti les frais de cette procédure.

Qu'il y a appel au conseil de comté, sous l'article 926 C. M. du rejet par un conseil local d'une requête demandant la construction d'un pont, même si ce rejet a eu lieu sans que le conseil local ait, au

926a. article 92 question

927.

928.

council by

929.

petition, w

council, w

the right o

must, with

the local c

930. E

consideratio

days next a

il, in defau

the cases of

ary session

duty of the

are notified

council to be

deration suc

931. If

ceding articl

rum, the pet

deration at t

931a. Th

petition in a

notice, of th

will proceed

been given to

in the local m

R. S. Q., art.

932. Tho

réalable, nomme

ormément à l'art

Que sur cet app

e conseil local au

aire rapport au c

e l'Assomption.

926a. The right of appeal in all cases mentioned in article 926 equally exists when a water-course is in question. (*Id.* art. 6194).

927. Repealed. (*Id.* art. 6195).

928. The appeal may be brought before the county council by any person having an interest therein.

929. The appeal is brought by means of a summary petition, which must be filed in the office of the county council, within the prescribed delays, in default whereof the right of appeal determines.—A copy of such petition must, within the same delay, be served at the office of the local council.

930. Every petition in appeal must be taken into consideration by the county council, within the thirty days next after it has been filed in the office of the council, in default of which the appeal determines, save in the cases of the following article:—Whenever no ordinary session is to be held within the thirty days, it is the duty of the secretary-treasurer or of the warden, if they are notified thereof, to summon a special meeting of the council to be held within such delay, to take into consideration such petition in appeal.

931. If the special session convened under the preceding article is not held, through the absence of a quorum, the petition in appeal may be taken into consideration at the next general session.

931a. The county council cannot, however, take the petition in appeal into consideration until after public notice, of the day and hour of the session at which it will proceed to the examination of such petition, has been given to the secretary-treasurer, or by the warden, in the local municipality from which the appeal comes. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6196).

932. The council, after having heard the petitioners préalable, nommé un surintendant ou consulté les intéressés, conformément à l'article 794 C. M.
Que sur cet appel, le conseil de comté peut rendre la décision que le conseil local aurait dû rendre et nommer un surintendant qui doit faire rapport au conseil local. *Riopel vs. La corporation du comté de l'Assomption.* 13 R. L., 489.

and the members of the local council or the secretary-treasurer thereof, and after having heard the witnesses and examined the documents produced by the parties, confirms, amends or disallows the by-law, *procès-verbal*, or decision appealed from.—By its decision, the county council may award and tax the costs in appeal against the party, and in favor either of the county corporation or of any other party; and such costs may be recovered in the same manner as penalties imposed under the provisions of this code (1).

933. If the county council neglects or refuses to take into consideration the petition in appeal, within the prescribed delay, or if, after having taken the same into consideration within such delay it closes the session or adjourns the same *sine die* or for any period beyond ten days, without having decided upon the merits of the petition, the appeal is quashed, and the by-law, *procès-verbal*, or decision appealed from, is held to be confirmed by the county council.

934. A copy of the decision of the county council, if a decision was arrived at, or otherwise, a certificate from the secretary-treasurer of such council, establishing that no decision was given by the council within the required time, must be transmitted, without delay, to the office of the council of the local municipality from which the appeal arose.

(1) *Jugé*: Que les fonctions des conseillers municipaux sont à la fois administratives, législatives et judiciaires; et que les décisions rendues par eux en leur capacité judiciaire permettent d'invoquer à leur égard la théorie de la chose jugée. *Corporation du comté d'Yamaska vs. Durocher*, 30 L. C. J., 216.

Jugé: Que, sur un appel au conseil de comté de la décision d'un conseil local rejetant une requête demandant l'ouverture d'un chemin, le conseil de comté peut rendre la décision que le conseil local aurait dû rendre, et nommer un surintendant spécial, pour visiter les lieux et faire rapport. *Bossé vs. La corporation de comté No 1 de Chicoutimi*, 18 R. L., 531.

Jugé: Que le conseil de comté, siégeant en appel d'une décision d'un conseil local adoptant le rapport d'un surintendant spécial refusant d'ouvrir un chemin entièrement situé dans les limites de la municipalité locale, n'a pas le droit d'ordonner, sous son contrôle, le tracé et l'ouverture de ce chemin, ni d'en régir l'entretien ce chemin n'étant pas un chemin de comté. *Joseph Rioux et La Corporation du comté de Rimouski*. 33 L. C. J., 250.

935. I
mends an
ary-treasu
ontaining

936. V
he office o
such coun
relating to
appeal, to t
ments must
immediately
which such

937. Mu
erty of a r
n the taxab
eclared to b
ially declare
n the taxab

938. The
ouncil, for g
n the case m
ne local corp
ne total valu
ayment of s

(1) *Held*: Tha
oration of a cor
es within the co
p impose such t
helaga vs. The C

935. Every decision of the county council, which amends any *procès-verbal*, must be published by the secretary-treasurer of the local council by a public notice containing the substance of such decision.

936. Whenever a petition in appeal is reserved at the office of the local council, the secretary-treasurer of such council must forthwith transmit all the documents, relating to the matter which forms the subject of the appeal, to the office of the county council.—These documents must be returned to the office of the local council, immediately upon the expiration of the time during which such decision might have been rendered.

TITLE X.

MUNICIPAL TAXES ON DEBTS.

CHAPTER I.

MUNICIPAL TAXES.

SECTION I

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

937. Municipal taxes, imposed on the taxable property of a municipality, must be apportioned, as well on the taxable real estate as on the moveable property declared to be taxable by article 710, unless it be specially declared that such taxes must be imposed solely on the taxable real estate.

938. The amount of every tax imposed by a county council, for general or special purposes, is levied, except in the case mentioned in articles 490 and 491, on all the local corporations of such county, in proportion to the total value of their taxable property liable for the payment of such tax. (1)

(1) *Held:* That a tax to cover certain necessary expenses of the corporation of a county cannot be imposed on the different municipalities within the county otherwise than by by-law, and that an attempt to impose such tax by resolution is illegal.—The Corporation of Hodelaga vs. The Corporation of Côte St-Antoine, 27 L. C. J. 177.

939. The portion imposed on each local corporation constitutes a debt payable by such corporation to the county council, according to the conditions and on the terms fixed by such council.—The amount of such portion or debt is levied in the local municipality in the same manner as local taxes, on all the taxable property subject to such tax, without its being necessary to make other by-laws or orders for that purpose.—In the case of refusal or neglect on the part of the local corporation, to pay the portion which has been imposed upon it, such portion may be recovered from it in the manner set forth in article 951. (1)

940. The secretary-treasurer of the county council is bound, before the fifteenth day of May in each year, or at any other period fixed by the council, to apportion, with the approval of the latter, among all the local corporations of the county municipality, the sums payable to the county council, during the current year, in virtue either of municipal orders or of former apportionments in force, and to transmit to the office of the council of each local corporation a certified copy of such apportionment.—Whenever a new sum of money is imposed by the county council, after the period fixed upon by this article, a new apportionment must be made and transmitted in the same manner by the secretary-treasurer.

941. Taxes imposed for county purposes, under a *procès-verbal*, or act of apportionment relating to any *procès-verbal*, or made under articles 490 or 491, are collected by the officers of the local municipalities, in which is situated the taxable property affected in the same manner as taxes imposed for local purposes. —

(1) *Held*: 1. That the district magistrate has jurisdiction for the recovery of municipal taxes, whatever be the amount;—2. That under art. 939 and 951, M. C., a local corporation may be sued before the district magistrate for the recovery of a county debt due by the local corporation to the county corporation;—3. That a district magistrate is not disqualified to sit in such cases by the fact that he is a rate-payer in the interested municipality.—*La Corporation de la Paroisse St-Guillaume vs. La Corporation du Comté de Drummond*, 7 R. L. 642.

A statement
mitted to
persons
are not t
county c
execution
ment, of
the mun
to be levi
warding
the count
and colle
had by su
ter first c
of the tax
the secret
art. 6197).

941a.
cil shall, if
of each ye
columns:—
indebted t
taxes impo
verbal or a
or made in
the act of re
ing due to t
the county
known pers
persons;—
for the pay
ment;—5
costs affectin
sums were n

(1) *Held*:—
the county co
officers; and t
directly agains
La Corporation
now since the a

A statement of such taxes must be without delay transmitted to the mayor of the local municipality or to the persons entrusted with their collection, if such persons are not those whose duty it is, under the control of the county council or the county delegates, to attend to the execution of the *procès-verbal*, of the act of apportionment, of the by-law, or of the law. — In default of the municipal officers levying or causing such taxes to be levied during the two months next after the forwarding of such statement the secretary-treasurer of the county-council possesses, for the purpose of levying and collecting such taxes, all the rights and powers had by such local officer under section second of chapter first of title tenth of this code, and the payment of the taxes in such case shall be made at the office of the secretary-treasurer of the county-council. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6197). (1)

941a. The secretary-treasurer of every county council shall, if necessary, prepare in the month of November of each year a statement showing, in as many distinct columns:— 1. The names and calling of all persons indebted to the county corporation or to its officers for taxes imposed for county purposes, under a *procès-verbal* or an act of repartition relating to a *procès-verbal* or made in virtue of articles 490 and 491 as set forth in the act of repartition; — 2. The amount of all taxes remaining due to the county corporation, and to the officers of the county council by each of such persons or by unknown persons; — 3. The costs of collection due by such persons; — 4. The description of all real estate liable for the payment of the taxes mentioned in such statement; — 5. The total amount of taxes, interests and costs affecting such real estate; — 6. The reasons why such sums were not collected. — Such statement shall be sub-

(1) *Held*: — That the means of collecting the contributions due to the county council is through the local municipalities and their officers; and that the county corporation has no right to proceed directly against the rate-payers by action or otherwise. — *Roberge vs La Corporation de Lévis*, 7, R. L., 642. (This decision does not apply now since the amendment.)

mitted to the county council and approved by it (5 Vict., chap. 54, s. 21). (1)

942. All municipal taxes, imposed on taxable property for local or county purposes, must be fairly apportioned according to the valuation roll in force, on all property subject to the payment of such taxes, in proportion to its taxable value, that is to say, in proportion to the actual value of the real estate, and the estimated value of property declared taxable under article 710, save the case specified in article 783.

942a. In determining the value to be given to lands used for agricultural purposes and situated within the limits of town or village municipalities, regard is had to the value of such lands for agricultural purposes simply, except for that part fronting on streets and roads to the ordinary depth of building lots in that locality, which may be taxed according to its real value. (R. S. Q., art. 6198).

(1) *Jugé*: Que les taxes imposées pour des fins de comté, en vertu d'un procès-verbal ordonnant la construction d'un pont, ne peuvent être recouvrées des corporations locales par la corporation de comté, mais une corporation de comté n'a de recours que contre les contribuables obligés suivant l'acte de répartition. La corporation du comté de Missisquoi vs. La corporation de la paroisse de St-George de Clarenceville, 13 R. L., 669.

Dans la cause de Simard et La corporation du comté de Montmorency, 4 Q. L. R., p. 208, il a été jugé, confirmant le jugement de C. S. Q. L. R., Québec, 1877, Stuart, J., que les taxes imposées aux contribuables individuellement par un conseil de comté, en vertu d'un procès-verbal et d'un acte de répartition s'y rapportant, pour l'ouverture et la confection d'un chemin tournant sous sa juridiction, ou imposées sur des propriétés intéressées dans un ouvrage public, peuvent être recouvrées au nom de la corporation du comté par une poursuite devant un juge de paix, contre les particuliers obligés au paiement de ces taxes par l'acte de répartition; mais les taxes imposées par le conseil de comté sur les municipalités locales ne peuvent être prélevées des particuliers que par les municipalités locales.

Jugé: Qu'un corps municipal ne peut pas en loi réclamer le coût d'ouvrages et de travaux, à moins qu'il ne l'ait préalablement payé à l'entrepreneur, que le coût d'un ouvrage de comté est à la charge des contribuables et non pas des municipalités locales; que la collection d'une telle créance doit se faire par le prélèvement de la quote-part de chaque intéressé par le secrétaire-trésorier de chaque municipalité locale, suivant la 59ème section de l'acte municipal. Corporation de la paroisse de St-André, appelante, et La corporation du comté d'Argenteuil, intimée, 3 R. L., 374.

943.

by a resc
taxes, fo
person w
turing en
bridge, a
manufact
such pers
for any p
mutation
the poor c
the paym
agreement
boundary
connected
muted. (I

944. T

visible, au
or any oth
cent, to all
in the mun

945. M

materials a
fall due:

946. A

debts exem

947. T

from the c
ought to be
purpose tha

(1) *Jugé*: Q
sitions de l'ar
seulement les m
solution passée
qui s'établiront
cette exemption
la construction
Qu'il y a app
par la cour de
quoique le mon
question le droit
d'un village du ca

943. The council of every local municipality may by a resolution, exempt from the payment of municipal taxes, for a period not exceeding twenty-five years, any person who carries on any business, trade, or manufacturing enterprise whatsoever, or the proprietor of any bridge, as well as the land used for such business, trade, manufacturing enterprise, or bridge; or may agree with such person for a fixed sum of money payable annually for any period not exceeding twenty-five years, in commutation of all municipal taxes.—It may also exempt the poor of the municipality and their property from the payment of municipal taxes.—Such exemption or agreement does not extend to work upon water-courses, boundary ditches, fences, clearances, or front roads, connected with taxable property so exempted or commuted. (*Id.*, art. 6199). (1)

944. The local council may, whenever it deems advisable, authorize by resolution the secretary-treasurer or any other officer, to add a sum not exceeding ten per cent, to all taxes to be levied on the taxable property in the municipality to cover losses, costs and bad debts.

945. Municipal taxes or contributions in labor or materials are always convertible into money, after they fall due.

946. All municipal taxes are regarded as privileged debts exempt from the formality of registration.

947. Taxes bear interest, at the rate of six per cent, from the expiration of the delay during which they ought to be paid, without its being necessary for such purpose that a special demand of payment be made.

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'une corporation municipale, peut, sous les dispositions de l'article 943 C. M. exempter des taxes municipales, non seulement les manufactures spécialement mentionnées dans une résolution passée à cet effet, mais encore toutes les industries nouvelles qui s'établiront à l'avenir dans les limites de la municipalité, et que cette exemption comprend les taxes spéciales imposées pour aider à la construction d'un chemin de fer.

Qu'il y a appel à la cour du Banc de la Reine d'un jugement rendu par la cour de circuit, dans une cause en recouvrement de taxes, quoique le montant réclamé soit au-dessous de \$100, si l'on met en question le droit de percevoir des taxes de cette nature. La corporation du village du canton de Chambly *vs.* Lamoureux et al. 19 R. L., 312.

Neither the municipal council nor its officers can remit such interest.

948. All municipal taxes, imposed on any land, may be collected from the occupant or other possessor of such land as well as from the owner thereof or from any subsequent purchaser of such land, even when such occupant, possessor or purchaser is not entered on the valuation roll. (1)

949. Any person, not being the proprietor, who pays municipal taxes imposed in consideration of the land which he occupies, is subrogated without other formality, in the privilege of the corporation on the moveable or immoveable property of the proprietor, and may, unless there be an agreement to the contrary, withhold from the rent or from any other debt which he owes him or recover from him by personal action, the amount which he has paid in principal interest and cost.

950. All arrears of municipal taxes, except in the case of articles 402 and 495, are prescribed by three years. This provision is subject to the application of articles 2267 and 2270 of the civil code. (2)

(1) *Jugé*: Que les taxes municipales ne sont pas payables jour par jour, mais sont indivisibles et sont dues par le propriétaire et possesseur de l'immeuble sujet à cotisation, au temps de l'imposition de ces taxes; que le fait qu'une personne non propriétaire d'un immeuble aurait été entrée sur le rôle et cotisée comme propriétaire d'un immeuble ne le rend pas contribuable. *Hogan vs. La cité de Montréal*. 1 M. L. R., 60.

(2) *Jugé*: 1° Que le magistrat de district a juridiction pour le recouvrement de taxes municipales quelqu'en soit le montant.

2° Que sous les articles 939 et 951 du code municipal, une corporation locale peut être poursuivie devant le magistrat de district pour le recouvrement d'une dette de comté due par la corporation locale à la corporation du comté.

3° Qu'un magistrat de district n'est pas disqualifié pour juger semblables causes, parce qu'il est contribuable de la municipalité intéressée. La corporation de la paroisse St-Guillaume *vs.* La corporation du comté de Drummond. 7 R. L., 562.

Jugé: Que la créance d'une corporation est éteinte, vis-à-vis du débiteur, par la vente, par un syndic en faillite, de la propriété affectée, et une corporation peut être recherchée en dommage pour saisie illégale des meubles du débiteur dans ces circonstances. *Elain vs. La corporation de Granby*. 5 R. L., 180.

Jugé: Que le seul moyen de collecter les contributions dues à

951.

claimed
ration, b
missioner
of the pa
magistrat
county of
the munic
Q., art. 63

952.

the school

conseil de co
officiers et c
directement
berge et la c

Jugé: Que
vision d'un j
taxes municip
de Grantham

Jugé: Qu'i
que lorsque t
vs. La corpora

Jugé: Que
butions rouni
soit devant la
de procédure
l'égard de ces
taxes scolaires
tion des églis
Mitchell. 13 Q

(1) *Jugé*: Q
vilège accordé
et cotisations n

est faite, et au
Cité de Montréal

Jugé: 1° Qu
construction d'
ordinaires et n'

jour par jour, e
cription partici

2° Que pour
Montréal, put d

3° Que pour l
la cité de Montré

particulier pour ch
sur la recomman
Montréal *vs.* Dr

951. The payment of municipal taxes may be also claimed by an action brought in the name of the corporation, before any justice of the peace, before the commissioners' court for the summary trial of small causes of the parish or municipality, if there be one, before the magistrate's court, or before the circuit court for the county or district, as well against persons absent from the municipality as against those present therein. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6200). (1)

952. The local council must on the requisition of the school commissioners or trustees of any school mun-

conseil de comté, est par l'entremise des municipalités locales et ses officiers et que la corporation de comté n'a pas droit de procéder directement contre les contribuables par action ou autrement. *Roberge et la corporation de Lévis*, 7 R. L. 642.

Jugé: Que nonobstant l'article 1077 du C. M., il y a lieu à la révision d'un jugement de la cour supérieure, dans une poursuite pour taxes municipales lorsque le montant excède \$100. La corporation de Grantham *vs* Ward. 11 Q. L. R., 222; 14 R. L., 64.

Jugé: Qu'il n'y a d'appel d'un jugement en matières municipales que lorsque tel jugement est pour une somme de \$100 ou plus. *Rioux vs. La corporation de Rimouski*. 11 Q. L. R., 231.

Jugé: Que toute action pour le recouvrement de taxes ou contributions municipales doit être portée soit devant la cour supérieure, soit devant la cour de circuit suivant le montant en litige, le code de procédure civile ne contenant aucune disposition exceptionnelle à l'égard de ces dites taxes comme celles qu'il contient au sujet des taxes scolaires et des contributions pour la construction et réparation des églises et presbytères. La corporation d'Irlande Nord et Mitchell. 13 Q. L. R., 32.

(1) *Jugé*: Que par la sec. 96 de la 37 Vict. Chap. 10 (1874) le privilège accordé à la ville pour les sommes qui lui sont dues pour taxes et cotisations ne s'étend qu'à l'année courante, lorsque la réclamation est faite, et aux cinq années qui précèdent immédiatement celle-là. *Cité de Montréal & Hon. J. L. Baudry*. 31 L. C. J., 34.

Jugé: 1° Que les taxes municipales spéciales imposées pour la construction d'égout dans la cité de Montréal ne sont pas des taxes ordinaires et n'entrent pas dans la catégorie des fruits civils échéant jour par jour, et que par suite, elles ne sont sujettes à aucune prescription particulière et ne peuvent se prescrire que par trente ans.

2° Que pour le prélèvement de ces taxes, le conseil de la cité de Montréal, put déléguer ces pouvoirs à un de ses officiers municipaux.

3° Que pour la confection de travaux publics de même nature dans la cité de Montréal, il n'est pas nécessaire de faire un règlement particulier pour chaque cas; un règlement général, fait par le conseil sur la recommandation d'un de ses comités, est suffisant. La cité de Montréal *vs*. Dr Cuvillier et al. 3 M. L. R., 565.

unicipality, situated within the limits of the local municipality, accept the school assessment roll or certified extract therefrom presented by them, and order the secretary-treasurer to collect such taxes in the same manner and the same time as municipal taxes.

953. Taxes levied by the local council for public works in each of any townships, united to form a distinct local municipality, under article 39, are expended, less the costs of collection and of management, in the townships in which such taxes were levied, unless the county council otherwise orders.

SECTION III.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES.

954. It is the duty of the secretary-treasurer of every local council, to make a general collection roll, each year during the month of october, or at any other time fixed by the council. — He must also make a special collection roll, whenever a special tax has been imposed after the making of the general roll, or whenever he is ordered so to do by the council.

955. Every collection roll must contain, in different columns:—1. The name and quality of each proprietor, who is a rate-payer, entered on the valuation roll, or the word "unknown," if the proprietor is unknown.—2. The names and qualities of every occupant of taxable land, who is not the owner thereof, if such occupant is known, whether he is or is not entered upon the valuation roll;—3. The actual value of the taxable real estate of each rate payer;—4. The value of the property of each rate-payer, declared taxable in virtue of article 710;—5. The total value of the taxable property of each rate-payer;—6. The amount of taxes payable by each rate-payer. (1)

(1) *Held:* That if the collection roll mentions the share of taxes of some rate-payer at a higher figure than it ought to be according to the by-law imposing the same, such roll is null *quoad* this rate-

956
forth in
due sinc
distingu
have bee

957.
have bee
secretary
roll, in t
names an
and in se

958.
general c
payable i
by other
the corpo
sons occu
provided i
special oa
before the
959. l
lution, tha
the same r
taxes, the
collection
and remit
schools.

960. T
payer only fo
d'Acton Vale
Jugé: Que
ment au rôle
corp. du villag
De simples i
quoiqu'elles a
contribuables
pas à recouvre
par eux fait v
Suprême du C
nier J. Henry
Rapports Cou
ment de la Cou
pel, p. 221. 17

956. If the collection roll is general, it must set forth in detail, in as many distinct columns, all taxes due since the making of the last general collection roll, distinguishing therein local taxes from those which have been imposed for county purposes.

957. In every local municipality in which taxes have been imposed in virtue of article 584 or 595, the secretary-treasurer must enter on the general collection roll, in the column for the names of rate-payers, the names and qualities of all persons liable for such taxes, and in separate columns the amounts due.

958. The secretary-treasurer must enter on the general collection roll and collect all municipal taxes payable in or converted into money, ordinarily collected by other municipal officers, and due or payable either to the corporation or to the officers of the council, by persons occupying taxable property in the municipality, provided that a statement, certified and attested under special oath, be transmitted to the office of the council before the making of the general collection roll.

959. If the municipal council has ordered, by resolution, that the collection of school taxes be made at the same time and in the same manner as municipal taxes, the secretary-treasurer must enter, on the general collection roll, the amount of such taxes, collect them and remit them forthwith to the secretary-treasurer of schools.

960. The secretary treasurer, after having completed payer only for the surplus.—*Dubois vs. La Corporation du village d'Acton Vale*, 2 R. L. 565.

Jugé: Que les formalités prescrites par le code municipal relative-ment au rôle de perception doivent être strictement observées. La corp. du village du Bassin de Chambly et Scheffer. 1 M. L. R., 42.

De simples irrégularités dans le mode de cotisation, quoiqu'elles eussent pu, sur une procédure à cet effet, autoriser les contribuables à faire casser le rôle de cotisation, ne les autorisent pas à recouvrer d'une corporation municipale le paiement de taxes par eux fait volontairement. *Bain vs. La cité de Montréal*, Cour Suprême du Canada 30 avril 1882, *Ritchie J. en C., Strong J. Fournier J. Henry J. (dissident) Taschereau J. et Gwynne J. (dissident)* Rappports Cour Suprême du Canada, p. 252, confirmant le jugement de la Cour d'Appel qui est rapporté dans 2 déc. de la C. d'Appel, p. 221. 17 R. L., 559,

the collection roll, gives public notice by which he announces that the general collection roll, or the special roll, as the case may be, has been completed and is deposited at his office, and requires all persons subject to the payment of the taxes or sums therein mentioned, to pay the same at his office, within the twenty days next following the publication of such notice.

961. At the expiration of such delay of twenty days, the secretary treasurer must make a demand of payment of all taxes and sums of money entered in the collection roll, and remaining uncollected from the persons liable for the same, by serving or causing to be served upon them a special notice to that effect, accompanied by a detailed statement of the sums due by them.—Until the fee for the service of such notice is fixed by the council, in virtue of article 471, the secretary-treasurer is entitled to twenty-five cents for the service of such notice notwithstanding any municipal by-law in force at the time when this code comes into force. (1)

962. If, after the fifteen days next following the demand made in virtue of the preceding article, the sums due by the persons entered on the collection roll have not been paid, the secretary-treasurer may levy them together with cost by seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of such persons which may be found in the municipality. (2)

(1) *Jugé* : Que la demande de paiement pour les taxes, en vertu de l'article 961 du code municipal adressée à une femme séparée de biens, et à elle transmise dans une enveloppe à l'adresse du mari, est suffisante, que la cour de circuit a juridiction dans ces causes quel qu'en soit le montant. La corp. du village de Bienville *vs.* Gillespie. 6 Q. L. R., 346.

(2) *Jugé* : Qu'un usufruitier est responsable des taxes. La corporation de Montréal *vs.* Contant 2 R. C., 482.

Jugé : Que les taxes scolaires ne peuvent être poursuivies ou recouvrées dans la Cour Supérieure que dans une poursuite pour arrérage de taxes municipales, et il n'est pas nécessaire de produire l'original du rôle de perception ; la preuve de l'avis public, requis par l'article 910, C. M., et des extraits certifiés du rôle de perception est suffisante ; que les arrérages de ces taxes dues par une personne décédée, peuvent être recouvrés de son légataire universel. La corporation du canton d'Acton *vs.* Fulton et al. 24 L. C. J., 115.

Jugé : Que les arrérages de taxes et cotisations municipales impo-

963.

rant sign
warden
rant is ac
that offic
same rul
penalties
circuit co
be, in giv
any perso
sibility of
is made. (

sées sur un i
du propriéta
posées duran
rieur. La co
R. L., 227.

Jugé : Que
menace d'exé
cotisation ap
mais qui fut
rée comme ét
C., et conség
que avec les i
de Montréal.

Jugé : Que
le sens du sta
de biens ont
le mari, la co
la femme. Gre

(1) *Jugé* : Q
du débiteur pa
fectée.

Qu'une corp
illégal des me
corporation de

Jugé : Que, d
pour l'émanati
pas droit à un
corporation du

Jugé : Que l
strictement les
commun, pour
cotisations et, s
tion aux fins de
sistent dans les
tions municipale

963. Such seizure and sale are made under a warrant signed by the mayor of the council or by the warden of the county, as the case may be.—Such warrant is addressed to a bailiff, and must be executed by that officer under his oath of office, according to the same rules and under the same responsibilities and penalties as a writ of execution *de bonis*, issued by the circuit court.—The mayor or warden, as the case may be, in giving and signing such warrant, does not incur any personal responsibility; he acts under the responsibility of the corporation, in whose interest the distress is made. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6201.) (1)

sées sur un immeuble, peuvent être recouvrés par action personnelle du propriétaire actuel, bien que ces taxes et cotisations aient été imposées durant que l'immeuble appartenait à un propriétaire antérieur. La corporation de la paroisse de Ste-Brigide *vs.* Murray. 14 R. L., 227.

Jugé : Que la corporation de la cité de Montréal, en exigeant, sous menace d'exécution, le paiement d'une taxe imposée par un rôle de cotisation apparemment revêtu des formalités voulues par la loi, mais qui fut ensuite déclaré nul par les cours, ne peut être considérée comme étant de mauvaise foi, dans le sens de l'article 1049 C. C., et conséquemment, n'est tenue de rembourser que la somme perçue avec les intérêts du jour du paiement. Wilson et al., et la cité de Montréal. 24 L. C. J., 222.

Jugé : Que ces effets n'ont pas été dans la possession du mari selon le sens du statut, lorsque des effets appartenant à l'épouse séparée de biens ont été saisis au domicile conjugal pour des taxes dues par le mari, la co-habitation ne détruisant pas la possession séparée de la femme. Green et vir. *vs.* La cité de Montréal. 22 L. C. J., 128.

(1) *Jugé* : Que la créance d'une corporation est éteinte vis-à-vis du débiteur par la vente par un syndic en faillite de la propriété affectée.

Qu'une corporation peut être recherchée en dommages pour saisie illégale des meubles du débiteur dans ces circonstances. Blain *vs.* La corporation de Granby. 5 R. L., 180.

Jugé : Que, dans une action en dommage contre une corporation pour l'émanation illégale d'un mandat de saisie, la corporation n'a pas droit à un mois d'avis, sous l'article 22 C. P. C. Blain *vs.* La corporation du village de Granby. 18 L. C. J., 182.

Jugé : Que les corporations municipales sont tenues d'observer strictement les formalités prescrites par la loi et exorbitantes du droit commun, pour pouvoir exiger des contribuables le paiement de leurs cotisations et, surtout, pour être en droit d'émaner une saisie-exécution aux fins de prélever ces cotisations; que les formalités qui consistent dans les avis publics et privés remplacent, pour les corporations municipales, les procédés judiciaires qu'il est nécessaire d'adop-

964. The day and place of sale of the moveables and effects so seized must be announced by the bailiff by public notice, in the manner prescribed for judicial sales of moveables. — Such notice must also state the names and quality of the person whose effects are to be sold.

965. If the debtor is absent or if there is no person to open the doors of the house, cupboards, chests, or other closed places, or in the event of refusal to open the same, the seizing officier may, by an order of the mayor or of any other justice of the peace, cause the same to be opened by the usual means, in presence of two witnesses with all necessary force, without preju-

ter pour avoir droit de faire saisir les biens d'un débiteur ; que sur une poursuite en dommages par un contribuable contre la corporation, pour saisie illégale des biens de ce contribuable, c'est à la corporation à prouver que la saisie était légale et autorisée par l'observation de toutes les formalités voulues par la loi, quand même le demandeur aurait allégué dans sa déclaration que la saisie pratiquée contre lui était illégale et malicieuse, sans se plaindre spécialement du défaut des formalités. Matthews, et Le maire, les échevins et les citoyens de la cité de Montréal. 1 R. L., 610.

Jugé : Qu'il n'y a pas lieu à un bref de prohibition lorsqu'il appert, à la face des procédures, qu'il n'y a pas excès de juridiction. Le maire et al. de Sorel et Armstrong. 20 L. C. J., 171.

Jugé : Qu'un bref de prohibition ne peut émaner légalement contre une corporation pour arrêter les procédés sur un mandat de saisie, signé par le maire, pour prélever le paiement des taxes. Blain et La corporation du village de Granby. 18 L. C. J., 180.

Jugé : Qu'un corps municipal, qui a le droit d'émaner les mandats de saisie pour le paiement des taxes dues à la municipalité, est un tribunal inférieur à qui un bref de prohibition peut être adressé lorsqu'il excède sa juridiction. *Ex-parte* James Armstrong. 1 K. L., 48.

Held : That assessments can only be collected from those whose names appear on the assessment roll. *City of Montreal vs. Lyster.* 31 L. C. J., 28.

Jugé : Que la cité de Montréal peut recouvrer de l'un des propriétaires indivis dont le nom est porté sur les rôles d'évaluation et de cotisation tout le montant des taxes imposées sur l'immeuble dont il est propriétaire par indivis. Cassidy et Cité de Montréal. 17 R. L., 613.

Jugé : 1° Que les taxes municipales et autres impositions publiques sont à la charge de l'usufruitier.

2° Qu'un donateur ne peut, par une clause d'insaisissabilité, soustraire les biens donnés aux charges et contributions imposées dans l'intérêt public ; et que malgré cette classe d'insaisissabilité les biens qui y sont sujets peuvent être vendus pour taxes municipales. La cité de Montréal *vs.* Brownsdon 3 M. L. R., 146.

dice to
violence

966.

property
can prove

the taxes

of five do

the warra

dollars, b

the secre

made, hea

as the one

967.

who paid

or demand

ment of th

968.

seized, the

from, are a

ment of th

roll, with

paid by th

effects were

suror, in ca

sion has be

the magistr

or district.

the moneys

claimant.

969.

municipal t

the object o

expropriati

claim of the

delay, at th

a detailed s

the mayor o

the necessar

970.

as municipal

dice to coercive imprisonment, if there be a refusal, violence or other physical obstacle.

966. No opposition or claim founded on a right of property or privilege on the moveables and effects seized can prevent such seizure and sale, nor the payment of the taxes out of the proceeds of the sale, unless a sum of five dollars, or a sum equal to that claimed in and by the warrant of distress, if such sum does not exceed five dollars, be at the same time deposited in the hands of the secretary-treasurer.—Such opposition is further made, heard and adjudicated upon in the same manner as the one made under article 970.

967. The sum deposited is returned to the person who paid the same, if the conclusion of the opposition or demand are granted; if not, it goes towards the payment of the costs incurred.

968. The proceeds in money of the sale of the effects seized, the costs of seizure and sale being deducted therefrom, are applied by the secretary-treasurer to the payment of the amounts which appear on the collection roll, with interest and costs.—The surplus, if any, is paid by the secretary-treasurer to the person whose effects were so sold, or is retained by the secretary-treasurer, in case claims are made against it, until a decision has been rendered, on petition to that effect, by the magistrate's court or the circuit court of the county or district. If the claim is admitted by the defendant, the moneys are paid by the secretary-treasurer to the claimant.

969. Whenever any land, subject to the payment of municipal taxes, has been seized and sold by law, or is the object of a petition for ratification of title or for expropriation, the secretary-treasurer must produce the claim of the corporation, by filing within the required delay, at the office of the sheriff or of the prothonotary, a detailed statement of such claim, certified either by the mayor of the council or by himself, together with the necessary vouchers.

970. Every rate-payer who is required to pay, either as municipal or school taxes, an amount greater than

that which he owes, may plead such fact by exception to any action or claim, or by opposition to any seizure of his moveable property and effects, made under article 962. — Such opposition must be accompanied by an affidavit attesting the truth of the allegations it contains, be served on the officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant of seizure, and be returned within the eight days next following, before the circuit court for the county or district, or before the magistrate's court at its next session. It is subsequently heard and decided according to the ordinary rules of procedure of the court.—The opposition delays the sale, provided it is accompanied by an order for that purpose, signed by the judge or by the district magistrate or by the clerk of the court, before which it is returnable. (1)

971. The secretary treasurer may, under the authority of the local council, and at the expense of the corporation, employ one or more persons to assist him in collecting the municipal taxes, for whose acts, omissions or neglect he and his sureties are, nevertheless, responsible.

CHAPTER II.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

972. The principal, and interest of any loan or debenture may be made payable in the province or elsewhere, either in the currency of Canada or of the country where the same are payable.

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'il y a appel d'un jugement rendu par la cour de circuit dans une cause ou des procédures sont faites en vertu de l'article 970; que la cour du Banc de la Reine, dans sa juridiction, peut permettre un renouvellement de cautionnement s'il est irrégulier. *Montreal Cotton Co.*, et la corporation de la ville de Salaberry. 9 R. L., 551; 2 L. N., 388; 317.

973.

contracte
are payab
ations of
and levie
county co

974.

ordering a
the purpos
or iron r
the corpor
county mu
porate nar
the contrib
on the am
such last c
dered as fo
corporation

975.

the local m
in the nam
the debentu
cancel such
oution gran
tures, have
change the
by transfer
of the stock
of, in any s
ration its sh

976.

made, the co
to be levied
the portion
such local m
the aid gran

977.

corporation cau
the value of

978.

No

973. The principal, interest and costs of any debt contracted by a county corporation for general purposes are payable to the county council by all the local corporations of the county municipality, and are apportioned and levied in the same manner as taxes imposed by the county council.

974. In every by-law, made by a county council, ordering a loan or an issue of debentures to be made for the purpose of aiding in the construction of any wooden or iron railway, or any other public works, to which the corporation of one of the local municipalities of the county municipality has already contributed in its corporate name, it may be stipulated that the amount of the contribution granted by the local council, calculated on the amount of its valuation roll in force at the time such last contribution was ordered, be taken and considered as forming part of the aid granted by the county corporation, to the amounts of its share in such aid.

975. In any such case it is valid for the council of the local municipality, if the aid which he has granted in the name of the local corporation must be given by the debentures, and if such debentures are not issued, to cancel such aid to the amount of its share in the contribution granted by the county council. If such debentures, have been issued, the holders thereof may exchange them for debentures of the county corporation, by transferring to such county corporation, an amount of the stock of such local corporation, the council whereof, in any such case, must transfer to the county corporation its share in the debentures exchanged.

976. Until such cancellation or exchange has been made, the county council must, in apportioning the tax to be levied under its by law, make a deduction from the portion of the tax imposed on the corporation of such local municipality, proportionate to the amount of the aid granted by such corporation.

977. The whole debt contracted by any county corporation cannot, at any time, exceed twenty per cent of the value of the taxable property of the municipality.

978. No local council can, by itself, contract debts

for any amount exceeding twenty per cent. of the taxable property of the municipality, such amount to include the share which such council has to contribute towards paying the debt of the county corporation.

978a. The taxes intended to pay the interest upon municipal debentures, as also those intended for the payment of a sinking fund, or for the redemption of such debentures, shall be imposed or levied, according to the last valuation roll in force in the municipality.—It is the duty of the secretary treasurer to make each year, until the payment or redemption of the debentures, a special collection roll, apportioning on the taxable properties subject thereto, according to their respective value, as shown on such valuation roll, the amount of the tax imposed for the interest and for the annual payment to the sinking fund. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6202.)

979. The provincial secretary must compile annually in the month of June, from the returns transmitted to his office in conformity with article 168, a statement in tabular form shewing:—1. The names of all the municipal corporations indebted;—2. The amount of the debt of each of such corporations;—3. The amount of interest due by them;—4. The value of the moveable and immoveable property belonging to them;—5. The amount of the valuation of taxable property in each of the municipalities, the corporation whereof is indebted;—6. The total rate of taxation or assessment in the dollar, levied for any purpose whatsoever upon taxable property or only upon taxable real estate in such municipalities.—A copy of such tabular statement must be forwarded by the provincial secretary to each branch of the legislature, within the first fifteen days of the following session. (*Id.*, art., 6203.)

980. The loans contracted and the debentures issued or the issue of which has been authorized before the promulgation of this code, in conformity with the acts respecting the municipal loan fund, and remaining unpaid, continue to be governed by the provisions of the acts relating thereto;—The amounts of such loans or debentures are repayable, the taxes levied to discharge

them are
the corpo
tions of t
such loan
same hav
manner a
ect never
art. 6204.

SPECIAL PR

981. E
The name
2. The by
amount for
payable p
ment both
issue.—It
the council
rurer. (1)

982. It
ry to carry
f which it

983. T
yearly.

984. Ev
earer, or to

985. D

(1) *Jugé*: Q
accordant une
aucune disposit
nent seront a
ertu du dit règ
ation et à la
as condition,
ous du règlem
orporation. M
aire. 2 M. L., 1

nt. of the tax
 amount to in
 o contribut
 oration.
 interest upo
 nded for th
 edemption o
 d, accordin
 nicipality.—
 o make each
 f the debent
 n the taxa
 their respec
 the amount
 : the annual
 . 6202.)
 ile annually
 mitted to his
 tatement in
 ll the munic
 ount of the
 amount of
 e moveable
 ;—5. The
 r in each of
 s indebted
 ent in the
 on taxable
 such munic
 ent must be
 a branch of
 the follow

hem are apportioned and collected even in cases where
 he corporation is in default, and the duties and obliga-
 tions of the municipal councils and officers regarding
 such loans or debentures must be discharged, until the
 same have been wholly paid and redeemed, in the same
 manner as if this code had not been promulgated, sub-
 ject nevertheless to the application of article 978a. (*Id.*,
 art. 6204.)

SECTION II.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

- 981.** Every municipal debentures must specify:— 1. The name of the corporation by which it is issued; — 2. The by-law authorizing the issue thereof; — 3. The amount for which it is given; — 4. The rate of interest payable per annum; — 5. The time and place of payment both of interest and principal; — 6. The date of issue.— It must also bear the signature of the head of the council or of any other person authorized by the council to sign it, as well as that of the secretary-treasurer. (1)
- 982.** It must further contain all provisions necessary to carry into effect the intent of the by-law in virtue of which it is issued.
- 983.** The interest on debentures is payable half-yearly.
- 984.** Every debenture is made payable either to the bearer, or to any other person named therein or to order.
- 985.** Debentures can be issued for a sum less than

ures issued
 before the
 h the act
 aining un-
 ons of the
 h loans or
 discharge

(1) *Jugé*: Que lorsqu'un règlement d'une corporation municipale accordant une aide à une compagnie de chemin de fer, ne contient aucune disposition à l'effet que les conditions insérées dans le règlement seront aussi insérées dans les débetures à être émanées en vertu du dit règlement, et que ces conditions sont préalables à l'émission et à la livraison des dites débetures, doivent être émises sans condition, et qu'en ce cas, des débetures contenant les conditions du règlement ne seront pas considérés une offre légale par la corporation. Macfarlane et La corporation de la paroisse de St-Céaire. 2 M. L., R. 160.

one hundred dollars, and be made payable less than five or more than thirty years from the date thereof.

986. If the debentures are payable after five years from the date of their issue, the annual tax levied for payment of the yearly interest and for the sinking fund can be imposed only on the taxable real estate of the municipality.

987. Any municipal debentures, payable to bearer or to any person named therein or order, may be transferred by mere delivery. — Any municipal debentures payable to a person named therein, or to a person named therein or order, may be transferred by either general or special endorsement. When it is endorsed generally it is transferable by mere delivery. — Such transfer vests the property thereof in the holder and gives him the right to maintain an action thereupon in his own name.

988. Any debenture may contain a stipulation to the effect that the sum annually carried to the sinking fund be, with the consent of the lender, returned to such lender or his representatives, instead of being invested in the manner provided by the by-law. In any such case the debenture is not redeemable at the delay fixed by the by-law, and it is deemed to have been paid in full and discharged by the payment of the annual amount of the interest and of the sinking fund specified in such debenture.

989. The council of any corporation which, either before or after the coming into force of this code, issued debentures redeemable at the expiration of a certain delay, may, with the consent of the holder, exchange the same for debentures of equal value, payable in the manner set forth in the preceding article.

989a. The corporation of any municipality, which has issued debentures and which has been unable to invest the sinking fund intended for their ultimate redemption, may, in order to provide for the payment of any balance due on such debentures at their maturity, borrow on the credit of such municipality, a sum sufficient to pay such balance.

The council of such municipality may, by by-law ap-

proved o
ize its r
nd, exec
shall stipu
ver a per
of which s
of the loan

It may
execute as
period dur
which shal
of the loan
six per cent
from the d
and so cont

The sum
with the in
collected ar
uation roll
53, V., c. 6

990. T
he council
of raising m
he negocia
mit to the r
such munic

secretary an
he issue of
ng; — 1. T
The amo
number of d
hereof respe

respectively
and immove
— 7. The p
which the p
8. The amou
in the munic
in the dollar
2., art. 6205.)

less than five years thereof. The council may, after five years, and execute an obligation to cover such loan, which shall stipulate for its payment by annuities extending over a period not exceeding twenty years and the last of which shall operate as and be a final extinguishment of the loan, or

It may authorize the warden or mayor to sign and execute as many obligations as there are years in the period during which the payments are to be made (and which shall not exceed twenty) each for an aliquot part of the loan with annual interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent; the first of which shall be payable in one year from the date of its execution, the second in two years, and so continuing during the stipulated term of years.

The sum required to make said annual payments, with the interest on the outstanding debt, shall be levied, collected and paid each year, being based upon the valuation roll in force at the time of such appointment. (53, V., c. 64, s. 3).

990. The secretary-treasurer of any corporation, the council whereof has passed a by-law for the purpose of raising money by the issue of debentures, must before the negotiation, sale or promise of sale thereof, transmit to the registrar of the registration division in which such municipality is situated, and to the provincial secretary an authentic copy of the by-law authorizing the issue of the debentures, together with a return showing:— 1. The nature and objects of such by-law;— 2. The amount to be borrowed thereunder;— 3. The number of debentures to be issued;— 4. The amounts hereof respectively;— 5. The dates at which the same respectively fall due;— 6. The value of the moveable and immovable property belonging to the corporation;— 7. The amount of the privileges and hypothecs to which the property of the corporation is subject;— 8. The amount of the valuation of the taxable property in the municipality;— 9. The annual rate of assessment in the dollar required to liquidate the debentures. (*R. S.* 2., art. 6205.)

991. The secretary treasurer of every corporation which, before the promulgation of this code, shall have issued debentures without complying with the two first sections of chapter eighty-four of the consolidated statutes of Canada, must transmit, within three months after the coming into force of this code, to the registrar of the registration division in which the municipality is situated, authentic copies of all the by laws theretofore made for the purposes of raising money by the issue of debentures, together with a return shewing;—1. The nature and object of each by-law authorizing or ordering an issue of debentures;—2. The amount of the debentures issued;—3. Their respective amounts;—4. The sums already paid or redeemed by the corporation on account of such debentures;—5. The balance due and payable on each of the same;—6. The dates at which they respectively fall due;—7. The annual rate of assessment necessary to discharge them;—8. The value of the moveable or immovable property belonging to the corporation;—9. The amount of the privileges and hypothecs to which the immoveables of the corporation are subject;—10. The amount of the valuation of the taxable property of the municipality.

992. The registrar must receive, file and keep in his office, the by-laws which are transmitted to him in virtue of the two preceding articles, and register them in a book kept for that purpose.

993. The by-laws and returns, registered or filed in the registrar's office, and all his books of entry are open to the examination of any one desiring to inspect the same during office hours, on payment of the fees established by the following article.

994. The following fees are payable to the registrar for any services required by the articles of this section:—1. For the registration of an authentic copy of any municipal by-law, \$2.00;—2. For the registration of any report transmitted under articles 990 and 991, \$1.00;—3. For search, inspection and examination of each copy of a by-law, of the entries which refer thereto, \$1.00,

995.

refuses to
required t
red dolla
until paym
onds on p
however, i

996.

s neither
by-laws, st
which such

997.

by-law app
whether be
code, is val
in full, not
illegally an

SALE OF

SA

998.

Th
must, before
each year, fr
of the council
made by him
shewing:—1.
in the county
cipal or schoo
of the owner
Opposite th
the taxes for
anied by a p

995. Every secretary-treasurer who neglects or refuses to comply with article 990 or 991, within the required time, incurs a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, and in default of payment, imprisonment until payment of the fine and costs, which imprisonment ends on payment of the fine and costs, and must not, however, in any case exceed twelve months.

996. In any action upon a municipal debenture, it is neither necessary to allege nor prove the notices, by-laws, statutes and other proceedings, in virtue of which such debenture was issued.

997. Every municipal debenture, issued under a by-law approved of by the lieutenant-governor in council, whether before or after the coming into force of this code, is valid, and the amount thereof may be recovered in full, notwithstanding that such debenture was issued illegally and irregularly.

TITLE XI.

SALE OF LANDS LIABLE FOR MUNICIPAL TAXES IN DEFAULT OF PAYMENT.

CHAPTER I.

SALE AND ADJUDICATION OF LANDS.

998. The secretary-treasurer of every county council must, before the eighth day of the month of January in each year, from the statements transmitted to the office of the council under article 373, and from the statement made by himself in virtue of article 941a, prepare a list showing:—1. The description of all the lands situated in the county municipality, on account of which municipal or school taxes are due, together with the names of the owners as mentioned in the valuation roll;—2. Opposite the description of such lands, the amount of the taxes for which they are liable.—Such list is accompanied by a public notice setting forth that such lands

are to be sold at public auction, at the place where the sessions of the county council are held, on the first Wednesday of the month of March following, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in default of payment of the taxes for which they are liable and the costs incurred. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6206 as amended by 52 Vict., cap. 54, s. 22). (1)

999. The list and the notice which accompagnies it must be published in the ordinary manner, and also twice in the Quebec Official Gazette, and in one or more newspapers, during the month of January.—The notices given in the month of January 1889, in virtue of article 999 of the said code announcing the sale for the first Wednesday or for the first Thursday of March, are valid to all intents and purposes; but such sales must take place on the first Thursday of March 1889. (Amended by 52 Vict., cap. 56, s. 7.)

1000. At the time appointed for the sale, the secretary-treasurer of the county council, or some other person acting for him, sells to the highest bidder those lands described in the list upon which taxes are still due, after making known the amount to be raised on each of such lands, including therein a part of the costs incurred for the sale, according and in proportion to the amount of the debt and of the disbursements that shall have been made to provide for the sale of each of said lots. — In all proceedings had and adopted to effect

(1) *Held*: That the claim of a corporation is extinguished towards the debtor by the sale by an official assignee of the property affected. *Blain vs. Corporation of Granby*, 5 R. L. 180.

Held: That a corporation can be called in a case to guarantee a rate-payer whose property it had sold, for taxes which had been paid, when this rate-payer who has transferred the same property to a third party is himself called to guarantee by his purchaser who is troubled in his possession by the party who purchased from the corporation and that even more than two years after the municipal auction sale. *Wurtele vs. Corporation of the Township of Grantham*, 6 R. L. 548.

Jugé: Que la corporation locale et la corporation du comté sont toutes deux, responsables, conjointement et solidairement, des irrégularités commises par le secrétaire-trésorier de la corporation du comté dans les procédés pour la vente des terrains affectés aux taxes municipales, à défaut de paiement. (*Atkin vs. La cité de Montréal et la corporation du comté d'Hochelaga*, 14 R. L., 696.

such sale,
ple for th
municipal
have reco

1001.

he amount
he costs f
he purcha
be at once
who sells s
him best fo

1001a.

ents for ea
sts and oth
ndebted for
am advanc
n the Queb
nd to one d
djudication
he costs of t
uch fees are
he county c

(1) *Held*: Th
resident, adve
n-resident, is
fter being trou
e county corpo
apsed since the
emselves this
sts, each one h
Q. L. R. 33.

Held: That the
e M. C. for the
e time of the sa
aced in the han
at owner had t
d lands.—*Arm*

Jugé: Que la
municipal pour le
ment de la ven
ne les mains d
propriétaire avait
nte et au partag
struction, 7 L.

where the
the first wed
en o'clock in
res for which
Q., art. 6206

compagnies
er, and also
one or more
-The notice
ue of article
for the first
h, are valid
must take
(Amended

the, the secre
e other per
vider those
es are still
e raised on
of the costs
rtion to the
s that shall
each of said
d to effect

ished toward
erty affected
guarantee
ch had been
e property t
chaser who
ed from the
he municipa
of Grantham

comté sont
ent, des irr
orporation d
tés aux taxe
de Montréal

such sale, the county corporation shall not be responsible for the errors and informalities committed by local municipalities against which alone shall third parties have recourse. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6207 et 52 V., c. 52, s. 21.)

1001. Any person offering then and there to pay the amount of the moneys to be raised together with the costs for the smallest portion of such lands, becomes the purchaser thereof, and such portion of the land must be at once adjudged to him, by the secretary-treasurer who sells such portion of the property as appears to him best for the interest of the debtor. (1)

1001a. The secretary-treasurer is entitled to ten cents for each hundred words or figures, for all notices, lists and other documents in relation to the sale of lands indebted for taxes, and further to the repayment of any sum advanced by him to defray the cost of publication in the Quebec Official Gazette and in other newspapers, and to one dollar and fifty cents for each certificate of adjudication and for every deed of sale, in addition to the costs of the registration thereof, until such time as such fees are otherwise established by a resolution of the county council. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6208.)

(1) *Held*: That the sale for municipal taxes of lots belonging to a resident, advertised and sold by the defendant as belonging to a non-resident, is null and confers no rights to the purchaser. The latter being troubled, has right to call the local corporation and the county corporation to guarantee him, even after two years have elapsed since the date of the sale; the two corporations pleading themselves this nullity must be condemned as *garantes* to pay the costs, each one half.—*Bartley vs. Boon and Armstrong, Opposants*, Q. L. R. 33.

Held: That the sale of immoveables made under the authority of the M. C. for the payment of taxes will be declared null: 1. If at the time of the sale the land-owner is insolvent and his properties are in the hands of an assignee; 2. If at the time of the sale a third owner had taken proceedings in licitation to sell and divide the said lands.—*Armstrong vs. Building Society, &c.*, 7 L. N. 51.

Jugé: Que la vente d'immeubles faite sous l'autorité du code municipal pour le paiement des taxes sera déclarée nulle: 1° Si au moment de la vente le propriétaire était en faillite et ses biens remis entre les mains d'un syndic; 2° Si au moment de la vente un copropriétaire avait pris des procédés en licitation pour arriver à la vente et au partage des dits immeubles. *Armstrong vs. La société de construction*, 7 L. N., 51.

1002. The purchaser of any land or portion of land must pay the amount of his purchase money immediately upon the adjudication thereof.—In default of immediate payment, the secretary-treasurer either at once puts up the land for sale or adjourns the sale to the following or any other day within eight days, by giving all persons present notice of such adjournment in an audible and intelligible voice.

1003. If at the time of the sale no bid is made, or if all the lands advertised cannot be sold on the first wednesday in March, the sale must be adjourned to the following or any other day within eight days, in the manner set forth in the last provision of the preceding article. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6209).

1004. On payment by the purchaser of the amount of his purchase money, the secretary-treasurer sets forth, in a certificate made in duplicate and signed by himself, the particulars of the sale, and delivers a duplicate of such certificate to the purchaser.—The purchaser is thereupon seized and possessed of the land adjudged, and may enter into possession thereof, subject to the same being redeemed within the two years next following, and to the constituted ground rents.—The purchaser, however, cannot carry off timber from such land during the first year he is in possession thereof. (*Id.*, art. 6210).

1005. The corporation of the local municipality, in which the immoveables put up for the sale are situated, may bid at the sale of such immoveables and may become the purchaser thereof, through the mayor or other person authorized by the council, without being held to pay forthwith the amount of the purchase money.

1006. A list of lands sold under the provisions of this title, setting forth the name and residence of the purchaser and the price of the sale, must be transmitted by the secretary treasurer of the county council to the office of every local municipality in which such lands are situated, within the fifteen days next after the adjudication; and the secretary-treasurer of the local council must, without delay, give a special notice to the proprietors or occupants of such lands, of the sale thereof

and of t
by the s

1006.
cil shall,
transmit
under the
he is enti
tioned in
transmitt
the fees o
the cance
list or to
any proc
may occur
possible f
Q., art 62

1007.
adjudicatio
back or re
following c
proprietor

1008.
cate of his
all municip
due thereon
delay, t a
county mur
land is then

1009.
the corporat
in the pres
minute form
1010. T
diligence, on
tary-treasur

(1) Held: 1.
registered, but t
property.—2. T
has taken posse
of sale shall not

and of the particulars set forth in the list transmitted by the secretary-treasurer of the county.

1006a. The secretary-treasurer of each county council shall, within eight days after the adjudication thereof, transmit to the registrar, a list of lands sold for taxes under the provisions of this code; and for such purpose he is entitled to twenty cents for each piece of land mentioned in the list furnished by him, of which one half is transmitted by him to the registrar with the list to cover the fees of the latter for the deposit and entry and for the cancellation thereof. — The omission to forward such list or to mention any lot therein does not invalidate any proceedings in the matter in which such omission may occur, but the secretary-treasurer in default is responsible for all damages which result therefrom. (*R. S. Q.*, art 6211.)

1007. If within two years from the day of the adjudication, the land adjudged has not been brought back or redeemed, according to the provisions of the following chapter, the purchaser remains the irrevocable proprietor thereof.

1008. Such purchaser, upon exhibiting the certificate of his purchase and upon proving the payment of all municipal taxes which, in the meantime, have become due thereon, is entitled, at the expiration of two years' delay, to a deed of sale from the corporation of the county municipality within the limits of which such land is then situated.

1009. The deed of sale is executed in the name of the corporation of the county, by the secretary-treasurer, in the presence of two witnesses who sign it, or in minute form before a notary. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6212).

1010. The deed of sale must be registered with due diligence, on the demand of the warden or of the secretary-treasurer. (1)

(1) *Held:* 1. That the deed of municipal sale must not only be registered, but that the purchaser must also take possession of the property.—2. That the purchaser from an original proprietor who has taken possession of the property and has had registered his deed of sale shall not be troubled in the property, possession and usage

1011. The costs of the deed of sale and of the registration thereof, are payable by the purchaser, and are exigible before the deed is signed.

1012. All the right acquired by the purchaser pass to his heirs or legal representatives.

1013. The sale made under the provisions of this chapter is a title which conveys the ownership of the land adjudged.—It vests in the purchaser, all the rights of the original owner and purges the land from all privileges and hypothecs whatsoever, to which it may be subject, except claims for constituted ground rents, for seigniorial dues and for rents substituted therefor, and the amounts for which such land may be encumbered for the payment of municipal debentures issued in aid of railways and other public undertakings; and except also, the rights of trustees for the amount of any assessment imposed on such land for defraying the cost of building or repairing any church, vestry, parsonage or cemetery, provided that at least eight days before such sale, the chairman of the trustees has lodged with the secretary-treasurer of the county, whose duty it is to make such sale, a statement attested under oath before a justice of the peace, establishing the amount of such assessment for which the land is liable.—In all cases, however, in which the land in question has been adjudged and sold before the issue of the letters-patent from the crown, such sale merely vests in the purchaser the right of pre-emption or other rights already acquired in relation to such land. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6273).

1014. If the land sold does not exist the purchaser is merely entitled to recover the sum paid by him, with interest at the rate of fifteen per cent, per annum —If the adjudication or sale is declared null on any demand brought to set aside the same or in any other cause or contestation, the purchaser can only exact repayment of the purchase money paid by him, together with the expenses of necessary repairs and of improvements

thereof by a purchaser, at a municipal sale, who has not had his title registered and has not taken possession of the property.—*Caya vs. Pellerin*, II R. L. 44.

which has value, un-
rest upon
fifteen pe

1015.
virtue of
calling in
by two ye
right may
petent cou
article 100
ing (1)

1016.
under artic
the secreta
such land,
sheriff a st
of advertisi
paid out of
the sheriff, a

(1) *Jugé* : Q
vendues pour t
et non de l'ac
faveur de l'ad
voquent ou fon
avant les deux
légalement. La
I R. L., 759.

Jugé : Que l
taxes etc., et l
sont également
des illégalités e
et que, lorsque l
que la corporat
la vente peut é
la date de l'adj
vis requis par i
demandés par l
Boon. 19 L. C. J

Jugé : Qu'une
dommages pour
quelles la vente
après les deux a
tions de l'article
corporation du c

which have increased the value of the land up to such value, unless he prefers to remove the same, with interest upon the whole amount reclaimed at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum.

1015. The action to annul a sale of land made in virtue of the provisions of this chapter, or the right of calling in question the lawfulness thereof, is prescribed by two years from the date of such adjudication.—This right may be exercised by the creditor before any competent court in any manner which he deems desirable, article 100 of this code to the contrary notwithstanding (1)

1016. If any land described in the list published under article 999 is advertised to be sold by the sheriff, the secretary-treasurer of the county council cannot sell such land, but must, without delay, transmit to the sheriff a statement of the sums due for taxes and cost of advertising on account of such land, which sums are paid out of the proceeds arising from the sale made by the sheriff, such costs incurred by the secretary-treasurer

(1) *Jugé* : Que la prescription de deux ans, pour le rachat de terres vendues pour taxes municipales, court à compter de l'adjudication, et non de l'acte de vente ; que cette prescription ne court qu'en faveur de l'adjudicataire et non en faveur des corporations qui provoquent ou font la vente et qui sont toujours tenues, après comme avant les deux années, des dommages résultant des ventes faites illégalement. La corporation du comté d'Arthabaska et al. et Barlow. 1 R. L., 759.

Jugé : Que la corporation locale qui fait vendre des terrains pour taxes etc., et la corporation de comté qui les vend, à sa demande, sont également responsables et garantes vis-à-vis de l'adjudicataire, des illégalités et des erreurs de leurs secrétaires-trésoriers respectifs, et que, lorsque les deux corporations admettent ces irrégularités et que la corporation de comté dépose le prix d'adjudication en cour, la vente peut être annulée, même après les deux ans écoulés depuis la date de l'adjudication ; que les corporations n'ont pas droit à l'avis requis par l'article 22 C. P. C., quoique des dommages soient demandés par les conclusions d'une action en garantie. Bartley vs. Boon. 19 L. C. J., 10.

Jugé : Qu'une corporation municipale peut être poursuivie en dommages pour irrégularités dans la vente des immeubles par lesquelles la vente est déclarée nulle et que ce droit d'action existe après les deux années de la date de la vente nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 1015 C. M. La Corp. du comté de Beauce et La corporation du comté de Linière. 19 L. C. J. 10.

are privileged and rank with municipal and school taxes.—(52 V. c. 54, s. 22.)

1017. Nevertheless if on the first monday of March the proceedings of the sheriff on the sale have been discontinued, the secretary-treasurer may sell the land in the usual manner.

1018. The municipal corporation, in the interest of which the sale of any land by the secretary-treasurer of the county ought to be made, may, in the case in which such land is advertised to be sold by the sheriff, and the proceedings are suspended, intervene in the cause and ask and obtain the adoption of any step having for object the rendering of any final judgment.

1019. The demand to set aside or to annul the sale made in virtue of these provisions, and any action to enforce any claim arising from such sale, can be instituted only against the municipal corporation, the council or officers of which are in default. (1)

1020. The sale made under the authority of the provisions of this title may be rescinded, and annulled with the consent of the municipal corporations interested, the owner and the purchaser.

1021. No land sold in default of payment of taxes, under the authority of the provisions of this title, can be resold under the authority of the same provisions in the month of March of the following year.

CHAPTER II.

REDEMPTION OF LANDS ADJUDGED.

1022. The owner of any land sold under the provisions of the preceding chapter, may, within the two

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'une corporation de comté, qui a vendu un immeuble sous les dispositions des articles 998 et suivants C. M. n'est pas responsable des irrégularités commises par la corporation locale qui les a fait vendre, lorsque tous les procédés de la corporation de comté sont réguliers et qu'il n'y a à lui reprocher aucune faute. (art. 1019 C. M.). *Brunet vs. Corporation du comté d'Hochelega*. 16 R. L: 166.

(1) *Jugé* Q
municipales, u
et est subrogé
trait pour l'av
l'expiration des
propriétaire; que l
mettre la prop
15 par cent pa
L. O. J., 255.

and school years next following the day of the adjudication, redeem the same, by reimbursing to the secretary-treasurer of the council of the municipality in which such land is situated, the amount laid out for the purchase of such land, including the cost of the certificate of purchase and the notice to the registrar, with interest at fifteen per cent per annum, every fraction of a year to be reckoned as a year. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6214).

1023. Any person, whether authorized or not, may redeem or recover such land in the same manner, but only in the name and for the benefit of the person who was the proprietor thereof at the time of the adjudication. — When the redemption is made by a person not specially authorized, the secretary treasurer in the receipt which he gives in duplicate, sets forth the names, quality and domicile of the person who effected the redemption. — Such receipts entitles the person mentioned therein to be reimbursed the amount paid by him with interest at the rate of eight per cent, and secures him a privileged hypothec, ranking next after municipal taxes, on the land in question for the reimbursement of such money, after being registered in the proper registration division, any provisions contained in article 1994 and 2009 of the civil code to the contrary notwithstanding. (1)

1024. The secretary-treasurer, must, within fifteen days after the redemption is effected, give a special notice thereof to the council of the local municipality, in which such land is situated and to the purchaser, and on demand, remit to the latter the amount paid into his hands, less two and a half per cent, on the purchased money, for his fees.

(1) *Jugé* Que lorsqu'une propriété a été vendue pour des taxes municipales, une personne qui n'est pas le propriétaire, qui la retraits et est subrogée dans les droits de l'acheteur, fait néanmoins ce retraits pour l'avantage du propriétaire actuel; qu'il ne peut, après l'expiration des deux ans, refuser de remettre la propriété au propriétaire; que le propriétaire ne peut cependant le forcer à lui remettre la propriété sans lui offrir le prix payé pour le retrait avec 15 par cent par année d'intérêt sur icelui. *Darling vs. Reeves*, 29 L. C. J., 255.

1025. The purchaser may compel the owner or the person who redeems the land in the name of the owner, to indemnify him for all useful repairs and improvements made by him on the land so redeemed, unless he removes the same, and also to reimburse him the amount of the taxes paid, and of the public or municipal work performed on account of such land, with interest on the whole at the rate of fifteen per cent, per annum, every fraction of a year being reckoned as a year.—This claim bears a privilege in favor of the purchaser upon the land in question.—The purchaser may retain possession of the land redeemed until payment of such claim.

EXECU

1026.

a municipal
been served
ion, the s
amount the
authorization
according to

1027.

posal of the
ouncil must
nent of the
esolution, to
ipality liab
ay the amou

1028.

n petition,
rant from ti
elay which
oney requir

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'il
ent a été rendu,
r ses biens, ma
ar le shérif, sur
; conformément
nté de Drumme
a corporation de
nte vs. Quesnel,

BOOK THIRD.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

TITLE I.

EXECUTION OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

1026. Whenever a copy of judgment, condemning a municipal corporation to pay a sum of money, has been served at the office of the council of such corporation, the secretary-treasurer must forthwith pay the amount thereof out of the funds at his disposal, on the authorization of the council or of the head of the council according to the rule laid down in article 160. (1)

1027. If there are no funds, or if those at the disposal of the secretary-treasurer, are not sufficient, the council must, immediately after the service of the judgment of the court, order the secretary-treasurer, by a resolution, to levy on the taxable property of the municipality liable for such judgment, a sufficient sum to pay the amount due with interest and costs.

1028. The court which rendered the judgment may, on petition, presented either in term or in vacation, grant from time to time, to the municipal council, any delay which it deems necessary to levy the amount of money required.

(1) *Jugé*: Qu'une corporation de comté, contre laquelle un jugement a été rendu, n'est pas tenue de payer le montant de ce jugement, sur ses biens, mais que le montant de ce jugement doit être prélevé, par le shérif, sur les biens des contribuables des municipalités locales, conformément aux articles 1026 et suivants. La corporation du comté de Drummond *vs.* Quesnel, et Quesnel, demandeur en gar. *vs.* la corporation des Chutes de Kingsey, défendeurs en gar. et appelante *vs.* Quesnel, 19 R. L., 470)

1029. If the judgment has not been satisfied within two months after the service thereof at the office of the council, or at the expiration of the delay granted by the court or agreed upon by the parties, the person in whose favor such judgment was rendered, or his attorney, may, on producing the return of the service of such judgment at the office of the council, and on a requisition in writing for such purpose, obtain the issue of a writ of execution from the court against the corporation in default, returnable before the same tribunal, so soon as the amount of the judgment and costs has been levied.

1030. Such writ is attested and signed by the clerk or prothonotary sealed with the seal of the court, and addressed to the sheriff of the district in which such municipality is situated, who is enjoined by the same among other things;—1. To levy from the corporation, with all possible despatch, the amount of the debt with interest and costs of the judgment as well as of the execution;—2. In default of immediate payment of the corporation;—To apportion the sums to be levied on all the taxable property in the municipality liable for such judgment, in proportion to its value as it appears by the valuation roll, with the same powers and obligations, and under the same penalties as the councils and the secretary-treasurer to whom he is by right substituted for the levying of such money;—If the judgment has been rendered against a county corporation, to make forthwith an apportionment on all the local corporations of the county, and to transmit immediately a copy to the office of the council of each of such corporations;—To prepare without delay, and at the same time as the apportionment in the case mentioned in the preceding provision, according to the rules prescribed by article 955, a special collection roll for each local municipality in which money must be levied under the authority of such writ;—To publish such special roll in the municipality, in the manner required by article 960;—To exact and levy the amounts entered on the special collection roll, in the manner and within the delay pres-

cribed by
ment of su
to do, to l
property, i
970 inclusi
amounts in
of the follo
to the rules
given the
provisions o
the court o
as soon as t
been collect
order.

1030a.

tures or cou
a county cou
code, or to a
article, the
shall be in
and in the sa
by the count
case mention
the writ of
been conden
art. 6215).

1031. TH

either person
of such writ
by the court

1032. TH

valuation roll
posited at the
ty in which l
the services
under the ord

1033. He

rolls and othe
in the execut
court—On the

scribed by articles 960 and 961;--In default of the payment of such amounts by the persons who are bound so to do, to levy the same with costs, on their moveable property, in the manner prescribed by articles 962 to 970 inclusive;--To sell the real estate liable for such amounts in default of their payment, on the first monday of the following march, in the manner and according to the rules laid down in the foregoing title, after having given the publications and notices required by the provisions of the same title.—3. To make a return to the court of the amount levied and of his proceedings, as soon as the amount of the debt, interest and costs has been collected, or from time to time as the court may order.

1030a. If the judgment has been rendered on debentures or coupons issued in virtue of a by-law, made by a county council, in conformity with article 974 of this code, or to any special act to the same effect as such article, the apportionment to be made by the sheriff shall be in accordance with the terms of such by-law, and in the same proportion as the apportionment made by the county council under article 974; and in such case mention shall be made both in the judgment and the writ of execution that the county corporation has been condemned in virtue of such by law. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6215).

1031. The sheriff is bound to execute without delay, either personally, or by his officers, all the injunctions of such writ, or of any other order subsequently issued by the court whose officer he still remains.

1032. The sheriff has free access to the registers, valuation rolls, collection rolls and other documents deposited at the office of the council of every municipality in which he must levy money, and he may demand the services of the municipal officers of such council under the ordinary penalties.

1033. He must take possession of all the valuation rolls and other documents, which are necessary to him in the execution of the judgment and orders of the court.—On the refusal or neglect of the municipal coun-

oil or its officers to deliver up such documents, he is authorized to take possession thereof.

1034 If it is impossible for the seizing officer to obtain the valuation rolls, which should serve as a basis for the collection of the moneys, or if there are no such valuation rolls, the sheriff must without delay proceed to make a valuation of the taxable property liable for such judgment; and he is authorized to base the apportionment or the special roll for the collection of the moneys, to be levied on such valuation as if it were the valuation roll in force for such municipality.—The costs incurred in making such valuation are taxed by the court from which the writ issued, form part of the costs of execution, and are recoverable from the local corporation in default.

1035. The sale and adjudication of real estate by the sheriff, in default of payment of the amount specified in the collection roll made by him, have no other effects than those mentioned in the preceding title.—The deed of sale of the land is given by the warden of the county municipality in which such land is then situated, in the manner prescribed in the preceding title, at the expiration of two years, if the redemption of the same has not in the meantime been effected.

1036. The fees, costs and disbursements of the sheriff are taxed at the discretion of the judge of the court from which the writ of execution issued.

1037. The sheriff must transmit a copy of his special collection roll, and any other list or document whereof he has taken possession, to the office of the council to which it belongs, after having levied the whole amount set forth in the writ of execution, together with interest and costs.

1038. Arrears due, in virtue of the apportionment or of the special collection roll of the sheriff, belong to the corporation, on behalf of which they ought to be levied, and may be recovered by such corporation, in the same manner as any other municipal tax.—If any surplus remains in the hands of the sheriff it belongs to the corporation.

1039.

ment, has
sum of m
property m
ordinary m
ture.

1040.

order calcul
execution o

1041.

iff under t
he same da
he latter ca
nit to the
which stat

by the sher
such amount

RECOVERY OF

1042.

Pe.
y the provis
ore the mag
ircuit court o
f which they
f the peace re
not, before a
oring municipi

(1) Held: That
C., for the val
residing in a mun
sides, has no ju

1039. If the corporation, against which any judgment, has been rendered, ordering the payment of any sum of money, holds property in its own name, such property may be seized and taken in execution in the ordinary manner prescribed in the code of civil procedure.

1040. The sheriff may obtain from the court any order calculated to facilitate and ensure the complete execution of the writ which has been addressed to him.

1041. If any land advertised to be sold by the sheriff under these provisions is advertised to be sold on the same day by the secretary-treasurer of the county, the latter cannot sell the land, but must forthwith transmit to the sheriff a statement of his claims and costs, which statement must be added to the amount claimed by the sheriff and levied by him at the same time as such amount.

TITRE II.

RECOVERY OF PENALTIES IMPOSED IN VIRTUE OF THIS CODE.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1042. Penalties imposed by municipal by-laws, or by the provisions of this code, are recoverable either before the magistrate's court of the county or before the circuit court of the county or district, within the limits of which they have been incurred, or before any justice of the peace residing in the municipality, if there is one, or, not, before any justice of the peace resident in a neighboring municipality in the district. (1)

(1) *Held:* That in an action instituted under arts. 398 and 1042, C., for the value of work done on a by-road, a justice of the peace, residing in a municipality other than the one where the defendant resides, has no jurisdiction, if it does not appear by the record that

1043. All penalties incurred by the same person may be included in the same suit.

1044. Whenever, under the provisions of this code or of municipal by-laws, a penalty is imposed for each day during which the same are contravened, such penalty can be recovered, for the first day only, unless special verbal or written notice has been given to the person contravening the same. If such notice is given the penalty may also be recovered for each day thereafter on which such contravention continued.

1045. Every suit for the purpose of recovering such penalties must be begun within three months from the date when they were incurred, after which period the same cannot be brought.

1046. Such prosecution may be brought by any person of age in his own name, or by the head of the council in the name of the municipal corporation. (1)

there is no justice of the peace in the municipality where the defendant resides. Lambert & Lapalisse, 6, R. L., 65.

Jugé : Que toute action pour le recouvrement de taxes ou contributions municipales doit être portée, soit devant la Cour Supérieure, soit devant la cour de circuit suivant le montant en litige, le code de procédure civile ne contenant aucune disposition exceptionnelle à l'égard de ces dites taxes comme celles qu'il contient au sujet des taxes scolaires et des contributions pour la construction et réparation des églises et presbytères. Que la juridiction donnée par les articles 401 et 1042 du code municipal, à la cour de circuit, à la cour du magistrat ou à un juge de paix, en matière de recouvrement, au coût des travaux de voirie, n'est pas exclusive de la juridiction de la cour supérieure. Corporation d'Irlande Nord et Mitchell. 13 Q. L. R., 32.

(1) *Held* : 1. That under art. 1046, M. C., as well as under s. 64, c. 29, C. S. L. C., it is not an action *qui tam*, but a popular action, which may be instituted by any person in age, in its own name, or by the head of the council, in the name of the municipal corporation ; 2. That it is by *exception to the form* that is to be met an action alleged to have been taken in the name of one in whose name it should not have been taken, and not by demurrer as made in the present case ; 3. That the fine and damages cannot be claimed in the one and same action, because these grounds of demand tend to condemnations of different nature. Labelle vs. Gratton, 7 R. L., 325.

Held : That a law suit for the recovery of fines imposed by art. 440 M. C., and instituted by a private person, must be taken as well in the name of the plaintiff as in the name of the corporation. Robert vs. Doure, 5 R. L., 400.

Held : 1. That the plaintiff *qui tam* who claims a fine for violation

1047.

of this title
witness.

1048.

by-laws o
is otherwi
other half
ention has
the penalt
penalty is
the prosec

1049.

the court
rendering
so condem
the penalty
cient, the p
any time i
ment ends,
imprisonme
from the ob
him. (R. S. C.

1050.

mand or co

of the municip
own name as i
right of institu
taining the pr
defendant in ar
himself, and th
the Court will
Held : That v
and to the pla
name as in the
641.

(1) *Held* : Th
ral expression u
these corporatio
that the only leg
corporation of 1
Held : That i
name as in the n
of the fine. Gra

1047. Any suit brought in virtue of the provisions of this title may be decided on the oath of one credible witness.

1048. Penalties recovered in virtue of municipal by-laws or the provisions of this code, belong, unless it is otherwise provided, one-half to the prosecutor and the other half to the municipal corporation.—If the prosecution has been brought in the name of the corporation, the penalty belongs wholly to the corporation.—If the penalty is due by the corporation, it belongs wholly to the prosecutor. (1)

1049. In default of payment of the fine inflicted by the court and the costs, within fifteen days from the rendering of the judgment, the property of the person so condemned is seized and sold, up to the amount of the penalty and costs; and in default of property sufficient, the person condemned must be imprisoned for any time not exceeding thirty days, which imprisonment ends, however, on payment of the sum due.—Such imprisonment discharges the person who undergoes it from the obligation of satisfying the judgment against him. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6216).

1050. The plaintiff or the complainant, whose demand or complaint has been dismissed with costs, is

of the municipal act, in virtue of s. 63, § 38, must sue as well in his own name as in that of the municipality; 2. That any one has the right of instituting such action *qui tam* without being obliged of obtaining the previous authorization of the municipality; 3. That a defendant in an action *qui tam* cannot be heard as a witness against himself, and that if he be heard, his evidence will be set aside and the Court will not look at it. *Lami vs. Rabouin*, 1 R. L., 687.

Held: That when the fine belongs for half to the municipality and to the plaintiff, the latter is bound to sue as well in his own name as in the name of the corporation. *Houle vs. Martin*, 6 R. L., 641.

(1) *Held:* That the words "*municipal corporations*" are a general expression used by art. 1048, to prevent any confusion between these corporations and the municipal corporations or others, and that the only legal name of these municipal corporations is "the corporation of the parish of *Graham vs. Morissette*. 5 Q. L. R., 346.

Held: That he who sues *qui tam* must do so as well in his own name as in the name of the corporation to whom belongs a portion of the fine. *Graham vs. Morissette*. 5 Q. L. R., 546.

bound to pay the costs, under penalty of seizure or of imprisonment, in the manner and within the delay prescribed in the preceding article. (*Id.*, art. 6217).

1051. Articles 1045, 1046, 1048, 1049 and 1050 do not apply to suits brought to recover moneys which, according to the provisions of this code, may be recovered in the same manner as the penalties imposed by this code.

CHAPTER II.

OF PROSECUTION BEFORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1052. Prosecutions brought before justices of the peace, in virtue of article 1042, are heard and decided by them, according to the usual rules of procedure laid down respecting summary orders and convictions, except in so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this title.

1053. Such suits need not be begun by the affidavit or deposition on oath of the plaintiff or complainant, provided always that the purport of the complaint or demand is sufficiently set forth in the writ or in a declaration annexed thereto.

1054. The record of every suit must be remitted by the person in whose custody the same is, to the justice of the peace, upon his order, in cases where there is an appeal from the judgment to the circuit court.

1055. There must be an interval of at least two juridical days between the day of the service of the summons and that of the return.

1056. On the day of the return of the summons or of the warrant, the justice of the peace who has signed the summons or the warrant may hear and decide the case alone.—He may, nevertheless require the assistance of any other justice of the peace having jurisdiction within the district.

1057. The returns of service made by a bailiff are given under oath of office.

1058. The justice of the peace or the clerk must

take note
These not
part of th

1059.

at the ex
thorooof.

1060.

must, if h
member of
hend or ap
the provis
fine, if it is
before any
ing to law.

1061. A

county or
rendered by
the provision
2. From ev
respecting a
any act of a
of such coun
From every
county coun
from the dis
superintender
construction,
of a road, bri
under its juri
local municip
46 and 746
decision be re
on complain

take notes of the important parts of the evidence.— These notes signed by the sitting justice of the peace are part of the record.

1059. The judgment of the court may be executed at the expiration of the fifteen days from the date thereof.

1060. Any constable or police officer may, and must, if he is so required by the head or by any other member of the council, or by the council itself, apprehend or arrest at sight all persons found contravening the provisions of any municipal by-law punishable by fine, if it is so ordered by the by-law, and bring them before any justice of the peace to be dealt with according to law.

TITLE III.

APPEALS TO THE CIRCUIT COURT.

1061. An appeal lies to the circuit court of the county or of the district :—1. From every judgment rendered by justices of the peace, in suits brought under the provisions of this code or of municipal by-laws ;— 2. From every decision given by a county council respecting any *procès-verbal* made and homologated or any act of apportionment amended under the authority of such council, sitting otherwise than in appeal ;—3. From every refusal to homologate a *procès-verbal* by a county council, sitting otherwise than in appeal ; and from the dismissal, by any county council or by its superintendent, of any petition requiring the opening, construction, enlarging, altering or maintenance either of a road, bridge or water-course which is or should be under its jurisdiction.—4. From any decision given by a local municipal council in virtue of articles 734, 738, 746 and 746a respecting a valuation roll, whether the decision be rendered by the council, of its own motion, or on complaint against the roll produced before it ;—

5. Whenever a local municipal council has neglected or refused to take cognizance of any written complaint made in virtue of article 735, or to obtain the revision and the amendment of the valuation roll in conformity with articles 746 and 746a within thirty days after the expiration of the delay in which it might have taken cognizance thereof.—The costs of appeal are taxed at the discretion of the judge, for or against such of the parties, municipal corporation or councillors personally, as he shall deem advisable under a writ of execution issued in the usual manner. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6218). (1)

(1) *Held* :—That an appellant under article 1061 of the M. C., as amended by 39 Vict., c. 29, s. 23 cannot examine fresh witnesses in support of the appeal. *Giroux vs. Corporation of St-Jean Chrysostôme*, 5 Q. L. R., 97.

Held :—1 That the appeal taken before the circuit court of the decision given by a county council, concerning its *procès-verbal* made and homologated under the authority of the council, must be taken against the interested parties requesting such *procès-verbal*, and not against the corporation of the county, unless the council has acted *proprio motu*; 2. That in this case it is the interested parties who signed the petition asking the action of the council, that should have been put in cause in the appeal, and not the county corporation, who had only exercised judicial functions by its council. *Corporation of Pointes-aux-Trembles vs. Corporation of Hochelaga*, 7 L. N., 158.

A resolution of a county council rescinding a *procès-verbal* is not a "decision" within the meaning of art. 1071 M. C., from which an appeal lies to the circuit court. *Woodward vs. Corporation of Richmond*, 7 L. N., 71.

Held :—1. That an appeal cannot be taken before the circuit court according to the dispositions of art. 1061, of a decision of a county council, relative to a *procès-verbal* adopted by a local council and homologated by said county council sitting in appeal; 2. That even supposing, in such case, that the want of jurisdiction of the circuit court would not be invoked, this court should dismiss the parties, by reason of its complete want of jurisdiction; 3. That on appeal of the decision concerning the *procès-verbal* in question, the respondents requiring this *procès-verbal* are interested to have it maintained, and that under art. 1061 they should be put in cause, and copy of the writ of appeal should be served upon them or on their attorney; 4. That when the county council is sued as in this case, he has the right to appear as well to defend itself as to support its decision. *Viau vs. Corporation of Longue-Pointe*, 8 L. N., 110.

Jugé : Qu'une corporation municipale n'a pas le droit de confesser jugement sur une requête à l'effet d'appeler d'une décision du conseil, par laquelle certains noms étaient retranchés de la liste des électeurs. Que dans le cas où le conseil prend sur lui de réviser et corriger

1062
decision
whatever
one of the
gates rep
If the m
situated i
brought t

1063.
lowing pro
rendered b
gates, the
council of
municipal
(*R. S. Q.*, s.

1064.
must withi
rendered :
tion to the
of the pra
clerk, or at
municipal c
the board of
such board.
where the a
to effectivel
ment and to
as well of th
delegates, a
being confir

a liste, sans q
prendre, mais u
Qu'une requête
après la révision
est incomplète
St-Jean Port Jo

(1) *Jugé* : 1^o l
voulu par l'artic
gences du dit ar
de vra s'en préva

1062. The right of appeal also exists from every decision given by a board of delegates under any form whatever, to the circuit court of the county sitting in one of the counties, the corporation whereof the delegates represent or to the circuit court of the district. If the municipalities represented by the delegates are situated in more than one district, an appeal may be brought to the circuit court of any of such districts.

1063. The word "judgment," employed in the following provisions of this title, includes also the decision, rendered by a municipal council or by a board of delegates, the dismissal by any superintendent of a county council of a petition, or the neglect or refusal of a local municipal council in the case mentioned in article 1061, (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6219).

1064. The party who desires to appeal therefrom must within thirty juridical days after the judgment is rendered: — 1. Give an ordinary notice of such intention to the justice of the peace, or to one of the justices of the peace, who rendered such judgment, or to the clerk, or at the office of the municipal council, if any municipal council is in question, or to the secretary of the board of delegates, if the appeal is from a decision of such board. — 2. Furnish, before the clerk of the court where the appeal is brought, good and sufficient security to effectively prosecute the appeal, to satisfy the judgment and to pay the damages awarded, and cost incurred, as well of the inferior court, the council or the board of delegates, as in appeal, in the event of the judgment being confirmed (*Id.*, art. 6220). (1)

la liste, sans qu'il y ait eu plainte, ce n'est pas un appel qu'on doit prendre, mais une procédure en cassation.

Qu'une requête en appel doit être présentée dans les quinze jours après la révision des listes, et que, ce délai expiré, le juge en chambre est incompétent *ratione materie*. *Leclerc vs. La corporation de St-Jean Port Joli*. 14 R. L., 313.

(1) *Jugé*: 1^o Lorsque l'appelant ne fournit pas le cautionnement voulu par l'article 1014 C. M. et omet de se conformer à toutes les exigences du dit article en la manière y déterminée, la partie adverse devra s'en prévaloir *in limine litis*; 2^o Qu'une motion présentée lors de

1065. Sureties must to the satisfaction of the clerk, justify their sufficiency, to the amount of at least one hundred dollars, over and above all debts, and under oath, if the clerk deems proper.—One surety is sufficient.

1066. The appeal is brought before the court by means of a writ of appeal, signed by the clerk, setting forth that the appellant complains of having been aggrieved by the judgment appealed from, and commending the justice of the peace or one of the justices of the peace, by whom such judgment was rendered, or their clerk or the secretary-treasurer of the council, if the decision of any municipal council is in question, or the secretary of the board of delegates if the appeal is from a decision of such board, to transmit the record in the cause. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6221).

1067. A copy of the writ of appeal certified by the clerk or by the appellant's advocate, together with a notice of the day when it shall be presented to the court, must be served, within the thirty days next after the rendering of the judgment, on the respondent or his advocate, and on the justice of the peace or on one of the justices of the peace who rendered the judgment, or on their clerk, or at the office of the municipal council, if the decision of a municipal council is in question, or on the secretary of the board of delegates, if the decision of such board is in question. (*Id.*, art. 6222). (1)

1068. Between the day of such service and that

l'audition de la cause demandant le rejet de tel appel à cause des susdites informalités sera renvoyée comme inopportune. La corporation de Ste-Philomène vs. La corporation de St-Isidore, 29 L. C. J., 240.

(1) *Held:* That the writ of appeal, under art. 1067 M. C., from a decision of a board of delegates homologating a *procès-verbal*, need not be served on the parties who petitioned for the work ordered. *Cantwell vs. The Corporation of the County of Chateauguay, 23 L. C. J., 263, § 1.*

Held: That the formalities of the notice and bond, like the service of the writ required by art. 1067, are imposed in the interest of the respondent alone; the latter can exempt the appellant, if he pleases, either formally or tacitly by his silence or by not invoking in proper time the want of these formalities, by motion or preliminary objection. *Corporation of Ste-Philomène vs. Corporation of St-Isidore, 29, L. C. J., 240.*

fixed for
the justice
secretary
in the case
to certify
all the parties
case.

1069.
an appeal
decision of
appeal has
upon the justice
the office of
of a county
of delegates
default the

1070.
circuit court
term follow
the judgment
appeal lapses
of the return
return of the
a petition set
the date of
furnished, to
for the setting
of that
(6223).

1071. T
summary m
heard or fre
court of first
the evidence
a decision of
58 Vict., c. 6

1072. T
substantial in
reason of any
ions are rais

fixed for presenting the petition in appeal to the court, the justices of the peace, or the secretary-treasurer or secretary, as the case may be, must transmit the record in the case to the clerk of the circuit court, with a certificate testifying that the documents transmitted are all the papers, documents and evidence relating to the case.

1069. The execution of the judgment from which an appeal has been instituted is suspended until the decision of the circuit court, if a copy of the writ of appeal has been served, within the prescribed delay, upon the justices of the peace, or upon their clerk, or at the office of the council if the appeal is from a decision of a county council, or upon the secretary of the board of delegates, if one of their decisions is in question; in default thereof the judgment may be carried into effect.

1070. The writ of appeal must be returned to the circuit court on or before the first juridical day of the term following the expiration of the forty days after the judgment was rendered, in default thereof the appeal lapses.—The appellant must produce on the day of the return of the writ of appeal, together with a return of the bailiff establishing the necessary services, a petition setting out summarily the title of the cause, the date of the judgment, the notice given, the security furnished, the grounds of appeal, with conclusions praying for the setting aside of the judgment and for the rendering of that which ought to be rendered. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6223).

1071. The appeal is heard and determined in a summary manner. In no case can new witnesses be heard or fresh evidence adduced unless the council or court of first instance has refused to take cognizance of the evidence offered or except when the appeal is from a decision of a county council or a board of delegates, (*68 Vict.*, c. 64, s. 11).

1072. The judgment can be set aside only when a substantial injustice has been committed, and never by reason of any trifling variance or informality.—If objections are raised which do not affect the merits of the

cause, the court may amend the procedure, which is thereupon executed as though it had been regular in the first instance. (1)

1073. If the judgment is confirmed, the record in the cause, together with a copy of the judgment deciding the appeal and a certificate of the costs allowed on the appeal, must be transmitted without delay to the court below, under the authority of which all the costs incurred, including those in appeal, are levied.—If the decision from which the appeal has been instituted has been rendered by a county council, or by a board of delegates, the costs are levied under the authority of the court which pronounced on such appeal.

1074. If the judgment is modified in whole or in part, the record and all the procedure remain in the archives of the circuit court, save in the case of article 1079, and the judgment pronouncing on the appeal is carried into effect under the authority of such court.

1075. Every appellant who neglects to make the service required by article 1067, or, who having made the same, neglects effectually to prosecute the appeal, is deemed to have abandoned such appeal, and the court, on application by the respondent, must declare all the rights and claims founded on the said appeal, forfeited with costs in favor of the respondent, and orders the transmission of the record to the court below.

1076. The surties are bound to satisfy the judgment under penalty of seizure and execution, and in the

(1) *Jugé*: 1° Que la cour dans sa juridiction d'appel en matière municipale, doit considérer s'il résulte une injustice réelle de la décision dont il y a appel. (C. M. art. 1072).

2° Que dans l'espèce, il résulte une injustice réelle des dispositions d'un procès-verbal régissant un chemin situé en entier dans une municipalité locale, en vertu desquelles les habitants d'une autre municipalité sont tenus aux travaux du dit chemin et que la décision d'un bureau de délégués maintenant en vigueur le dit procès-verbal et rejetant le rapport d'un surintendant spécial ordonnant que le dit chemin devait être considéré comme chemin local, est annulée, et que le chemin est déclaré pour l'avenir chemin local. C. M. art. 1072; 755, par. 1; 732. Larocque et al. Corporation du comté de Shefford et al. R. L., 279 et 280.

same ma
service of

1077.
title from
superior c
municipal

1078.
ceptible o
conviction
removed b

1079.
council or
ted to the
together w

1080.
in the loca
Stanstead,
Richmond,
Windsor an
ding the m
Roxton; in
ding the m
in the mun
the municip
cil passes a

(1) *Held*: The
ments rendered
cation can be
virtue of art. 1
be allowed und
was well inst
lie of the jud
Drummond vs.
L., 706.

Held: That t
on the contesta
of the M. O. L.

same manner as the principal party, fifteen days after service of the judgment upon them.

1077. No appeal lies under the provisions of this title from any judgment rendered by any judge of the superior court, or any district magistrate, respecting municipal matters. (1)

1078. No judgment, decision or conviction susceptible of appeal under this title, and no judgment or conviction rendered by a district magistrate, can be removed by *certiorari* to the superior or circuit court.

1079. All the documents produced by the county council or by the board of delegates must be transmitted to them after the judgment in appeal is rendered, together with a copy of such judgment.

EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS.

1080. In the municipality of the city of Sherbrooke in the local municipalities of the counties of Compton, Stanstead, Brome, Missisquoi; in that of the county of Richmond, excluding the municipality of St. George of Windsor and in those of the county of Shefford, excluding the municipalities of the townships of Milton and Roxton; in those of the county of Huntingdon, excluding the municipality of the parish of St. Anicet, and in the municipality of the township of Leeds, except the municipality of East Leeds, if its municipal council passes a by law to that effect, in the county of Me-

(1) *Held*: That under art. 1077, M. C., there is no appeal of judgments rendered by the circuit court in municipal matters; That evocation can be made from the circuit court to the superior court, in virtue of art. 1058, C. C. P., only in cases where the appeal would be allowed under art. 1054 of said code, and that if the present case was well instituted before the circuit court, an appeal does not lie of the judgment of said court. *La Corporation du Comté de Drummond vs. La Corporation de la paroisse de St. Guillaume*, 4 R. L., 706.

Held: That there is no review of the decisions of the circuit court on the contestations of elections of councillors under the dispositions of the M. C. *Laverte vs. Dufresne*, 9 Q. L. R., 190.

gantic; as well as in the municipalities of l'Avenir, South Durham, and the townships of Durham, in the county of Drummond, all works in municipal roads and bridges are executed at the expense of the corporation in the same manner as if a by-law was passed to that end under article 535.—The councils of these municipalities may, by a by-law or resolution, ordain that the tax imposed for such works be commutable into a statute labor according to a scale or tariff at a fixed rate.—The council of these municipalities may make such provisions as they deem the most equitable for the making and maintenance of the fences along municipal roads or for ordering that such fences and all those making an angle with the fences of such municipal roads, for a distance of twenty-five feet, be, during part of the year, kept down within twelve inches of the ground.—Such by-laws or orders may be put into force, as the councils may deem most equitable, either by compelling the proprietors of the adjacent lands to make such fences or to take them down as aforesaid, or in any other manner.—These provisions do not apply to quick-set hedges to picket fences or those at a greater distance than twenty five feet from the road, nor to those which cannot be taken down or replaced without great expense.—The councils of these municipalities may, by *procès verbal*, define the time during which any by-road shall be built, without it being obligatory on the corporation to build any particular part of such road in any special time. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6224, as amended by 52 Vict., c. 54, s. 24.)

1081. The councils of the following local municipalities possess the functions and powers conferred upon county councils in addition to those conferred upon local councils, and they do not form part of the municipalities of the counties within which they are situated:—The municipality of l'Isle aux Coudres, in the county of Charlevoix; The municipality of Crane Island, in the county of Montmagny;—The municipality of the parish of Saint-Pierre de la Petite-aux-Esquimaux, and the municipalities of Tadoussac, and Escoumains, in the county

of Saguenay, separate
of St. Siméon,
Irénee, et
veau, and
north of t
municipali
first divisio
parishes of
St. Paul, S
the unorga
form anothe
the "Muni
of Charlevo
two separa
part of the
townships o
municipality un
county of C
county to t
Kenogami
municipality unde
county of Ch
on does not
of Compton.
county mur
county to th
Mont-Louis,
municipality
county of Ga
another coun
municipality of t
municipalitie
des Monts an
county munic
of the county
morency for
follows:—Th
the north sho
municipality

of Saguenay. — The county of Charlevoix forms two separate county municipalities, as follows: — The parishes of St. Siméon, St. Fidèle, St. Étienne de la Malbaie, St. Irénée, et St. Agnès, the townships of Callières, Chauveau, and De Sales, and the unorganized territory to the north of these parishes and townships, form a county municipality under the name of "Municipality of the first division of the county of Charlevoix;" and — The parishes of St. François-Xavier de la Petite-Rivière, Baie St. Paul, St. Urbain, Eboulements, and St. Hilarion and the unorganized territory to the north of these parishes form another county municipality under the name of the "Municipality of the second division of the county of Charlevoix;" and — The county of Chicoutimi forms two separate county municipalities as follows: — That part of the county to the north, east and south of the townships of Labarre and Plessis forms a county municipality under the name of the "Municipality of the county of Chicoutimi No. one; and — That part of the county to the west and south-west of the townships of Kenogami and Lartigues forms another county municipality under the name of the "Municipality of the county of Chicoutimi no. two." — The township of Compton does not form part of the municipality of the county of Compton. — The county of Gaspé forms three separate county municipalities, as follows: — That part of the county to the east of the municipality of St. Maxime du Mont-Louis, less the Magdalen Islands, forms a county municipality under the name of "Municipality of the county of Gaspé no. one; — The Magdalen Islands form another county municipality under the name of "Municipality of the county of Gaspé no. two;" and — The municipalities of St. Maxime du Mont-Louis, Ste. Anne des Monts and St. Norbert du Cap Chat form the third county municipality under the name of "Municipality of the county of Gaspé no. three." The county of Montmorency forms two distinct county municipalities as follows: — That part of the county, which is situate on the north shore of the river St. Lawrence forms a county municipality under the name of the "Municipality of

the county of Montmorency number one;" and—The Island of Orleans forms another county municipality under the name of the "Municipality of the county of Montmorency number two." — The municipality of the county of Quebec comprises the county of Quebec, that part of the banlieue of Quebec which is included in the centre and west divisions of the City of Quebec, the municipality of the parish of St. Sauveur de Quebec, the parishes of Notre Dame des Anges and Sacré-Cœur de Jésus and the municipality of St. Roch north.—The county of Rimouski forms two separate county municipalities as follows:—That part of the county to the west of the township of McNider forms a county municipality under the name of "Municipality of the first division in the county of Rimouski, and, — That part of the county to the east of the seigniorie of Métis forms another county municipality under the name of "Municipality of the second division of the county of Rimouski." — The municipality of the county of Sherbrooke comprises the township of Compton and the electoral division of the city of Sherbrooke, less the municipality of the city of Sherbrooke. — The municipality of the county of St. Maurice comprises the county of St. Maurice and the electoral division of the city of Three-Rivers, less the municipality of the city of Three-Rivers. (*Id.* art. 6225).

1082. The council of the municipality of the parish of St. Romuald of Etchemin possesses all the powers conferred on the council of a village municipality in addition to those of a council of a parish municipality.

1083. Nothing contained in this code is deemed to repeal chapter sixty two, 22-28 Victoria, conferring certain powers of a county council on the municipal council of the parish of St. Colomb of Sillery, in the county of Quebec.

1084. The municipality of the parish of St. Germain, in the county of Drummond, shall hereafter be known by the name of "the municipality of the parish of St. Germain de Grantbam."

1084a.
of Quebec
the parish

1085.

1086.

tutes for Lo
—Every m
its amendm
ilities, whet
township, o
township, c
the cities
Chapter tw
Lower Cana
ed statutes
six and sev
olidated st
statutes of
Victoria, ar
statutes of
ing abuses p
ments, in so
erned by th
vince in for
of this code
there is a pr
edly that ef
to or incons
ed; — and in
upon the par
Except alway
things anter
and to whic
having a retr
without this
matters and

1084a. The municipality of the parish of St. Roch of Quebec South, shall be known as the municipality of the parish of St. Sauveur de Quebec. (*R. S. Q.*, art. 6226).

1085. Is repealed. (*Id.*, art. 6227).

FINAL PROVISIONS.

1086. Chapter twenty-four of the consolidated statutes for Lower Canada, and all amendments thereof:—Every municipal act, whether special or general, and its amendments, respecting corporations and municipalities, whether of a county, of a parish, of a separated township, of united townships, of a part of a parish or township, of a village, or of a town, save and except the cities and towns exempted under article 1;—Chapter twenty-five of the consolidated statutes for Lower Canada, chapter eighty-four of the consolidated statutes of Canada, sections seventy-five, seventy-six and seventy-seven of chapter sixty-six of the consolidated statutes of Canada, chapter eighteen of the statutes of the heretofore province of Canada, 27 28 Victoria, and chapter twenty-six of the consolidated statutes of Lower Canada, entitled: "An act respecting abuses prejudicial to agriculture" and its amendments, in so far as they relate to corporations governed by this code;—And all other laws of the province in force at the time of the coming into force of this code, and repealed in all cases:—In which there is a provision therein having expressly or impliedly that effect;—in which such laws are contrary to or inconsistent with any provision herein contained;—and in which express provision is herein made upon the particular matter to which such laws relate — Except always that as regards transactions, matters and things anterior to the coming into force of this code, and to which its provisions could not apply without having a retroactive effect, the provisions of law, which, without this code, would apply to such transactions, matters and things remain in force and apply to them,

APPENDIX.

FORMS.

No. 1. Forms in connection with articles 108, 144, 174 and 366.

OATHS OF OFFICE.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of

I, A. B., having been duly appointed (councillor, mayor, warden, secretary-treasurer, auditor, valuator, rural inspector, *as the case may be*) of this municipality, make oath that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of my office, according to the best of my judgment and ability. So help me God.

A. B.

Sworn this _____ day of the month of _____
18 _____ at (*place*) before me the under-
signed, (warden, mayor or justice of the peace). }
J. U.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of

We, A. B., C. D., E. F., G. H., having been duly appointed councillors, auditors, valuator, road inspectors, *as the case may be* of this municipality, make oath, each of us for himself, that we will well and faithfully discharge the duties of our office, according to the best of our judgment and ability. So help us God.

A. B.
C. D.
E. F.
G. H.

Sworn, etc.

J. U. }

No. 2. Form in connection with article 224.

SPECIAL NOTICE IN WRITING.

Province of Quebec.
Municipality of

To
Joseph B.
(style),

Sir,

Special notice is hereby given you by the undersigned, L. M. (name and style of the undersigned,) that (the object of the special notice.)

Given this _____ day of the month of _____ eighteen

L. M. (style) or his
L. † M.
mark

affixed in presence of N. O.

Witness.

No. 3. Special notice convening a special session of the council, in connection with article 126.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of

To
O. P., C. J., P. Q., M. N., etc.
Councillors.

Gentlemen,

Special notice is given you by the undersigned, A. B. (warden, mayor or secretary-treasurer, or by the undersigned, N. O. and C. D., councillors,) that a special session of the council of this municipality is hereby convened by me (or by us) to be held at the usual place of the sittings of the council, on the _____ day of (month) instant, (or next,) and that the following subjects will then be taken into consideration, viz: (Orders of the day.)

Given this _____ day of the month of _____ eighteen

A. B. or { N. O.
Councillor,
C. D.
Councillor.

No. 4. No

To
O. P.
Co
Sir,

Secretary-treasurer
held on the
ence of a quorum
councillors, in
the province of
Given this
undred and

No. 5. S

To
O. P., co
C. J., co
P. Q., co
R. L., co
M. N., va

Sir,

(style), that (obj
Given this
undred and

No. 6. For

CERTIFICATE O

I, the undersig
certi
notice in writing c

No. 4. Notice of adjournment of a session ; form in connection with article 139.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of

To
O. P.
Councillor.

Sir,

Special notice is hereby given you, by me, N. F.,
secretary-treasurer, that the general (or special session of this coun-
cil held on the _____ has been adjourned from the ab-
sence of a quorum, until the _____
councillors, in conformity with article 139 of the Municipal Code of
the province of Quebec. by D. E. and F. G.,

Given this _____ day of the month of _____ eighteen
hundred and _____

N. F.
Secretary-Treasurer.

No. 5. Special notice given to several persons at once.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of

To
O. P., councillor,
C. J., councillor,
P. Q., councillor,
R. L., councillor,
M. N., valuator, etc.

Sir,

Special notice is hereby given you by me, N. J.,
(style), that (object of the notice, etc.)

Given this _____ day of the month of _____ eighteen
hundred and _____

N. J.
(style.)

No. 6. Form in connection with articles 219 and 220, 226
and 260, or 230.

CERTIFICATE OF THE SERVICE OF A SPECIAL NOTICE IN WRITING.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of

I, the undersigned, A. J., (style) domiciled in (domicile)
certify under my oath of office, that I served the special
notice in writing on the other side hereof (or annexed to these presents)

upon (*name of the person to whom the notice is addressed*), by personally delivering to himself a copy thereof,—or by delivering it unto a reasonable person of his domicile, or of his place of business,—or by delivering it unto R. S., his agent duly appointed, or to a reasonable person at the place of business of R. S., his agent duly appointed,—or by depositing a copy thereof, in the post office of this locality, in an envelope sealed (and registered, the postage prepaid, *as the case may be*)—or by affixing a copy thereof upon the door (or one of the doors) of his domicile, having found the doors closed, (or not having found any reasonable person in such domicile) between and o'clock in the on day of the month of eighteen hundred and

(*If the notice is addressed to and served upon several persons, describe how it was served on each person.*)

In testimony whereof, I give this certificate, this day of the month of eighteen hundred and

his
N. J., (*style*) or N. † J.,
mark
affixed in presence of Y. Z.,
Witness.

No. 7. Form in connection with article 220.

CERTIFICATE UNDER SPECIAL OATH.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of

I, the undersigned, P. T., (*style*) domiciled in (*domicile*), being duly sworn, do depose and say: that I served the within special notice in writing (or the special notice hereunto annexed) upon (*as set forth in the preceding form*).

In testimony whereof, I give this certificate, this day of the month of eighteen hundred and

his
P. T., (*style*) or P. † T.,
mark
affixed in presence of N. O.
Witness.

Sworn this day of 18 }
at (*place*) before me, the undersigned, Justice }
of the Peace (or Warden, etc.) }

H. P.
Justice of the Peace.

To (the p
Public n
which notice
moned to cor
Given thi

To the inhab
Public noti
That the c
heading of th
by-law, and
time fixed in i
(If the by-l
pal electors an
And that s
municipal ele
nant-Govern
municipal cod
scribed by the
held on the
hundred and
Given this
hundred and

No. 10. Form in connection with article 102.

PUBLICATION OF ANY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OTHER THAN A BY-LAW.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Province of Quebec
Municipality ofTo the inhabitants (or other persons)
of the municipality ofPublic notice is hereby given by A. B., secretary-treasurer, that
the council has passed the following resolution: (*Insert here the
whole of the resolution or order passed by the council, with its preamble.*)

Given this day of the month of

A. B.,
Secretary-Treasurer.

No. 11. Form in connection with article 220.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION OF A SPECIAL NOTICE.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of

I, the undersigned, N. B., (*style*) domiciled in the parish of
(*or of the township of*), certify, under my oath
of office, that I published the within public notice (*or public notice
hereunto annexed*) by posting up a copy thereof, at each of the fol-
lowing places, viz: (*places where the notice was posted up.*) (*If it was
read in conformity with article 324 add: and by reading the same (or
causing to be read) in a loud and distinct manner, at*
at the close of divine service in the forenoon, on
the day being the Sunday next after the post-
ing of such notice as aforesaid).

In testimony whereof, I give this certificate, this
of the month of eighteen hundred and dayN. B.
(*style*).

No. 12. Certificate given under special oath.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality ofI, the undersigned, N. C., (*style*), domiciled in (*domicile*), being
duly sworn, do depose and say that I have published the public no-
tice hereunto annexed (*or the within public notice*), by posting up
a copy thereof at each of the following places, viz: (*places where*

the notice
article 234,
read in a c
on the
the day of

In testim
of the mont

Sworn thi
18
A. B., justi

No. 13. By

At a gener
day of the mo
in conformity
vince of Queb
mayor of the
the following
parish of
village of
the town of
the presidency
in the absence

1. (*Provisio*
2.
3.

the notice was posted.) (If the notice was read in conformity with article 234, add: and by reading the same, or causing the same to be read in a clear and intelligible voice, at the close of divine service on the day of being the Sunday next after the day of the posting of such notice as aforesaid).

In testimony whereof, I give this certificate, this day of the month of eighteen hundred and

N. C. or N + C. (style) mark affixed in presence of N. O.

Witness.

Sworn this day of the month of 18 at (place) before me, the undersigned, A. B., justice of the peace (or warden, etc.) A. B.

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS.

No. 13. By-law of the county council passed at a general session.

By-law No.

Province of Quebec, Municipality of

At a general session of the municipal council of the county of held at (place) in this county, on Thursday, the day of the month of eighteen hundred and in conformity with the provisions of the municipal code of the Province of Quebec, at which session were present the warden A. B., mayor of the municipality of the parish of and the following councillors, C. D., mayor of the municipality of the parish of, E. F., mayor of the municipality of the village of, and H. J., mayor of the municipality of the town of, forming a quorum of the council, under the presidency of the warden of the council (or of C. D., councillor, in the absence of the warden).

- 1. (Provisions of the by-law).
2. do
3. do

(Seal)

A. B., or C. D., Warden, (Pres.)

No. 14. By-law of a local council passed at a general session.

By-law No.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of

At a general session of the municipal council of _____ (name of the parish or township) held at (place) in the said _____ municipal council of _____ on Saturday, the _____ day of the month of _____ eighteen hundred _____, in conformity with the provisions of the municipal code of the Province of Quebec, at which session were present: Mr. Mayor A. B., and councillors, C. D., E. F., G. H., forming a quorum, under the presidency of Mr. Mayor (or of C. D. in the absence of the mayor);

It is ordained and resolved by by-law of the council, as follows:

1. (Provisions of the by-law).

2. do

3. do

(Seal).

A. B., or C. D.,
Mayor, (President.)

No. 15. By-law of a council passed at a special session.

By-law No.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of

At a special session of the municipal council of _____ convened by (name of the persons who have convened the session) and held at (place) on Saturday, the _____ day of the month of _____ eighteen hundred _____ in conformity with the provisions of the municipal code of the Province of Quebec, at which were present: Mr. Warden (or Mr. Mayor), A. B., and the councillors C. D., E. F., and G. H., forming a quorum of the council, under the presidency of Mr. Warden (or Mayor); the other councillors I. J., K. L., M. N., having, after examination, received notice of the convocation of such session;

It is ordained and resolved by by-law of the council, as follows; etc.

Form No. 16.

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of

At the session, etc., (same preamble as in the case of municipal by-laws, unto the following words:

It is ordained and resolved by resolution of the council, as follows:

1. (Provisions of the resolutions).

2. do

(Seal).

A. B., or C. D.,
(Warden or Mayor). Pres.

SURETY-BON

Whereas
municipal c
of

municipal c
micle), and
accepted as
of money, fo
tary-treasur
possible, ac
poration)" o
and costs, a
liable in the

Know all
E. F., jointl
repay and re
tion)" all sun
person for w
office, becom
son, in prin
surety of the
do specially l
the propertie
land (descrip
said C. D., a
Now the co
at all times v
the office of s
accounts for,
other person,
for whom he i
able, toward
penalties or d
remain in full

Witnesses,—

I, A. B., do s
lady the Queec
of

No. 17.

SURETY-BOND OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER TAKEN 'SOUS SEING PRIVÉ.'

Province of Quebec,
District of
County of

(name

Whereas I, A. B., have been appointed secretary-treasurer of the municipal council of _____, in the district of _____, in the county of _____, and whereas, in conformity with the provisions of the municipal code of the province of Quebec, we, C. D., (*style and domicile*), and E. F., (*style and domicile*), have been approved of and accepted as the sureties of the said A. B., for the payment of all sums of money, for which he, the said A. B., may, in his quality of secretary-treasurer, be, by himself, or by any person for whom he is responsible, accountable towards, the "corporation of (*name of the corporation*)" or towards any other person, including principal, interest and costs, as well as penalties and damages, to which he may become liable in the exercise of his office.

Know all men by these presents that we, the said A. B., C. D. and E. F., jointly and severally acknowledge ourselves firmly bound to repay and reimburse to "the corporation of (*name of the corporation*)" all sums for which the said A. B., by himself or by any other person for whom he may be responsible, may, in the discharge of his office, become accountable towards the corporation or any other person, in principal, interest, costs, penalties or damages; and for surety of the payment of such sums well and truly to be made, we do specially hypothecate for the sum of _____ dollars the properties hereinafter mentioned, viz: the said A. B., a piece of land (*description of the immoveable accepted by the council*), and the said C. D., a piece of land (*description of immoveable*).

Now the condition of this surety-bond is, that if the said A. B., do at all times well and faithfully discharge the function and duties of the office of secretary-treasurer, to which he has been appointed, and accounts for, pays, or hands over to the said corporation, or to any other person, any sums of money for which he himself or any person for whom he is responsible during the holding of his office, is accountable, toward such corporation or person, in principal, interest, costs, penalties or damages, then this bond shall be null; otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue.

A. B.
C. D.
E. F.

Witnesses,—(*names of witnesses.*) } G. H.
J. H.

No. 18.

OATHS OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

I, A. B., do swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the office of special constable for the _____, without favor or affection, malice or ill-will; and

C. D.,
Pres.

that I will, to the best of my power, cause peace and good order to be kept, and prevent all offences against the persons and properties of Her Majesty's subjects; and that while I continue to hold the said office, I will, to the best of my skill and knowledge, discharge all the duties thereof according to law. So help me God.

Sworn, etc.

A. B.

WARRANTS.

No. 19. Form in connection with article 963.

WARRANT OF SEIZURE FOR MUNICIPAL TAXES.

The Corporation of _____ vs. Province of Quebec, Municipality of _____

A. B. (name of the rate-payer indebted, his style and domicile).

To J. S., (residence) one of the bailiffs of the superior court of the province of Quebec, acting in the district of _____
 Whereas the said A. B., has been required, by the secretary-treasurer of the municipal council of _____ to pay into his hands, on behalf of the corporation of _____ the sum of _____ being the amount by him due to the said corporation for municipal taxes, as appears by the general (or special) assessment roll published by the said secretary-treasurer, by notice given on the _____ day of the month of _____ eighteen hundred _____; and whereas the said A. B., has neglected or refused to pay to the secretary-treasurer, within the delay required by the municipal code of the province of Quebec, the said sum of _____ dollars, etc., these are therefor to command you to seize, without delay, the goods and chattels of the said A. B., which are found within the limits of the municipality; and if within the space of eight days after such seizure, the aforesaid sum, together with the costs of seizure, is not paid, you shall sell the said goods and chattels so by you detained, and pay over the moneys arising from such sale, unto the secretary-treasurer, that he may apply the same as by law directed; and if such seizure cannot be effected you shall certify the same unto me, to the end that such proceedings may be had therein as to law appertain.

Given under my hand, this _____ day of the month of _____ eighteen hundred and _____ at _____ district of _____

N. C.
 Mayor.
 (or Justice of the Peace.)

To all and sundry (house, etc.)

Whereas _____ of local council _____ other meeting _____ describe the _____ signed, duly _____ such other _____ adjudged the _____ (house of council)

These are to _____ officers, or _____ the said A. B. there deliver this order.

And I here (etc.), to receive of correction, the said period. Given under _____ eighteen hundred _____

No. 21. WARRANT

The corporation

A. B.

To J. S. (residence) province of Quebec. Whereas in the municipal council of _____ (place) on _____ hundred _____ pal code of the _____ part of the by-law _____ And whereas _____

as the case may (tion): and where (be) here insert _____ the said municipality of the said corporation

No. 20. WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON VIEW.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of

To all and any the constables and peace officers in the district of _____, and to the keeper of the (*house of correction, lock-up house, etc.*) at _____ in the district of _____

Whereas A. B., (*name and style*), has, this day, during the election of local councillors for the municipality of _____ (*or during any other meeting or proceedings*), broken and disturbed public peace (*here describe the manner*), in the presence and within view of the undersigned, duly appointed to preside at the said election (*or to conduct such other proceeding*) and presiding thereat; and whereas I have adjudged the said A. B., for the said offence, to be imprisoned in the (*house of correction, lock-up house, etc.*), for the time and space of _____ days;

These are therefore to command you, the said constables or peace officers, or any of you, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to convey the said A. B., to the (*house of correction, lock-up house, etc.*), and there deliver him into the custody of the keeper thereof together with this order.

And I hereby require you the said keeper of the (*house of correction, etc.*), to receive the said A. B., into your custody in the said (*house of correction, etc.*), and there safely keep him until the expiration of the said period of imprisonment.

Given under my hand, this _____ day of the month of _____ eighteen hundred and _____ at (*place.*)

Z. Y.

No. 21. WARRANT OF DISTRESS IN VIRTUE OF A BY-LAW MADE UNDER ARTICLE 599.

The corporation of

Province of Quebec,

A. B.

vs.

To J. S. (*residence*) one of the bailiffs of the Superior Court of the province of Quebec, acting in the district of _____

Whereas in and by a certain by-law made and passed by the municipal council of _____ at a session of the said council, held at (*place*) on _____ day, the _____ day of _____ hundred _____ in conformity with the provisions of the municipal code of the province of Quebec, it was ordained (*here insert the part of the by-law which has been infringed*).

And whereas _____ certain persons did lately, to wit: on the _____ day of _____ (*instant or now last past*) hold (*or give as the case may be*), a (*here state the nature of performance or exhibition*): and whereas A. B., being (*the proprietor, etc., as the case may be*) *here insert the connection such person may have with the performance or exhibition*, has been required by the secretary-treasurer of the said municipal council, to pay into his hands for and on behalf of the said corporation, the sum of _____, being the amount of

tax imposed on every such (performance or exhibition); and whereas the said A. B. has neglected or refused to pay unto the said secretary-treasurer, on his said demand, the said sum of _____, lawfully imposed on the said (performance or exhibition), as aforesaid; these are, therefore, to command you forthwith to make distress of the goods and chattels of the said A. B., and of all and every the goods and chattels appertaining to the said (performance or exhibition) or of all or any of the persons connected with such (performance or exhibition); and if within the space of _____ days after the making of such distress, the said mentioned sum, together with the reasonable costs and charges of taking and keeping the said distress, are not paid, that then you do sell the said goods and chattels so by you detained, and do pay the money arising from such sale unto the secretary-treasurer of the said municipal council that he may apply the same as by law directed, and may render the overplus, if any, on demand, to the said A. B., or others whom it may concern, and if no such distress can be found, then that you certify the same unto me, to the end that such proceedings may be had therein, as to law doth pertain.

Given under my hand at _____ in this said district, this
day of _____ eighteen hundred and _____

Y. X., Mayor.

Any other warrant of distress executory *instanter*, may be served in the same form as the above, by changing the allegation of circumstances therein.

No. 22. FORM OF DEBENTURES

Municipality of the (*as the case may be*).

No. _____ cy. (*or*) stg.

This debenture witnesseth that the corporation of (*as the case may be*), under the authority of the municipal code of the province of Quebec, has received from (*name*) of (*domicile, profession or occupation*) the sum of \$ _____ cy. or stg., as a loan to bear interest from the date hereof _____ at the rate of _____ per centum per annum, payable half yearly on the _____ day of _____ and _____ at _____ which sum of _____ the said _____ as a municipal corporation, hereby binds and obliges itself to pay on the _____ day of _____, to the said _____; or to the bearer hereof, and to pay the interest thereon half yearly as aforesaid, according to the *coupons* or interest warrant hereto attached.

In testimony whereof, I, _____, warden or mayor of the said corporation being hereunto duly authorized, have hereunto affixed the common seal of the municipality, at _____ in the said (county, parish, city, etc. of _____) on this _____ day of _____ in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and _____

.....
Secretary-Treasurer. Mayor.

STATUTES

QU

§ 1.—

827. This s
license Law.

It applies to
long as sub

ree by procla
828. The fo

on, shall be in

them, unless

ates a different

1. Intoxicatin

ines of all dese

l others contain

posed, wholl

§ a.

2. Temperance

l kinds of syru

xed, in which

1 § b.

3. Houses of p
blic resort, esta
blic, where, in
bitually furnis
Such houses of
tels; 41 V., c.
An inn, emb

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

STATUTES CONCERNING MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS
AND THEIR OFFICERS.

QUEBEC LICENSE LAW.

(Revised Statutes of Quebec.)

SECTION XII.

§ 1.—*Interpretative and Declaratory Provisions.*

827. This section may be designated and cited as the Quebec License Law.

It applies to the Province, and to the mining divisions therein so long as subsection 24 of this section has not been put into force by proclamation. 41 V., c. 3, s. 259; 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 15.

828. The following terms and expressions, used in this section, shall be interpreted to have the meaning hereinafter applied to them, unless some special provision of the law clearly indicates a different meaning: 41 V., c. 3, s. 1.

1. Intoxicating liquors are brandy, rum, whiskey, gin and wines of all descriptions, ale, beer, lager beer, porter, cider, and others containing an intoxicating principle, and all beverages composed, wholly or in part, of any such liquors; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § a.

2. Temperance liquors are ginger beer, spruce beer, root beer, and kinds of syrups and similar liquids or beverages, simple or mixed, in which there is no intoxicating principle; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § b.

3. Houses of public entertainment are houses or places of public resort, established for the reception of travellers and of the public, where, in consideration of payment, food and lodging are habitually furnished;

Such houses of public entertainment are inns and temperance hotels; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § c.

4. An inn, embracing those establishments also called hotels

and taverns, is a house of public entertainment, where intoxicating liquors are sold; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § d.

5. A temperance hotel is a house of public entertainment, in which no intoxicating liquors are sold; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 2 § 1.

6. A restaurant is an establishment where, in consideration of payment, food (without lodging) is habitually provided, and where intoxicating liquors are sold; 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 1.

7. A steamboat bar is a place or apartment established for the sale of intoxicating liquors in a steamboat or other vessel; the world vessel includes every craft; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § g.

8. A railway buffet is a place or apartment within a railway station, where, in consideration of payment, food is habitually or occasionally provided for railway travellers, and intoxicating liquors are sold; 41 V. c. 3, s. 1 § h.

9. A tavern at the mines is an inn kept within a radius of seven miles from the place where mining is being prosecuted; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § i; 45 V., c. 9, s. 5; 45 V., c. 14, s. 2.

10. A liquor shop is any store or shop where intoxicating liquors are sold, without food or lodging being provided. 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § j.

11. Liquor shops are divided into wholesale and retail shops; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § k.

12. A wholesale liquor shop is that wherein are sold, at any one time, intoxicating liquors in quantities not less than two gallons, imperial measure, or one dozen bottles, of not less than one pint, imperial measure each; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 2 § 2.

13. A retail liquor shop is that wherein are sold, at any one time, intoxicating liquors in quantities not less than one pint, imperial measure; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 2 § 3.

14. Every delivery of intoxicating liquor, made otherwise than gratuitously, constitutes, in the sense of this section, a sale thereof; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § n.

15. The gratuitous character of the delivery is inferred from the circumstances under which the delivery is made and from the intention of the persons, respectively, delivering and receiving the liquors; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § o.

16. Every delivery, not gratuitous, is considered as being that by sale, without its being necessary to prove the delivery of any payment in money therefor, or of any object having a pecuniary value, as price of the sale of such liquors; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § p.

17. The license to sell intoxicating liquors in an inn, restaurant, steamboat bar, or railway buffet, includes the permission that the liquors so sold be drunk on the premises; but that privilege does not accrue to liquor shops, in which cases all liquors delivered must be consumed outside of such shops; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § q.

18. Pawning, for the purposes of this section, is the loan for

a profit either

who lends a

or having a

restitution of

the profit after

19. He who

who receives

pledge, is the

20. The b

oons are hab

21. To est

indispensably

should be pro

3, s. 1 § u.

22. A single

one or more lo

circumstances w

cause establish

f carrying on

ose of this s

business of pa

23. The rev

whom, under

province, erect

who has, by th

nd who, in th

venue, is cal

provincial reve

24. The wor

the districts so

3, s. 1 § w.

25. Organize

province which

territory is such

ally erected;

26. The word

whether powder

her powder, or

ature; and "p

stored; 41 V.

27. The "info

hereon a pros

ought, and w

poses to the p

28. The "info

ecution, in the f

3, s. 1 § aa.

where intoxi-
rtainment, in
c. 11, s. 2 § 1.
nsideration of
rovided, and
s. 1.
stablished for
ther vessel;
s. 1 § g.
in a railway
habitually or
intoxicating
a radius of
prosecuted;
2.
intoxicating
ided. 41 V.,
retail shops;
sold, at any
ss than two
not less than
2 § 2.
ny one time,
int, imperial
erwise than
tion, a sale
ferred from
de and from
and receive
s being that
very of any
a pecuniary
3, s. 1 § p.
inn, resta-
permission
ut that pri-
as all liquo-
41 V., c. 3
he loan for

a profit either impliedly or expressly stipulated, in favor of him who lends a sum of money or a thing convertible into money, or having a pecuniary value, in making a pledge to secure the restitution of the sum of money or thing loaned, with or without the profit aforesaid; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § r.

19. He who loans and receives the pledge is a pawnbroker; he, who receives the sum of money or thing loaned and gives the pledge, is the pawn-r; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § s.

20. The business of pawnbroking is carried on when such loans are habitually made; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § l.

21. To establish that such business is carried on, it is not indispensably necessary that several loans secured by pledge should be proved, although such proof may be sufficient; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § u.

22. A single loan secured by pledge, preceded or followed by one or more loans, or accompanied or preceded or followed by circumstances which, in the opinion of the court charged with the cause establish the habit of making such loans, or the intention of carrying on the business aforesaid, constitutes, for the purpose of this section, sufficient proof that the lender follows the business of pawnbroking; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § v.

23. The revenue officer, appointed under article 745, and to whom, under article 749, one or more of the portions of this province, erected into revenue districts, have been assigned, and who, in the Municipal Code, is called the collector of inland revenue, is called, for the purposes of this section, collector of provincial revenue; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1 and s. 2.

24. The word "district," when used alone, means one of the districts so established under the said article 749; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § w.

25. Organized territory is such portion of the territory of the province which is erected into a municipality, and non-organized territory is such portion of said territory which is not municipally erected; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § x.

26. The word "powder" means every explosive substance, whether powder for cannon or gunpowder or mining powder, or other powder, or nitro-glycerine, or any other substance of that nature; and "powder magazine" is the place wherein powder is stored; 41 V., c. 3 s. 1 § y.

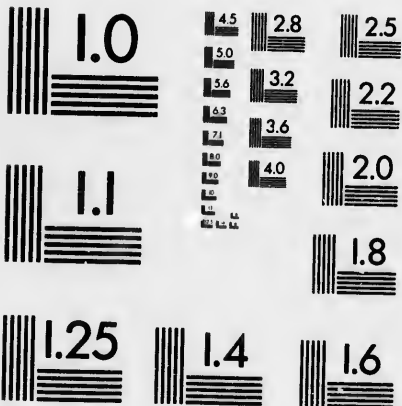
27. The "informer" is the person who gives the particulars thereon a prosecution for a contravention of this section is brought, and who, not being incompetent to give testimony, deposes to the principal facts on the trial; 41 V. c. 3 s. 1 § z

28. The "informant" is the person who institutes such prosecution, in the form *qui tam*, for such contraventions; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § aa.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 3989 - Fax

29. The words "billiard tables," in addition to their proper meaning, mean also boards used for the games of pigeon-hole, mississippi or bagatelle; 41 V., c. 3, s. 1 § 5b.

30. A "bottler" is a person who bottles fermented liquors, sells and delivers them, either on his own premises or at those of the purchaser, in quantities of at least a dozen bottles at a time; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 2 § 4.

31. A "club" is an association, in which the profits arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors and use of billiard tables belong to the members of the club, who are proprietors, *bond fide*, of all the moveable property therein, and are proprietors or lessees of the establishment; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 2 § 4.

32. A "polling subdivision, is any subdivision, for voting purposes at elections of members of the Legislative Assembly of an electoral district in the Province as shown by the electoral list which served for the last election. 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 2.

33. (*Add by 52, V., c. 15, s. 1.*) The competent authorities are the officers charged with the duty of confirming or rejecting license certificates for sale of intoxicating liquors.

829. It is forbidden to all persons, corporations or clubs, under pains of the fines and penalties, hereinafter promulgated, to keep within the limits of this Province:

1. Any inn, or temperance hotel;
2. Any restaurant or steamboat bar;
3. Any liquor shop, wholesale or retail;
4. Any railway buffet, or taverns at the mines;
5. Or to sell intoxicating liquors;
6. To carry on the trade or business of auctioneer, pawnbroker, pedlar, or ferry-man between the banks of the River St-Lawrence at certain points hereinafter indicated;
7. To keep for gain any billiard table;
8. To keep a powder magazine or to sell powder;
9. To give any equestrian representation or exhibition of wild animals, known and designated as circus and menagerie;
10. To carry on the trade of bottler;

Without having previously obtained from the Government, in the manner and form, and after payment of the duties and fees hereinafter mentioned, a license, then in full force, for each of said objects. 41 V., c. 3, s. 2; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 3; 45 V., c. 9, s. 1.

§ 3. - *By whom Licenses are issued and their Duration.*

830. The officer appointed under any mining act in force in this Province in charge of any mining district or division, shall alone have the right to issue licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors within a radius of seven miles from any mine that is being worked.

Such 1
Governor
seventy-
to such
ernor in C
V., c. 12,
10, s. 8.

831.
divisions v
ceding art
objects, is
issued by
deputy. 4
s. 49; 46 V.

832. E
to be used,
the excepti
judicial dis
and fees im

In the c
the collecto
proprietor,
vessel, for
event of suc
the collector
company ho

The deput
as his chief,
41 V., c. 3, s

833. Th
time, name,
authorizes to
cial revenue,
as the date o

834. Ex
contains spe
when the bo
at the mines,
for one year,
first day of th
3, s. 6.

835. To o
ilities shall be
Previous to
organized ter
the collector

Such licenses are subject to such duties as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may determine, not however to be less than seventy-five dollars for any one license, and shall be held subject to such regulations as may be adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. 41 V., c. 3, s. 3; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 47; 43-44 V., c. 12, s. 49; 45 V., c. 9, s. 5; 50 V., c. 3, s. 6; 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 8.

831. With the exception of licenses for taverns in mining divisions which are granted by the officer mentioned in the preceding article, each license for any one of the above mentioned objects, is granted in the name of the Lieutenant-Governor, and issued by one of the collectors of provincial revenue or his deputy. 41 V., c. 3, s. 3; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 47; 43-44 V., c. 12, s. 49; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

832. Each collector of provincial revenue delivers the licenses to be used, within the limits of the district assigned to him, with the exception of pedlars' licenses, which may be issued for all judicial districts, by the same officer, and he collects the duties and fees imposed upon those licenses by law.

In the case of a steamboat bar license, the duty devolves on the collector of provincial revenue for the district, where the proprietor, master or person in charge of the said steamboat or vessel, for which such license is required resides, and, in the event of such steamboat or vessel belonging to a company, on the collector of provincial revenue for the district, in which the company hold its head office, or principal place of business.

The deputy collector of provincial revenue, in the same manner as his chief, delivers the licenses and collects the duties and fees. 41 V., c. 3, s. 4; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

833. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time, name, in his discretion, any person or persons whom he authorizes to sign and deliver licenses to the collectors of provincial revenue, and may likewise determine on their form as well as the date of their delivery. 41 V., c. 3, s. 5; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

834. Except ferry licenses concerning which this section contains special provisions, steamboat bar licenses, which expire when the boats go into winter quarters, and licenses for taverns at the mines, which are of monthly duration, licenses are granted for one year, or for a portion of a year only, and expire on the first day of the month of May subsequent to their issue. 41 V., c. 3, s. 6.

§ 4.— *Licenses for Inns.*

835. To obtain a license to keep an inn, the following formalities shall be observed :

Previous to the obtaining of any license, for any part of the organized territory of this Province, the applicant shall furnish the collector of provincial revenue with a certificate, according

to form A, annexed to this section, signed by one-fourth of the resident municipal electors, or a majority of the resident municipal electors, if they number less than fifty, of the parish, township, village, town or ward of the city, within the limits of which is situated the house for which such license is applied for, to the effect that the applicant is personally known by the signers, that he is honest, sober, and of good reputation, and that he is qualified to keep a house of public entertainment, and that the house referred to contains the lodging room required by law, and that a house of public entertainment is needed there. 41 V., c. 3, s. 7; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 4; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1; 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 3, *Transitory disposition chartered by 52 V., ch. 15, s. 2.*

In view of the difficulties connected with the carrying out of the provisions of articles 835 and 856 of the said Revised Statutes with reference to the number signatures to the license certificate; it is hereby declared that such provisions are suspended until they are again put in force by a proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that during such suspension, the number of signatures required for the granting of a certificate for an inn license under article 835 shall be twenty-five municipal electors and that the number of signatures required for the granting of a certificate for a license to retail spirituous liquors in shops under article 856 shall be three municipal electors.

836. This certificate shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant, made in accordance with form B, annexed to this section, and sworn to before a justice of the peace of the district, or in the cities of Quebec and Montreal before the judge of the sessions, the police magistrate or the recorder.

In the cities of Quebec and Montreal, no certificate for a license shall be granted, if an absolute majority of the municipal voters, residing within the municipal polling district of the ward, shall signify their opposition in writing to the granting of such license. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 5; 44-45 V., c. 4, s. 5.

837. If the certificate refer to a house situate within the limits of the city, it as well as the license, shall contain the designation of the ward and street where it is situated.

The license is of no effect outside the limits of such ward and street. 41 V., c. 3, s. 9.

838. In all cities and incorporated towns, the signers of the certificate must be municipal electors residing or having their place of business in the polling subdivision in which is situated the house for which the license is applied for.

The authorities charged with confirming the certificates shall not confirm the certificate of any applicant, if the majority of the municipal electors, residing or having their places of business in the polling subdivision, in which is situated the house to which the license is to apply, object thereto, by petition, signed by

them and taking in

In case
cate shou
draw his
the same
in the san
or by any

839. S
tions for
treal,) sha
municipal
drawn in a
such confi
and city cl
3, s. 11; 4

840. In
which the c
deration, th
to day until
44-45 V., c.

841. Th
ascertain, b
proper, if t
signed the s
of the sign
before one
inquiry be, i
confirmation

842. Suc
satisfaction

1. That th
already allo
tavern, or
2. That h
having sold l
3. That his
absolute maj

he intends to
843. (Am
tion of the cer
for the city of
or the recorde
of Montreal, b
by the recorde

Paragraph
replaced by th

them and produced before the clerk before the day fixed for the taking into consideration of the said certificate.

In case any applicant for the confirmation of a license certificate should, for any informality or other reason whatsoever, withdraw his petition after an opposition has been produced thereto, the same opposition may serve against any new demand made, in the same year, for the same establishment, by the same person or by any other person in his interest. 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 4.

839. Such certificates (except those connected with applications for licenses in the city of Quebec, and in the city of Montreal,) shall also be confirmed by a decision of the council of the municipality within the limits of which the house is situated, drawn in accordance with form C, annexed to this section, and such confirmation is certified under the signature of the mayor and city clerk or secretary-treasurer of the council. 41 V., c. 3, s. 11; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 6; 44-45 V., c. 4, s. 2.

840. If, on the day fixed for the meeting of the council, at which the confirmation of the certificate is to be taken into consideration, there be no quorum, the meeting is postponed, from day to day until there is a quorum and until the question is decided. 44-45 V., c. 4, s. 2.

841. The council, to which this certificate is presented shall ascertain, by procuring such information as it may deem fit and proper, if the requisite number of duly qualified electors have signed the same. The council shall also cause the authenticity of the signatures attached thereto to be established under oath before one of its members, and, if the result of such double inquiry be, in whole or in part, unfavorable to the applicant, the confirmation applied for shall be refused. 41 V., c. 3, s. 13.

842. Such certificate shall be refused, if it be proved to the satisfaction of the council—

1. That the petitioner is a person of bad character, having already allowed or permitted drunkenness or disorder in his tavern, or
2. That he has already been twice condemned to a fine for having sold liquor without a license, or
3. That his demand for a license is opposed in writing by the absolute majority of the electors, resident in the locality in which he intends to open a tavern. 44-45 V., c. 4, s. 1.

843. (Amended by 52, V., c. 15 ss. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7). The confirmation of the certificate is granted at the Police Court, in Quebec, for the city of Quebec, by the Judge of the sessions of the peace or the recorder; and at the police court in Montreal for the City of Montreal, by the two judges of the sessions of the peace and by the recorder or any two of them. 50 V., c. 3, s. 2.

Paragraph 2 of article 843 of the said Revised Statutes is replaced by the following :

2. In the city of Quebec the clerk of the peace acts as clerk of the competent authorities.

2a. In the city of Montreal a clerk to the competent authorities is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council.

An assistant clerk shall be appointed by the competent authorities in the case of the sickness or absence of the clerk to act as such.

The salary of the clerk, which shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars, as well as the place where he shall keep his office, shall be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council.

The clerk or assistant-clerk has power to administer the oaths required in support of certificates, oppositions, petitions and other document which may be used as evidence before the competent authorities.

Paragraph 3 of the said article 843 of the Revised Statutes is replaced by the following.

3. Any person intending to ask for the confirmation of a certificate shall procure the form from the office of the clerk and pay a tax of two dollars by stamps affixed to such form.

For the transfer of a license the tax shall be twenty dollars payable in stamps affixed upon the form of such transfer.

The competent authorities shall not recognize any such certificate not having the required stamps.

4. The clerk shall prepare a list and post it up in a conspicuous place in his office, open to the public; and such list shall give the date of the inscription of each application, the name, occupation and residence of applicant, the situation of the house to which the license applies, and the day on which it will be taken into consideration. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 8 § d.

5. No application can be taken into consideration by the competent authorities unless it has been inscribed on the said list for at least fifteen days. 50 V., c. 3, s. 3.

6. Any person may oppose the application, and, if notice of the opposition have been given to the clerk, the latter shall, three days before the taking into consideration of such application, give notice thereof to the applicant and to the opposant, if there be one. 43-44 V. c. 11, s. 8 § f.

7. Any person, producing before the competent authorities when the application is being taken into consideration, or who has previously produced, before the clerk, verbally or in writing, the objections by him made to the granting of the confirmation of the certificate, has the right to be heard on the grounds and reasons of such objections or such other objections as may there be raised. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 8 § g.

8. The said competent authorities may hear him as well as the applicant, forthwith, or may fix a future day for such hearing. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 8 § h.

9. Up
not obje
or separ
make al
the qual
put in is

10. Th
tion all c
all perso
ties, or,
they beli
resort to

11. Wh
officers or
pectively
tionnaires
may be d

12. Wh
firmation
Quebec b
Montreal
11, 8 § k.

13. The
refusal the
said autho
and their c

14. No
revenue, u
signed by
such certifi
V., c. 11, s

15. The c
ificates, wh
then in forc
fice. 43-44

§ 5,—

844. An
Three-River
by three cor
the recorder
of the clerks
Such cert
corporation
The said
the said cert

9. Upon such hearing, as well as on every application which is not objected to it is the duty of the said authorities, collectively or separately, whenever they may judge it useful or necessary, to make all the inquiries they deem proper to satisfy themselves of the qualifications of the applicant and of the truth of the facts put in issue. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 8 § h.

10. The said authorities may, to that end, take into consideration all documents, hear, or cause to be heard by some fit person, all persons whom, from the personal knowledge of such authorities, or, on the indication of the objecting parties, or of others, they believe to be able to give information, and generally to resort to any other source of information. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 8 § i.

11. When the said authorities wish to obtain information from officers or members of the Quebec or Montreal police force respectively, they may, through the chief of police, order those functionaries to come before them and to make all such inquiries as may be deemed necessary. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 8 § j.

12. When opposition is made to any application for the confirmation of a certificate, such confirmation can only be made, in Quebec by the judge of the sessions and the recorder, and in Montreal by both the police magistrates and recorder. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 8 § k.

13. The granting of the confirmation of the certificate or the refusal thereof, for any cause whatever, is discretionary with the said authorities, except in the case provided for in article 336, and their decision is final. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 8 § l.

14. No license shall be granted by the collector of provincial revenue, unless there be deposited in his hands a certificate, signed by the said authorities, who shall deliver to the applicant such certificate attesting the granting of such confirmation. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 8 § m.

15. The clerk shall, from time to time, prepare a list of the certificates, which the said authorities have confirmed and which are then in force, and keep it posted in the police court or in his office. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 8 § n.

§ 5.— *Special provisions respecting the cities of Hull and Three-Rivers.*

844. Amended 52, V. c. 15, s. 3. In the cities of Hull and Three-Rivers, every license certificate shall be granted or refused by three commissioners, who shall be the registrar of the county, the recorder of the city and the clerk of the Circuit Court or one of the clerks if there are more than one or the district magistrate. Such certificate shall be deposited with the secretary of the corporation of the city, on or before the first day of April. The said commissioners, or the majority of them, shall take the said certificates into consideration on the fifteenth day of the

said month of April, and may adjourn from day to day or to a subsequent day to deliberate.

The secretary shall prepare a list containing the dates of all certificates, the names, occupation and residence of the applicants and post them up in a conspicuous place in his office, which shall be open to the public. 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 14.

§ 6.—*Other Provisions applicable to all Inn Licenses.*

845. On each confirmation of a certificate, for the purpose of obtaining a license for the cities of Quebec and Montreal, the sum of eight dollars is paid to the corporation of each of such cities; and a sum not exceeding twenty dollars may be demanded and received by other corporations for the same object, within the limits of their jurisdiction. 41 V., c. 3, s. 36.

2. The preceding provision does not deprive incorporated cities and towns of the rights which they may have by their charters or by-laws. 41 V.; c. 3, s. 37.

846. Before obtaining his license, the applicant shall furnish two sureties, who justify their solvency on oath, up to the amount of two hundred dollars each, and who oblige themselves to pay to the Provincial Treasurer all fines and penalties to which the applicant may be condemned for any contravention of this section while his license is in force.

Such sureties shall be considered as judicial sureties.

No retailer or dealer in liquors can be accepted as surety for the purposes of this section.

No person can become security for more than one licensee. 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 5.

847. The bond is drawn according to the form indicated in schedule G, annexed to this section.

It must be executed in the presence of the collector of provincial revenue for the district in which the license was applied for, or in the presence of one or more of the members of the municipal council who confirmed the certificate, and the sureties must be approved by them.

The securities and certificates, required by this section, are deposited in the office of the proper collector of provincial revenue, who shall not issue license, until it be established to his satisfaction that the sums mentioned in article 878 have been paid. 41 V., c. 3, s. 39; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 9; 44-45 V., c. 4, s. 2.

848. In the cities of Quebec and Montreal, no license is transferable, except to the heirs of the licensee, if he die before the license expires;

Nevertheless, in exceptional cases, the transfer, may be made upon the special authorization of the Provincial Treasurer.

To obtain the authorization, a notice to that effect of fifteen days must be given by the interested party in two newspapers

in either
and the

The
intending
the trans
to the T

Save
license

make su
of three

vered by

In all
tioned, i

expires,
fer such

The tra
which a

therein d
nized ter

within th
sessions o

of the pe
them, or

the case n
cate refer

V., c. 10,
849.

thereof, in
territory,

revenue, a
obliged to

the excess
difference o

pied by th
transferee.

The tran
the collecto

ply with a
original app

The tran
death of th

failing whic
c. 6, s. 1.

850. No
brewer, dist

of a house o
tioned in ar

contravention

in either city, as the case may be, one in the French language and the other in the English language.

The notice must mention the name and surnames of the party intending to make the transfer, and also of the person, to whom the transfer is to be made, and the date of presenting the petition to the Treasurer for the purpose.

Save in the case of the death of a licensee, no transfer of the license shall be made, and no demand for an authorization to make such transfer shall be received, until after the expiration of three months from the date upon which the license was delivered by the collector of provincial revenue.

In all other parts of the Province, except those above mentioned, if the licensee leave his house or die before the license expires, he or his representatives, as the case may be, may transfer such license to another.

The transferee thereof, in all cases, may exercise all the rights which accrued thereunder to the original licensee in the house therein described, or, if such house be situated within an organized territory of the Province, in any other building, situated within the limits of the municipality, which the judge of the sessions or recorder at Quebec or the two judges of the sessions of the peace and the recorder at Montreal or the majority of them, or, in any other municipality, the municipal council, as the case may be, approve of, and which is set forth in the certificate referred to in the following article. 50 V., c. 3, s. 4 ; 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 6.

849. This transfer has its effect, only if the transferee thereof, in case the house in question be situated in organized territory, deliver the certificate to the collector of provincial revenue, and give the security which the licensee was himself obliged to give, and, in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, pay the excess of duty which may be exigible in consequence of the difference of the rent or annual value, between the house occupied by the original licensee, and the one occupied by the transferee.

The transfer shall be written on the back of such license by the collector of provincial revenue, and the transferee shall comply with all the formalities which were incumbent on the original applicant.

The transfer shall be so made within three months from the death of the licensee or from his abandonment of his house, failing which the license is of no avail. 41 V. c. 3, s. 41 ; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

850. No municipal councillor, being at the same time, a brewer, distiller, or dealer in intoxicating liquors, or proprietor of a house of public entertainment, shall sign the certificate mentioned in article 835, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each contravention. 41 V. c. 3, s. 42.

851. No person shall knowingly, sign such certificate, unless duly qualified to do so, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each contravention. 41 V., c. 3, s. 43.

852. To obtain a license for an inn, in non-organized territory, it is only necessary to give previously, in the presence of the collector of provincial revenue, the security required by articles 846 and 847.

The application for such licenses must however be first submitted to the Provincial Treasurer, and are subject to his approval. 41 V., c. 3, s. 44; 43-44 V., c. 11 s. 11; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

853. None of the licenses hereinbefore mentioned shall be granted to a grocer, or person keeping a shop or store for the sale of groceries, provisions, sweetmeats or fruits, in any city. 41 V., c. 3, s. 45; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 12.

§ 7.—*Restaurant Licenses.*

854. The conditions and formalities imposed, relating to the certificates required to obtain a license for an inn, apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to restaurant licenses, including the provisions established for the cities of Quebec and Montreal. 43-44 V., c. 11 s. 13.

§ 8.—*Steamboat Bar and Temperance Hotel Licenses.*

855. Steamboat bar and temperance hotel licenses are granted simply upon payment to the proper collector of provincial revenue of the required duties and fees. 41 V., c. 3, s. 47; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

§ 9.—*Liquor Shop and Club Licenses.*

I.—LIQUOR SHOP LICENSES.

856. The conditions and formalities relative to the certificates and securities required to obtain an inn license are in like manner applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the obtaining of licenses for the sale, by retail, of intoxicating liquors in shops, including the provisions enacted for the cities of Quebec and Montreal, except that the number of electors required upon the certificate shall be limited to twenty-five. 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 7.

Transitory provision introduced by 52 V., c. 15, s. 14.

In view of the difficulties connected with the carrying out of the provisions of articles 835 and 856 of the said Revised Statutes with reference to the number of signatures to the license certificate, it is hereby declared that such provisions are suspended until they are again put in force by a proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; that during such suspension, the number of signatures required for the granting of a certificate for an inn license under article 835 shall be twenty five municipal elec-

tors, and
of a ce
under a

857.
cities an
granted
revenue,

2. The
ificates r
cating lic
certificate
municipa
50 V., c.

857a.
for the pu
over the s
agricultur
association
surer, upon
and corpo
recommen
time as me

§ 10.—*Lice*

858. U
Lieutenant
provincial r
indicated a
tion therein
none others.

859. W
articles from
tioned, relat
for travellers
intoxicating
days and cen
commodate t
apply, *mutat*
as they are n
One person
3, s. 49.

860. Wh
and confirme

tors, and that the number of signatures required for the granting of a certificate for a license to retail spirituous liquors in shops under article 856 shall be three municipal electors.

20.—CLUB HOUSES.

857. Licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in clubs, in cities and incorporated towns and in the banlieue of Quebec, are granted simply upon payment, to the proper collector of provincial revenue, of the required duties and fees.

2. The conditions and formalities imposed relative to the certificates required to obtain a license for the sale by retail of intoxicating liquors in shops are applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the certificates required for the sale of intoxicating liquors in clubs in municipalities other than those of cities and incorporated towns. 50 V., c. 3, s. 5.

857a. (Added by 52 V., c. 15, s. 7.) In the public interest and for the purposes of exercising a more efficient restrictive control over the sale of intoxicating liquors at large gatherings, such as agricultural and industrial exhibitions, picnics of national or trade associations and races, may be granted by the Provincial Treasurer, upon an order in council for that purpose, to societies, clubs and corporations having control of the same, or to the person recommended by them, at such rates and conditions and for such time as may be determined in the said order in council.

§ 10.—*Licenses of Railway Buffets and of Taverns at the Mines,*

858. Upon a petition presented by any railway company, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the collector of provincial revenue, to whom it appertains, to deliver to the person indicated a license to sell intoxicating liquors, at the railway station therein mentioned, to travellers upon such railway, but to none others. 41 V., c. 3, s. 49.

859. With the exceptions of the provisions contained in articles from 835 to 852, and also the provisions hereinafter mentioned, relative to the accommodation which must be provided for travellers by the master of an inn, to the prohibition to sell intoxicating liquors, to keeping the bar closed during certain days and certain hours, also to the obligation to receive and accommodate travellers, the other provisions of this section shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to licenses of railway buffets, in so far as they are not incompatible with such licenses.

One person only shall be licensed for each station. 41 V., c. 3, s. 49.

§ 11.—*General Restrictions.*

860. Whenever a municipal by-law shall have been passed and confirmed as by-law required, prohibiting the sale of intoxi-

cating liquors within the limits of its jurisdiction, and a copy of by-law has been transmitted to the collector of provincial revenue entitled to the same, the collector of provincial revenue is forbidden to issue any of the licenses hereinbefore mentioned for the sale of such liquors, excepting steamboat bar licences and licenses of railway buffets, such licenses not being affected by the present restriction.

Notwithstanding the quashing, by judgment of a court of justice, of such a by-law, the collector of provincial revenue shall not grant any of such licenses, within two months from the rendering of such judgment unless such judgment is final. 41 V., c. 3, s. 51; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

861. In municipalities, in which there exists a by-law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or where there is no person licensed to retail spirituous liquors, the sale of such liquors is permitted by the person licensed for that purpose, as provided in article 864, for medicinal purposes only, or for use in divine worship, on the certificate of a physician or of a clergyman, and not otherwise. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 15 $\frac{2}{2} a$; 50 V., c. 4 s. 1.

862. Such certificate can be given by a physician, only to a patient under his immediate care, or by a clergyman, only to a person whose spiritual adviser he is, *bonâ fide*, under penalty of a fine of thirty dollars for each contravention of this provision. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 15 $\frac{2}{2} b$; 50 V., c., 4, s. 2.

863. Not more than three half pints, imperial measure, shall at any one time, be sold in virtue of such certificate, and no liquor, so sold, shall be allowed to be drunk on the premises, under a penalty of forty dollars for each contravention. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 15 $\frac{2}{2} c$; 50 V., c. 4, s. 3.

864. The sale of intoxicating liquors, in the case mentioned in article 861, is confined to one person in each municipality; such person to be appointed for that purpose by a resolution of the municipal council, a certified copy of which must be deposited with the collector of provincial revenue of the district, who, on receipt thereof and of the license duties as hereinafter provided, shall issue to the person named in such resolution a license to sell for medicinal purposes, or for use in divine worship only. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 15 $\frac{2}{2} d$. 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

865. The person, so licensed, is bound to make a report, to the collector of provincial revenue, sworn to before a justice of the peace on the first of every month, showing the name of the persons to whom he has sold liquors during the previous month, the quantity sold in each case, and upon whose certificate the sale was made; which certificate shall accompany the report.

The violation of any of the provisions of this article shall subject the person, so contravening, to a penalty of twenty dollars for each contravention. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 15 $\frac{2}{2} e$; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

866.

individu
bound t
ties take
some per
the max
hundred
guarante
cant for l
cution of
V., c. 3, s

867.

duplicate
shall be
surety sha
ceiving su

868.

provincial
of the duty
in co-partn
business, r

869.

Ev
proper colle
any other fe
sity of obta
licensed pec
about his ba
to take out
46 V., c. 6, s

870.

No
out a license
ance society,
vince, for the
and other me
such society.
2. No pers
1° Acts of
2° Prayer
3° Proclan
printed and p
4° Fish, fru

§ 12.—*Auctioneer's Licenses.*

866. Previous to the issue of any auctioneer's license, every individual desirous of obtaining one must become personally bound towards the Provincial Treasurer, with two sufficient sureties taken before the collector of provincial revenue, or before some person by him thereto authorized, in an amount of which the maximum is two thousand dollars and the minimum five hundred dollars for each, in the discretion of such collector, to guarantee the payment of all moneys for duties, which the applicant for license shall or ought to receive, and for the faithful execution of the obligations imposed upon him by this section. 41 V., c. 3, s. 52; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

867. Such security bond shall be in duplicate, whereof one duplicate shall be transmitted to the Treasurer, and the other shall be retained in the archives of the revenue office. Each surety shall justify on oath his sufficiency before the officer receiving such bond. 41 V., c. 3, s. 52.

§ 13.—*Pawnbrokers' Licenses.*

868. The issue of a pawnbroker's license by a collector of provincial revenue requires no other formality than the payment of the duty and persons carrying on the business of pawnbroking in co-partnership, in one and the same house, shop or place of business, require but one license. 41 V., c. 3, s. 53; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

§ 14.—*Pedlar's Licenses.*

869. Every pedlar is obliged to take out a license from the proper collector of provincial revenue, without the observance of any other formality than the payment of the duty; but the necessity of obtaining such license has not the effect of preventing a licensed pedlar from employing a servant to assist him in carrying about his bales of goods or merchandise without being obliged to take out a second license for such servant. 41 V., c. 3, s. 54; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

870. No enactment of this section obliges a pedlar to take out a license, nor does it apply to persons employed by a temperance society, or by a benevolent or religious society in this Province, for the purpose of peddling and selling temperance tracts and other moral and religious publications under the direction of such society.

2. No person is obliged to take out a license to peddle and sell:

1° Acts of the Legislature;

2° Prayer books and catechisms;

3° Proclamations, gazettes, almanacs or other documents printed and published by authority;

4° Fish, fruit and victuals;

5° Goods, wares and manufactures, when they are peddled and sold by the actual maker or worker, he being a British subject and a resident of this Province, or by his children, apprentices, agents or servants, excepting always drugs, medicines and patent remedies.

3. Nor does this section compel the following persons to take a pedlar's license :

1° Tinkers, coopers, glaziers, harness repairers, or other persons carrying on the trade of repairing kettles, casks, household furniture and utensils, to go along the highway and carry on their business ;

2° Or hucksters, or persons having stalls or stands on markets, in cities or towns, for the sale of fish, fruit or vegetables, or goods, wares and merchandise, in such stalls or stands, on their complying with the police regulations of the locality. 41 V., c. 3, s. 55.

§ 15.—*Ferry Licenses.*

871. No license is required to carry on the vocation of ferryman between the banks of the river St. Lawrence, except between the city of Montreal and the town of Longueuil, between the said city and Laprairie, and between Lachine and Caughnawaga, at the places and limits indicated in the license by the collector of provincial revenue. 41 V., c. 3, s. 56 ; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

872. No provision of this section applies to the proprietors or masters of any vessel, plying between two ports of this Province, or regularly entered or cleared by the officers of Her Majesty's customs at any such ports, or in any way affects any privilege granted by the Legislature of the late Province of Lower Canada, of the late Province of Canada, or of this Province, to the proprietors of any bridge, or to any railway company, or other road company. 41 V., c. 3, s. 57.

873. No license for a ferry can be granted for a period exceeding twelve months, unless it be by public competition, and to persons who give the security required by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, after notice inserted at least four times, in the course of four weeks, in the Quebec Official Gazette and in one or more newspapers published in the district in which such ferry is situate, and if there be no newspaper published in the district, then in the nearest adjoining district in which a newspaper is published ; and no ferry is leased and no license is granted in that respect for a period exceeding ten years. 41 V., c. 3, s. 58.

§ 16.—*Billiard Table Licenses.*

874. To obtain a license to keep a billiard table for gain the applicant must furnish personal security with two sufficient sureties, who, as well as the applicant, bind themselves, jointly and

severally,
hundred
ingly allo
boy or s
money o

The sur
be trans
office of th
V., c. 6, s.

875. I
powder, or
must obtai
effect. 41 V.

876. N
ne within
of five mile
ding to the

1. Every
thickness,
hering to th

2. It sha
by a stone
ping, having
with brass,
on any publi
magazine ;

3. In the
wall, only st
or leather ca

4. It must
copper faster
wall ; both

5. The flo
and each par
his foot, shall

6. It shall
ved of by the

7. Any po
enant-Gouver
ner. 41 V., c.

877. Any
shall first obta
revenue.

severally, towards the Provincial Treasurer in the sum of two hundred dollars each as security that the licensee will not knowingly allow, during the term of his license, any apprentice, school-boy or servant to play on or any person whomsoever to play for money on any of the billiard tables kept by him.

The surety bond must be taken in duplicate, one duplicate to be transmitted to the Treasurer and the other to be kept in the office of the collector of provincial revenue. 41 V., c. 3, s. 59; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

§ 17.—*Powder Magazine Licenses.*

875. Every person keeping a magazine for the storage of powder, or who sells and holds for sale any quantity of powder, must obtain from collector of provincial revenue a license to that effect. 41 V., c. 3, s. 60; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

876. No license can be granted for keeping a powder magazine within the limits of Quebec and Montreal, or within a radius of five miles therefrom, or unless the building be erected according to the following rules.

1. Every magazine shall be built of stone at least two feet in thickness, covered with a fire-proof roof made of metal, and adhering to the building by its own weight only;

2. It shall be enclosed, at a distance of at least ten feet clear, by a stone or brick wall at least ten feet high, with a stone coping, having a single opening, of which the door shall be covered with brass, copper or zinc, and shall be so placed as not to open on any public highway, or on the side on which is the door of the magazine;

3. In the construction of the magazine, or in the surrounding wall, only stone, brick, copper, brass, wood, glass, tin, slate, zinc or leather can be used;

4. It must have but one entrance, to which two doors with copper fastenings shall be placed, one inside and one outside the wall; both made of brass, copper or zinc, or covered with the same materials;

5. The floors shall be tongued and grooved and close-jointed, and each part thereof on which any person might walk, or place his foot, shall be covered with leather;

6. It shall be provided with two lightning-rods, to be approved of by the collector of provincial revenue.

7. Any powder magazine may, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Gouverneur in Council, be constructed in a different manner. 41 V., c. 3, s. 61; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

§ 18.—*Circus Licenses.*

877. Any person opening a circus or exhibiting a menagerie shall first obtain a license therefor from the collector of provincial revenue.

Such license shall specify the number of days for which the duties have been paid, and ceases with the last of these days.

One license suffices for the opening and exhibition, at the same place, of a circus and of a menagerie, if they form the same troupe. 41 V., c. 3, s. 62; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

§ 19.—*Fees and Duties payable on all Licenses.*

878. In addition to a fee of one dollar on the granting of each license, the duties comprised in the following tariff shall be payable by the applicant therefor, to the collector of provincial revenue, preliminary to the granting of the different licenses mentioned in this section :

TARIFF OF DUTIES ON LICENSES.

10.—LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

1. On each license to keep an inn, and for the sale therein of intoxicating liquors :

a. In the city of Montreal, two hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents, if the annual value or rent of the premises for which the license be required, be less than four hundred dollars;—three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents, if the annual value or rent be four hundred dollars and less than eight hundred dollars;—and five hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents if the annual value or rent be eight hundred dollars or more;

b. In the city of Quebec, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, if the annual value or rent be less than two hundred dollars;—two hundred dollars, if the annual value or rent be two hundred dollars and up to four hundred dollars;—three hundred and twenty-five dollars, if the annual value or rent be four hundred dollars and less than eight hundred dollars;—and three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents, if the annual value or rent be eight hundred dollars or more;

c. In every other city, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents ;

d. In every incorporated town, one hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents ;

e. In every village, regulated under the authority of the Municipal Code, one hundred dollars ;

f. In every section of organized territory, outside of a city, town or village, eighty-one dollars and twenty-five cents ;

g. In every non-organized territory, fifty-six dollars and twenty-five cents.

2. On each license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in a club :

a. In the city of Montreal, one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents ;

b. In
c. In
fi
3. On e
aurant or
a. In
la
pr
fo
do
hu
an
the
me
b. In t
or
hu
ren
c. In e
d. In e
e. In e
dollars and
4. On each
dred dollars.
5. On ea
mines or in
Lieutenant-G
no case, shal
6. On each
a. In e
dolla
cent
whic
shall
dolla
b. In eve
c. In eve
cents
d. In ev
dolla
e. In eve
seventy-five ce
7. On each
a. In eac
dollar
centu
which
shall

- b. In the city of Quebec, seventy-five dollars ;
 - c. In every other part of the Province, sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.
3. On each license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in a restaurant or railway buffet :
- a. In the city of Montreal, two hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents, if the annual value or rent of the premises, for which the license is required, be less than four hundred dollars ; — Three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents, if the annual value or rent be four hundred dollars and less than eight hundred dollars, — and five hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents, if the annual value or rent be eight hundred dollars or more ;
 - b. In the city of Quebec, two hundred dollars, if the annual or rent be less than four hundred dollars ; — and three hundred and twenty-five dollars, if the annual value or rent be four hundred dollars or more ;
 - c. In every other city, one hundred and twenty-five dollars ;
 - d. In every incorporated town, one hundred dollars ;
 - e. In every other part of organized territory, eighty-one dollars and twenty-five cents.
4. On each license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, two hundred dollars.
5. On each license for the sale of intoxicating liquors at the mines or in any mining district or division, such sum as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may determine, provided that, in no case, shall such sum be less than seventy-five dollars.
6. On each retail liquor shop license :
- a. In each of the cities of Montreal and Quebec, twelve dollars and fifty cents and sixty-two and one-half per centum of the annual value or rent of the premises, for which the license is required ; provided that, in no case, shall the duties on such license be less than one hundred dollars or more than two hundred dollars ;
 - b. In every other city, one hundred dollars ;
 - c. In every incorporated town, eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents ;
 - d. In every other part of organized territory, seventy-five dollars ;
 - e. In every non-organized territory, forty-three dollars and seventy-five cents.
7. On each wholesale liquor shop license :
- a. In each of the cities of Montreal and Quebec, twelve dollars and fifty cents and sixty-two and one half per centum of the annual value or rent of the premises, for which the license is required ; provided that, in no case shall the duties on such license be less than one hundred

- and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, or more than two hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents ;
- b. In every other city, one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents ;
 - c. In every incorporated town, one hundred dollars ;
 - d. In every other part of organized territory, eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.
8. On each license for the sale of fermented liquors bottled by the holder of such license :
- a. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec, seventy-five dollars ;
 - b. In any other part of the Province, sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.
9. On each license to sell liquors, for medicinal purposes or for use in divine worship, in municipalities in which a prohibitory by-law is in force :
- a. In every city, seventy-five dollars ;
 - b. In every incorporated town, fifty dollars ;
 - c. In every village, twenty-five dollars ;
 - d. In every part of organized territory, outside of a city, town, or village, twenty dollars.

2°—LICENSES FOR TEMPERANCE HOTELS.

10. On each licence to keep a temperance hotel, five dollars.

3°—AUCTIONEERS' LICENSES.

11. On each auctioneer's license ;
- a. In each of the cities of Montreal and Quebec, eighty-five dollars.
 - b. In all other cities and towns, sixty dollars ;
 - c. In every other part of the Province, twenty-five dollars.
12. On all separate licenses, taken out by an auctioneer, for the employment of an assistant, agent, servant or partner ascrier :
- a. In each of the cities of Montreal and Quebec, thirty-five dollars ;
 - b. In all other cities and towns, twenty five dollars ;
 - c. In every other part of the Province, fifteen dollars.

4°—PAWNBROKERS' LICENSES.

13. On each pawnbroker's license, two hundred and fifty dollars.

5°—PEDLARS' LICENSES.

14. On each license for a pedlar, for one judicial district, twenty dollars, and for each additional judicial district ten dollars.

15. For
the Lieuten

16. For h

2. In i

1. For

by

dol

2. Whe

tab

3. For t

4. And

b. In ev

for

17. On ea

a. In th

b. In th

c. In ev

18. For ea

In every pa

19. For ea

dollars.

20. For ea

ale :

a. In the

1. By

2. By

b. In ever

1. By

2. By

c. In ever

1. By

2. By

d. In any

1. By

2. By

A quantity c

of one pound e

wholesale, and

6°—FERRY LICENSES.

15. For each license for a ferry, such sums as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under articles 873 and 997.

7°—BILLIARD TABLE LICENSES.

16. For billiard table licenses, other than for those in a club ;
a. In incorporated cities and towns :
 1. For each table, where not more than two tables are kept by the same person, and in the same building, forty dollars ;
 2. When there are more than two,—for the third and fourth tables, twenty dollars each ;
 3. For the fifth and sixth tables, fifteen dollars each ;
 4. And for each table beyond six, ten dollars,
b. In every other part of organized territory, twenty dollars for each table.
 17. On each licence for a billiard table in a club :
a. In the city of Montreal, twenty dollars ;
b. In the city of Quebec, fifteen dollars ;
c. In every other part of the Province, ten dollars.
 18. For each bagatelle, pigeon-hole or mississippi board :
 In every part of organized territory, fifteen dollars.

8°—POWDER MAGAZINE LICENSES.

19. For each license to keep or use a powder magazine, fifty dollars.
 20. For each license for the sale of powder or to keep it on sale :
a. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec :
 1. By wholesale and retail, twenty dollars ;
 2. By retail only, eight dollars ;
b. In every other city :
 1. By wholesale and retail, ten dollars ;
 2. By retail only, five dollars ;
c. In every incorporated town :
 1. By wholesale and retail, five dollars ;
 2. By retail only, two dollars and fifty cents ;
d. In any other organized part of the Province :
 1. By wholesale and retail, two dollars and fifty cents ;
 2. By retail only, one dollar.
 A quantity of twenty-five pounds or more, or a dozen canisters, of one pound each, sold at any one time, is deemed to be sold wholesale, and a less quantity is deemed to be a sale by retail.

9^o—CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE LICENSES.

21. For each license to open and exhibit a circus or equestrian representation, menagerie, or caravan or wild animals :

- a. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and within a radius of three miles of each of these cities, two hundred dollars, for each day of the representation or exhibition of the same ;—and for every side-show, twenty dollars for each day ;
- b. In other parts of the Province, one hundred dollars for each day ;—and for every side-show, ten dollars for each day. 43-44 V., c. 11, ss. 2, 17 and 47 ; 50 V., c. 3, ss. 6 and 7 ; 51-52 V., c. 10, ss. 8 and 9.

§ 20.—*Licenses under the Canada Temperance Act.*

879. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be issued or take effect, within any county, city, incorporated town, village, township, or other municipality in the Province of Quebec, within which any by-law for prohibiting the sale of the liquor under the Canada Temperance Act is in operation ; except such licenses as are referred to in subsections 3, 4 and 8 of section 99 of the said act. 49-50 V., c. 3, s. 1. See R. S. C., c. 106.

880. Any collector of provincial revenue, appointed under the provisions of this section, shall, within the limits of the district for which he is appointed, exercise and discharge all his powers and duties for the enforcement of the provisions of the second part of the Canada Temperance Act, as well as of this section, so far as the same apply, within the limits of any county, city, incorporated town, village, township or other municipality, in which any by law under the said Canada Temperance Act is in operation. 49-50 V., c. 3, s. 2.

881. A wholesale license, to be obtained under and in pursuance to the provisions of this section, so far as the same may apply, shall be necessary in order to authorize and make lawful any sale of liquors in the quantities allowed by subsection 8 of section 99 of the Canada Temperance Act. 49-50 V., c. 3, s. 3.

882. The sale of intoxicating liquors without license, in municipalities where the Canada Temperance Act is in operation, shall be held to be a contravention of the provisions of this section. 49-50 V., c. 3, s. 4.

883. The following duties on licenses issued under and in pursuance of subsections 3, 4 and 8 of section 99 of the Canada Temperance Act, shall be payable to the collector of provincial revenue previous to the granting of the different licenses, viz :

1. On each druggist's or other vendor's license for the sale of liquor, for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes :
 - a. In cities, eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents ;

b. In
c. In

2. On e
a. In
b. In
c. In

884. A
vendors' li
ilities in wh
be paid by
Treasurer
49-50 V., c.

885. TH
certain case
poses then i

886. To
regulated by
be annexed
tion roll, of
such licens
the room or
but also all
which are o
purpose wha
surer, who is
required, und
43-44 V., c. 1

§ 22.—*Pow
of l*

887. The
when and so
duty on licens
rate be not be
perial Act, fou
3, s. 66.

888. The
recommendati
by the Council
atures, gran
liquors on the
effect only dur

- b. In towns, sixty-two dollars and fifty cents ;
 - c. In townships and parishes, thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents.
2. On each wholesale license :
- a. In cities, one hundred dollars ;
 - b. In towns, eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents ;
 - c. In townships and parishes, seventy-five dollars. 50 V., c., 3, s. 5 ; 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 8.

884. All sums received for duties on such druggists' or other vendors' licenses and on wholesale licenses, issued in municipalities in which the Canada Temperance Act is in operation, shall be paid by the collector of provincial revenue to the Provincial Treasurer and shall form part of the consolidated revenue fund. 49-50 V., c. 3, s. 6.

§ 21.—*Provisions respecting Rate of Rent.*

885. The rent or annual value, fixing the rate of licenses in certain cases, is taken from the valuation roll for municipal purposes then in force. 41 V., c. 3, s. 64

886. To every application for license, the duty whereof is regulated by the amount of the rent or annual value, there must be annexed a certificate of the valuation, contained in the valuation roll, of the house and dependencies or premises for which such license is sought, which valuation shall include, not only the room or rooms used for the purposes required for such license, but also all other rooms, in the same house and dependencies which are occupied by the licensee or intended so to be for any purpose whatever, delivered by the city clerk or secretary-treasurer, who is bound to deliver such certificate, whenever thereto required, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each contravention. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 18.

§ 22.—*Powers of the Lieutenant-Governor as to the Reduction of the Duty on Licenses and other Provisions.*

887. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by regulation, when and so often as he deems it expedient, reduce the rate of duty on licenses, as mentioned in article 878, provided that this rate be not below the rate imposed by the fifth section of the Imperial Act, fourteenth George III, chapter eighty-eight. 41 V., c. 3, s. 66.

888. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the permanent exhibition committee appointed by the Council of Agriculture and the Council of Arts and Manufactures, grant licenses, at reduced rates, to sell intoxicating liquors on the grounds set apart for exhibition purposes, to have effect only during the provincial exhibition, 44-45 V., c. 4, s. 4.

889. The duties imposed by this section on licenses for inns, restaurants, steamboat bars, railway buffets or liquor shops, include those imposed by the said Imperial Act; but should the said act be hereafter repealed, such repeal shall not have the effect of reducing the amount of such duties. 41 V., c. 3, s. 67.

890. No other licenses than those issued under this section are necessary to be obtained by any person, for the same objects, from any corporation or municipal body. 41 V., c. 3, s. 68.

891. The obligation to take out a license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and for billiard tables, applies to all places where such liquors are sold and where billiard tables are kept, notwithstanding that such places and tables are used by a club or association of any kind. 41 V., c. 3, s. 69; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 20.

§ 23.—*Duties of Collectors of Provincial Revenue as regards the issuing of Licenses.*

892. Under the restrictions and exceptions hereinabove imposed, it is the duty of each collector of provincial revenue, on proof being furnished to him of the fulfilment of all the formalities, on payment being made to him of the requisite duties for the issue of the licenses hereinabove mentioned, and on application being made to him to issue, within the limits of his jurisdiction, any of the above licenses.

The same rule applies to the officer named for the issuing of tavern licenses at the mines. 41 V., c. 3, s. 70; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

§ 24.—*Penalties.*

1°—PENALTIES FOR SELLING INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN A MINING DIVISION.

893. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by proclamation issued and published for that purpose in the usual manner, when mines are actually in operation and when the public interest requires the same, declare that this sub-section shall apply to any or all the mining divisions of the Province or to any part thereof; and, after such proclamation, whosoever, in such mining division or part thereof, sells or barters any intoxicating liquors, within a radius of seven miles from any mine that is being worked, without having first obtained a license for that purpose from the inspector of the division, under the mining act, is liable to a fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months, in addition to the forfeiture of such intoxicating liquors found in his possession. 43-44 V., c. 12, s. 116; 45 V., c. 14, s. 2; 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 15.

894. Whosoever, in such mining division or part thereof, by

himself, or directly or barter person an is intoxic article.

895. another, intoxicating deemed to same pena

896. intoxicating place, other in or from thereof be place of c

any one ne sufficient e intoxicating c. 12, s. 11

897. A dwelling building or not, with implied, be sufficient e intoxicating c. 12, s. 12

20.—PE

898. A still in for or liquor sh liquors, or in any part is liable for such contra five dollars contraventi is thirty-five

Any one force, as by contraventi 43-44 V., c.

899. Ev

himself, or his clerk, servant or agent, exposes or keeps for sale, directly or indirectly, under any pretext, or by any device, sells or barbers for any consideration whatsoever or gives to any other person any intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor, part of which is intoxicating, incurs the penalties mentioned in the preceding article. 43-44 V., c. 12, s. 117; 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 15.

895. Whosoever, in the employment or on the premises of another, exposes or keeps, for sale, or sells or barbers or gives intoxicating liquor, in violation of the two preceding articles, is deemed to be equally guilty with his principal and incurs the same penalty. 43-44 V., c. 12, s. 118; 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 15.

896. In such mining division or part thereof, the delivery of intoxicating liquor of any kind, in or from any building, booth or place, other than a private dwelling house or its dependencies, or in or from any dwelling house or its dependencies, if any part thereof be used as a tavern, eating house, grocery, shop, or other place of common resort,—such delivery, in either case, being to any one not *bonâ fide* a resident therein, is *primâ facie* deemed sufficient evidence of and punishable as a sale and barter of intoxicating liquor, in violation of the said mining act. 43-44 V., c. 12, s. 119; 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 15.

897. Any delivery of intoxicating liquor in or from a private dwelling house, or its dependencies, or in or from any other building or place whatever to any one, whether resident therein or not, with payment or promise of payment, either express or implied, before, on or after such delivery, is *primâ facie* deemed sufficient evidence of and punishable as a sale and barter of intoxicating liquor in violation of the said mining act. 43-44 V., c. 12, s. 120; 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 15.

20.—PENALTIES FOR ILLICIT SALES OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS AND CERTAIN FRAUDULENT PRACTICES.

898. Any one who keeps, without a license to that effect, still in force, an inn, restaurant, steamboat bar, railway buffet, or liquor shop for the sale, by wholesale or retail, of intoxicating liquors, or sells, in any quantity whatsoever, intoxicating liquors, in any part whatsoever of this Province, municipally organized, is liable for each contravention, to a fine of ninety-five dollars if such contravention take place in the city of Montreal, and seventy-five dollars if in any other part of organized territory; and, if the contravention take place in a non-organized territory, the penalty is thirty-five dollars.

Any one who keeps, without a license to that effect, still in force, as by law prescribed, a temperance hotel, is liable, for each contravention, to a fine of twenty dollars. 41 V., c. 3, s. 71; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 21.

899. Every person, in any part of the Province, selling intoxi-

cating liquors without a license, and being convicted thereof a second time, shall be liable to a fine of double the amount imposed the first time, and for the third and every subsequent time, shall be condemned to imprisonment, in the common gaol, for not less than three or more than six months. 50 V., c. 3, s. 8.

900. Any one holding a retail liquor shop license, and who sells in such shop, or in any place whatsoever, within the limits of this Province, any intoxicating liquors in quantity less than one imperial pint, at one and the same time, or holding only a wholesale liquor shop license, sells in such shop, or within the above mentioned limits, any of said liquors, in quantity less than two imperial gallons, or one dozen bottles, containing not less than one imperial pint each, at one and the same time, becomes liable to a fine of ninety-five dollars for such contravention, and, upon conviction of a second offence, the court seized of the case shall annual such license.

The same fine is applicable to the case of a person holding a license, who sells, in any quantity whatsoever, intoxicating liquors, outside the place and its dependencies for which the license has been obtained. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 22; 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 10.

901. Every licensee for the sale of intoxicating liquors in shops, but not for keeping a house of public entertainment, who allows intoxicating liquors, sold therein to be drunk in the said shop, or its dependencies, either by the purchaser, or by a person not residing with or in the employ of said licensee, or who sells such liquors, in any other place than that designated in the license or who sells them to any minor, is liable to the same fine of seventy-five dollars. 41 V., c. 3, s. 74; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 23; 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 12.

902. The purchaser of intoxicating liquors, in a licensed shop, is forbidden to drink, or cause any one to drink, or to allow the said liquors to be drunk, in the shop where the same have been purchased under a fine of ten dollars for each contravention. 41 V., c. 3, s. 75.

903. Every licensee to keep a temperance hotel, who allows intoxicating liquors to be drunk in his house or dependencies, incurs a fine of twenty dollars for each contravention. 41 V., c. 3, s. 76.

904. Every proprietor or master of a steamboat or vessel holding a license under this section, who allows his steamboat bar to remain open, or who sells or allows intoxicating liquors to be sold on board, during the time that such steamboat or vessel is staying in a port, or at a wharf, or at any place of disembarkation, is liable to a fine of one hundred dollars. 41 V., c. 3, s. 77; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 24.

905. Any person, not being the holder of any one of the licenses hereinabove mentioned, who exhibits, causes to be exhibi-

bited, or its dependencies, or travelling or a public or travel, or authorized a license contraven- The same means or travelling which has 11, s. 25.

906. who keeps storage or any intoxicating in which for all con- the institution In case and cond- contraven- to the inst- traventions and the oth-

907. Not license his place or whatsoever cation of s- 2. The f- presumption sale and p- support of s-

908. The cation of th- The colle- vessels, so- ding to the Treasurer, a- third of the Province

909. Th- upon satisf- tavern-keep- tavern, or v- without pre- V., c. 4, s. 3

bited, or allows the exhibition, in or on any part of his house or its dependencies or of his vehicles, of any sign, inscription, painting or any other sign whatsoever, of a nature to induce the public or travellers to believe that the sale of intoxicating liquors is authorized therein in any quantity, and that he is the holder of a license to that effect, is liable to a fine of twenty dollars for each contravention.

The same penalty is incurred by any licensee, who, by any of the means mentioned in this article, seeks to induce the public or travellers to believe that he holds a different license from that which has been granted to him. 41 V., c. 3, s. 78; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 25.

906. Any one, not being a licensee as hereinabove mentioned, who keeps or allows to be kept in his house or dependencies, in storage or otherwise, for the purpose of making a sale thereof, any intoxicating liquors, shall be liable to a penal prosecution, in which he may be condemned to pay a fine of twenty dollars for all contraventions of this article committed up to the time of the institution of such prosecution, if it be the first so brought.

In case of repetition of the offence, he may again be prosecuted, and condemned to pay a like fine of twenty dollars, for all the contraventions committed, from the time of the first prosecution to the institution of the second, and so on for all subsequent contraventions committed in the interval between one prosecution and the other. 41 V., c. 3, s. 79.

907. No person carrying on any business whatsoever, and not licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall keep, in his place of business or in the dependencies thereof, any quantity whatsoever of intoxicating liquors, under a penalty of the confiscation of such liquors and a fine of thirty dollars for each offence.

2. The finding of such liquors upon such premises shall be a presumption that such liquors are there kept for the purpose of sale and proof of anterior facts may be adduced at the trial in support of such presumption. 50 V., c. 3, s. 9.

908. The judgment inflicting such fine shall order the confiscation of the said liquors and vessels.

The collector of provincial revenue shall have the liquors and vessels, so confiscated, sold by private sale or by auction, according to the instructions which are given him by the Provincial Treasurer, and the collector of provincial revenue shall retain one-third of the price realized, and remit the remaining two-thirds to the Provincial Treasurer. 43-44, V, c. 11, s. 26; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

909. The court, before which the complaint is heard, may upon satisfactory proof to that effect, revoke the license of a tavern-keeper who permits any one to become intoxicated in his tavern, or who allows any disorder whatsoever to occur therein, without prejudice to the other penalties imposed by-law. 44-45 V., c. 4, s. 3.

3°—OBLIGATIONS IMPOSED UPON LICENSEES AND PENALTIES
FOR CONTRAVENTIONS.

910. Each inn or temperance hotel, situate in a village, or in the country parts, shall, in addition to the lodging apartments of the family, contain at least three bedrooms, having each a good bed, for the use of travellers. 41 V., c. 3, s. 81.

911. The master of such inn or temperance hotel shall keep in an out-house, adjacent to the main building, stalls for at least four horses, and shall always be provided with edibles and provisions for travellers, and hay and grain for their horses. 41 V., c. 3, s. 82.

912. Every inn or temperance hotel, in a city or town, shall contain a kitchen of sufficient dimensions, all the utensils necessary to prepare meals for at least ten persons, a dining room with a suitable table whereon to lay the cloth, and at least two bedrooms. 41 V., c. 3, s. 83.

913. Every restaurant must be suitably furnished to provide meals for at least ten persons at a time. 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 11.

914. The master of every such inn, temperance hotel or restaurant shall, at all times, on demand of the collector of provincial revenue or his deputy, exhibit his license, which he shall keep constantly exposed to the view of the public, in the bar of his establishment, or in some other place approved of by the collector of provincial revenue. 41 V., c. 3, s. 85; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

915. He shall cause to be printed in legible characters, at least three inches high and broad in proportion, immediately above the outside of the door of his house, his name in full, with the words, where it is an inn or restaurant, "Licensed to retail spirituous liquors," or "Licensed to retail intoxicating liquors," and, where it is a temperance hotel, "Licensed to keep a temperance hotel," under the penalties mentioned in article 926. 41 V., c. 3, s. 86.

916. If such establishment be situate in the country parts, the master thereof must moreover expose and keep exposed, during the whole period of his license, a similar inscription (or sign), composed of letters, not less than four inches high, and wide in proportion on his house or on the top of a post, or several posts, of sufficient height close to his house, to indicate it to travellers, under the penalties mentioned in article 926. 41 V., c. 3, s. 37.

917. Every bottler shall cause to be painted in legible letters, of at least two inches in height and a proportionate width, on both sides of his vehicle, his name at full length, adding thereto the word "licensed," under a penalty of twenty dollars for each contravention. 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 28.

918. Every inn, temperance hotel, restaurant, tavern at the mines, steamboat bar and railway buffet, shall be kept peaceably, and order shall be maintained therein. 41 V., c. 3, s. 83.

919. No gambling is allowed therein, under the penalty men-

tioned in a
ranchise hotel
railway buffet

920. No

921. (H
not at any
to minors,
sailors, app
the house.

922. S
liquors shall
the Provinc
week from
the whole o
for medicin

justice of th
The liquo

the premises
During th
bars shall b

923. Du
the sale of in
be delivered
business or dep
s. 10.

924. No
articles, or a
pecting the
condemnation

925. Whi
es for liquor
r fruits, car
ensed premi
hé licensee.

No licensee
e and harbor
No licensee
ellers. 41 V.

926. Ever
license thereu
unishable, fo
more than sev
eventy-five do
y a fine of tw
the loss of the
38, and duri
im.

tioned in article 926 against the master of each such inn, temperance hotel, restaurant, tavern at the mines, steamboat bar and railway buffet, for each contravention. 41 V., c. 3, s. 89.

920. Not more than one drinking bar shall be kept therein, under the penalty mentioned in article 926. 41 V., c. 3, s. 90.

921. (Replaced by 52 V., c. 15 s. 8.) Intoxicating liquors shall not at any time be knowingly sold therein to drunken persons or minors, nor after the hour of eight in the evening, to soldiers, sailors, apprentices or servants, known as such of the master of the house.

922. Subject to the provisions of article 1111, intoxicating liquors shall not be sold in any inn or restaurant at any place in the Province, or in any tavern at the mines, on any day of the week from midnight until five o'clock in the morning, or during the whole of any Sunday in the year, unless on a special demand for medicinal purposes, signed by a medical practitioner, or by a justice of the peace, and produced by the purchaser.

The liquors, so sold on special demand, shall not be drunk on the premises.

During the times when the sale of liquors is prohibited, all the bars shall be kept closed. 45 V., c. 9, s. 2.

923. During the time when, under any law of this Province, the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited, no such liquors can be delivered to any person even gratuitously in any place of business or dependencies thereof of such licensed persons. 50 V., c. 3, s. 10.

924. No offender against the provisions of the two preceding articles, or against those of section fourteen of this chapter, respecting the closing of taverns, shall be liable to more than one condemnation for one and the same offence. 45 V., c. 9, s. 4.

925. Whilst the license is in force, with the exception of licenses for liquor shops, no trade in groceries, provisions, sweetmeats or fruits, can, within the limits of a city, be carried on in the licensed premises, either directly or indirectly, for the benefit of the licensee.

No licensee for an inn or temperance hotel can refuse to receive and harbor travellers without just cause.

No licensee for keeping a restaurant can receive or harbor travellers. 41 V., c. 3, s. 93

926. Every infraction of this section by any person holding a license thereunder for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be punishable, for a first offence by a fine of not less than thirty or more than seventy-five dollars, for the second offence by a fine of seventy-five dollars, and for the third and every subsequent offence by a fine of two hundred dollars, and, in default of payment, by the loss of the license, in accordance with articles 936, 937 and 938, and during the year no similar license shall be granted to him.

2. If, on a prosecution for a second offence, the first conviction is not proved, the court may nevertheless condemn the defendant if the proof is sufficient, and impose the penalty fixed for a first offence.

In like manner, on a prosecution for a third offence or any other subsequent offence, the court may impose the penalty fixed by law for a second or first offence, as the case may be, instead of annulling the license if the prosecution does not prove the first, or the second or the two preceding convictions, although not prayed for. 50 V., c. 3, s. 11; 51-52 V., c. 10, s. 13.

927. Every person holding a license for the sale of intoxicating liquors who is convicted of keeping a disorderly house, or who is sentenced to imprisonment in the common gaol with hard labor or in the penitentiary, shall incur the loss of his license in accordance with articles 936, 937 and 938, and no similar license shall be again granted to him during the five years next after the judgment of the court. 50 V., c. 3, s. 12.

OTHER PENAL PROVISIONS.

928. The husband, wife, father, mother, brother, sister, curator, tutor, or employer of any person who has the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor to excess,

The manager or person in charge of any asylum, hospital, or other charitable institution, in which such person resides or is kept,

The curator of any interdicted person,

The father, mother, brother or sister of the husband or wife of such interdicted person, or

The tutor or curator of any child of such interdicted person,

May give notice in writing, signed by him or her, to any person licensed to sell intoxicating liquors, or who habitually sells such liquors, not to sell or deliver the same to the person having such habit or to such interdicted person. 41 V., c. 3, s. 95.

929. If, in the course of one year from the date of such notification, the person thus notified, either personally, or by his clerk, servant or agent, sell or deliver such liquors otherwise than on a special demand, for medicinal purposes, signed by a medical practitioner, to the person having such habit, or to such interdicted person, the person who had given the notice may, by an action for personal damages, (if the same be instituted within six months of the commission of the offence), recover from the defendant the sum of not less than ten dollars, or more than five hundred dollars, as it shall be adjudged by the court or jury as damages. 41 V., c. 3, s. 96.

930. Every person, whether a minor or of the age of majority, who purchases from any person licensed under this law or unlicensed, intoxicating liquors for a person reputed to be an habi-

tual dru
ceeding
months
931.

of the C
thout the

All da
use. 41

932.
provided

sold, be l

the actio
articles,
respective

933.

where in

by him i

damages,
become i

the said

ness, sha

occasio

934. T

from the d

separate,

the repres

not less th

sand dolla

adjudged to

935. I

or damage

liquor cau

or any oth

same civil

damaged t

The resp

936. If

perance ho

or be conv

may revoke

license. 4

937. W

formed of s

court, he s

upon, his l

44 V., c. 11

938. If

revocation

tual drunkard, is liable for each such offence to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars or an imprisonment not exceeding three months in default of payment. 48 V., c. 8, s. 1.

931. Every married woman may, notwithstanding article 176 of the Civil Code, institute such an action in her own name without the authorization of her husband.

All damages recovered by her are, in such cases, for her sole use. 41 V., c. 3, s. 97.

932. In the case of death of either of the parties to the suit, provided that the identity of the person, to whom the liquor is sold, be known to the seller at the time of such sale or delivery, the action and the right of action, given by the three preceding articles, subsists in favor of or against their legal representatives respectively. 41 V., c. 3, s. 98.

933. The master of an inn, restaurant or any other house, where intoxicating liquors are sold, and every person employed by him in the establishment, are severally liable to an action of damages, towards the representatives of a person, who shall have become intoxicated by means of liquors delivered to him, by the said master or employee, and who, by reason of his drunkenness, shall have committed suicide, or died from some accident occasioned by such intoxication. 41 V., c. 3, s. 99.

934. This right of action, which lasts but for three months from the date of death, may be joint and several, or distinct and separate, against each of the individuals so responsible; and the representatives of the person deceased may recover a sum of not less than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, under such action for damages, if any sum be adjudged to them by the court or jury. 41 V., c. 3, s. 100.

935. If a person in a state of intoxication commit an assault, or damage any property, the person who shall have delivered the liquor causing such intoxication, in contravention of this section or any other law, is subject, as regards the person injured, to the same civil action of damages as he who committed the assault or damaged the property.

The responsibility is joint and several. 41 V., c. 3, s. 101.

936. If a licensee to sell intoxicating liquors or to keep a temperance hotel be condemned for a contravention of this section or be convicted of felony, the court pronouncing the sentence may revoke the certificate by virtue of which he obtained his license. 41 V., c. 3 s. 102; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 30.

937. When the collector or provincial revenue has been informed of such revocation by the court or by the clerk of the court, he shall notify the licensee of such revocation, and thereupon, his license becomes null and void. 41 V., c. 3, s. 103; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 31; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

938. If the licensee, who has received regular notice of such revocation and annulment of the license, continue to keep the

house or shop authorized by such license, and to sell intoxicating liquors therein, he becomes liable to the fines and penalties imposed by this section on persons who keep such houses, or sell such liquors, without a license. 41 V., c. 3, s. 104.

939. Every payment in money, or in objects having a pecuniary value, for intoxicating liquors, furnished in contravention of this section, is held to have been made without consideration and against law. 41 V., c. 3, s. 105.

940. The amount of such payment may be recovered from the receiver thereof by the party who made such payment, or by his wife without the authorization of her husband, and by his father or his tutor, if he be a minor; and all contracts and obligations whatever, in whole or in part, made and entered into, for and by reason of such furnishing of such liquors in violation of the law, are null; saving the rights of third parties. 41 V., c. 3, s. 106.

941. No action can be maintained for or by reason of the sale of liquors furnished in contravention of this section.

This article does not effect the provisions of article 1481 of the Civil Code. 41 V., c. 3, s. 107.

942. Every policeman, constable or other person thereto authorized in writing by a collector of provincial revenue, a justice of the peace, a judge of the sessions of the peace, a police magistrate or recorder, may enter any unlicensed place frequented by the public, when there is reason to suspect that intoxicating liquors are exposed for sale, and search therefor, and open, with every necessary assistance, and even forcibly upon refusal so to do, all cupboards and receptacles in which he thinks such liquors are concealed.

If such are discovered, he shall take and carry away such intoxicating liquors and the vessels containing the same, and shall place them in the care and possession of the collector of provincial revenue for the district, to await the judgment of the court respecting them. 50 V., c. 3, s. 13.

942a. Any member of the revenue police in uniform shall have the right to enter at all times the establishment of any person licensed under this law.

Such person shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars, for refusing to allow such officer to enter. (52 V., c. 15, 59.)

943. The following property and effects need not be sold by a licensed auctioneer, and sale thereof, by auction, are exempt from the duty mentioned in article 943b. to wit:

The moveable and immoveable property of the crown, those sold by authority of justice, those sold through confiscation, those of a deceased person, those belonging to any dissolution of community, or to any church, or which are sold at any bazar held for religious or charitable purposes, or sold for religious purposes, or which are sold in payment of municipal taxes under the municipal code or any other law regulating municipalities.

Movea
non-com
removing
forced on

Farm
bition an

943a.

outery in
bidder th

All mo
stocks in

assignme
perty. T

an aband
himself se

neer's lice

943b.

auction o
rein pictur

shall be su
which dut

Provincial
the seller,

tions of sal
case the du

944. M

and assets
laws on ins

cent, herein
be sold othe

945. W

required by
(force), sells,

any property
stocks in tra

property, effi
the precedin

he be proprie
terms of thi

hereof, at th
at the mini

pronouncing

Any person
at auction ov

sed in any r
ising property

s an auction
ollars for ea

Moveable and immoveable property, grain and cattle, sold for non-commercial purposes by the inhabitants of the rural districts, removing from the locality, and the property of minors sold by forced or voluntary licitation ;

Farm animals exhibited by agricultural societies at an exhibition and sold during the time of such exhibition.

943a. The following property and effects sold by auction and outcry in this Province, and adjudged to the highest and last bidder therefor, must be sold by a licensed auctioneer, to wit :

All moveable and immoveable property, effects, goods, and stocks in trade, as well as the assets of a person who has made an assignment under the law respecting the abandonment of property. The curator to the property of any person, who has made an abandonment of his property under the law may, however, himself sell such property at auction, by taking out an auctioneer's license.

943b. Sales by auction of immoveable property and sale by auction of household furniture and effects in use, including therein pictures, paintings and books, under the preceding article, shall be subject to a duty of one per cent on the amount thereof, which duty shall be paid by the auctioneer to the collector of Provincial Revenue out of the proceeds of the sale, at the cost of the seller, unless an express stipulation be made, in the conditions of sale, that such duty shall be paid by the buyer, in which case the duty shall be added to the price.

944. Moveable property, wares, merchandise, stocks in trade and assets comprising insolvent estates, sold by auction under the laws on insolvency, remain chargeable with the duty of one per cent, hereinbefore imposed, notwithstanding that the same may be sold otherwise than by a licensed auctioneer V., c. 3, s. 110.

945. Whosoever, not being an auctioneer duly licensed as required by the present section (such license being at the time in force), sells, by public auction and by outcry, in this Province, any property, immoveable or moveable, effects, merchandise and stocks in trade, subject to auction duty, excepting such moveable property, effects, merchandise and insolvent's stock, mentioned in the preceding article, and whosoever causes such sale, whether he be proprietor or not of the property so sold, in violation of the terms of this article, incur a penalty, for each contravention thereof, at the maximum, of the sum of one hundred dollars, and, at the minimum, of fifty dollars, in the discretion of the court pronouncing the same.

Any person who shall advertise any property for sale by him at auction over his signature, or who shall allow his name to be used in any newspaper, hand-bill, poster or other mode of advertising property for sale without first having procured a license as an auctioneer, shall incur and be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each such offence, which may be recovered by the

collector of provincial revenue of the district, in the same manner as provided for other offences against this section; one half of said penalty shall be paid into the provincial treasury and the remaining half to the collector of provincial revenue. 41 V., c. 3, s. 111; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 33; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

946. Such person, selling without license, shall pay the duties on such sale, in the same manner, as if the sale had been under a license.

In addition to the penalty aforesaid, whosoever, without such license, makes a sale so prohibited, and who, within the thirty days following such sale, neglects to pay to the collector of provincial revenue or to his agent the amount of the duty on such sale, incurs a fine of twenty dollars for each day of such neglect. 41 V., c. 3, s. 112; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

947. The amount of such duty and of such penalty may be recovered by the collector of provincial revenue, by the same prosecution, and, in default of payment of the amount in principal and costs, the contravening person is liable to an imprisonment of not more than three months and not less than one month, in the discretion of the court rendering the judgment. 41 V. c. 3, s. 113; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

948. Every auctioneer shall, under a penalty of twenty dollars, keep in a book, preserved for that purpose, a detailed statement, in the form prescribed by the Provincial Treasurer, of all sales made by him, and give to the said Treasurer all information by him required from time to time. 41 V., c. 3, s. 114.

949. The collector of provincial revenue, his deputy, and every person authorized to that effect, by the Provincial Treasurer, shall have, at all times, access to such book, for its examination; and every auctioneer, refusing to allow such examination, incurs a penalty of fifty dollars for each contravention. 41 V., c. 3, s. 115; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

950. Within the first ten days of each of the months of February, May, August and November of each year, every licensed auctioneer shall pay to the collector of provincial revenue or to his deputy the amount of duties levied on the sales by him made, and not paid over.

He shall also furnish to the collector of provincial revenue, or his deputy, a full return, with a report in detail, signed by himself or his assistant, chief clerk, agent or partner stating the quantity of all moveable and immovable property, effects, merchandise and stocks in trade, subject to duty, which he has sold during the period not comprised in his last return, stating the amount of the sales of each day and the total amount of the sales made for each person, firm or estate.

If no sales have been made by such licensed auctioneer during said period, the same shall be mentioned in his return.

Such return shall, in both cases, be attested, under the oath of

affirmation
46 V., c. 6

951. T
receive su
the same a
the depone
of the sam
s. 1.

952. E
goods char
may be sol
to pay the
in the requ
day he neg

953. Th
he recovere
penalties.

The perso
declared fo
that effect, i
the Quebec
license can
made of the
46 V., c. 6, s

60.—DU

954. Wh
whosoever le
still in force,
3, s. 120. As
c. 128.

955. No
of business, fi
single license
which he con

956. Eve
door of his ho
name, with th
in large letter
He shall als
and place in
he rates the
remuneration

memoranda or
in the followin
to keep gratul

affirmation of the person making the same. 41 V., c. 3, s. 116; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

951. The collector of provincial revenue, or his deputy, may receive such oath or affirmation, and may put to the person making the same all such questions as he may think fit, to which questions the deponent or affirmant shall make answer, under the sanction of the same oath or affirmation. 41 V., c. 3, s. 117; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

952. Every auctioneer and every person who sells by auction goods charged with the duty of one per cent, but which goods may be sold by a person other than an auctioneer, who neglects to pay the amount of the duties, and to make the return aforesaid, in the required form, incurs a penalty of twenty dollars for each day he neglects so to do. 41 V., c. 3, s. 118.

953. The amount of duties received, and not paid over, may be recovered with costs, in the same prosecution as that for the penalties.

The person, so in default, becomes liable to have his license declared forfeited, and such license, from the day a notice, to that effect, is inserted by the collector of provincial revenue in the Quebec Official Gazette, is revoked, null and void, and no new license can be granted to such defaulter, until entire payment be made of the amount due in principal and costs. 41 V., c. 3, s. 119; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

60.—DUTIES IMPOSED UPON PAWNBROKERS, AND PENALTIES FOR CONTRAVENTIONS.

954. Whosoever carries on the business of pawnbroking, or whosoever lends on pawn, without having a license to that effect, still in force, incurs a penalty of two hundred dollars. 41 V., c. 3, s. 120. *As to rates to be taken by pawnbrokers. See R. S. C., c. 128.*

955. No person shall keep more than one house, shop or place of business, for taking goods in pawn on money loans, under a single license under penalty of fifty dollars for each week during which he contravenes this article. 41 V., c. 3, s. 121.

956. Every pawnbroker shall expose, on the outside of the door of his house, shop or place of business, a sign bearing his name, with the word "pawnbroker" written or printed thereon in large letters.

He shall also cause to be painted or printed in plain letters, and place in a prominent part of his shop, a graduated scale of the rates the laws allows him to charge on loans, and of the remuneration he is entitled to exact in certain cases, on the memoranda or notes he is obliged to keep in the manner provided in the following articles, as well as mentioning those he is obliged to keep gratuitously, under a penalty in each of these cases of

forty dollars, for each week of his default so to do. 41 V., c. 3, s. 122.

957. Before making a loan, he shall enter in a book, kept for that purpose, a description of the articles received in pawn, mention the sum loaned, the date of the month and year of the loan, the name of the pawner, the street he lives in, and the number of his dwelling, if it be numbered. 41 V., c. 3, s. 123.

958. The entry must specify whether the pawner be a proprietor, tenant or sub-tenant, or if he be merely a boarder in the house, using the letter (P) if he be a proprietor, (T) if be a tenant, (S) if he be a sub-tenant, (B) if he be a boarder. The name of the proprietor of the house, as given by the pawner if he be not the proprietor, shall also be entered. 41 V., c. 3, s. 124.

959. Every article on which a loan is effected shall be entered in a book kept monthly for that purpose, and shall be carefully kept.

These entries shall be made in order of the receipt of the articles, and be designate 1 by numbers; the first article received bearing No. 1, and so on to the end of the month; and each memorandum mentioned in the following article, relative to the object placed in pawn, shall be inscribed with a number corresponding to the entry made in the book. 41 V., c. 3, s. 125.

960. When taking articles in pawn, the pawnbroker shall give to the pawner a memorandum or note, containing the description of the articles pawned, the name, place of residence of the pawner, the number of his house, and the indication of his quality, whether proprietor, tenant, sub-tenant or boarder, using the letters herein above indicated in article 958. On the back thereof the name and residence of the pawner shall be mentioned. 41 V., c. 3, s. 126.

961. The pawner shall take up such memorandum, and if he fail to do so, the pawnbroker is forbidden to keep the articles in pawn. 41 V., c. 3, s. 127.

962. If the sum loaned be less than one dollar, the memorandum is given gratuitously; if it be for more than one and less than two dollars, the pawnbroker may exact one cent for giving the same; two cents if it be two dollars or above that amount, but does not reach the sum of five dollars or more, but does not reach the sum of twenty-five dollars; and seven cents if the sum loaned be twenty-five dollars or more. 41 V., c. 3, s. 128.

963. No pawnbroker shall receive any money or valuable consideration whatever, for the keeping or storage of articles placed in pawn. 41 V., c. 3, s. 129.

964. No pawnbroker is obliged to return the articles placed in pawn, unless the pawner remit to him the memorandum, except in the case hereinafter mentioned in article 971. 41 V., c. 3, s. 130.

965. A duplicate of the memorandum shall be attached to the articles placed in pawn, and, when the said articles are returned,

the pawn
made up
one year.

966.

ing, the p
loan, with
time, the
refuses, w
detained, t
two justice
has been c
broker and
if any they

967. If

of the loan
of one year
order the i
the pawnb
profits. 41

968. If,
offers to him
liver the art
justices of th
to be impris
offence was
of the article
pawner. 41

969. Any
broker, and c
n so far as re
the articles p

970. The
memorandum, sh
then relieved
previously no
him to deliver
3, s. 136.

971. In th
roker, and lil
royed or stol
im, (the artic
pawnbroker sh
rieter, a copy
the circumstan
e sworn to by
face.

On verbal no
retended propr

the pawnbroker shall write, on each duplicate, the rate of profit made upon such articles, and keep one of these duplicates during one year. 41 V., c. 3, s. 131.

966. If, in the course of one year from the date of the pawning, the pawner offer to the broker the amount in principal of the loan, with the legal profits accrued, and deliver up, at the same time, the memorandum above referred to, and the pawnbroker refuses, without reasonable cause, to return the articles by him detained, the pawner may declare the fact, under oath, before two justices of the peace of the district where the contravention has been committed, who shall summon before them the pawnbroker and the pawner, and examine them, with their witnesses, if any they offer. 41 V., c. 3, s. 132.

967. If the tender of the memorandum, of the principal amount of the loan and the profits, within the above mentioned delay of one year, be proved under oath, the justices of the peace shall order the immediate restitution of the articles placed in pawn, the pawnbroker to receive such memorandum, principal and profits. 41 V., c., 3, s. 133.

968. If, notwithstanding such order so given to him and the offers to him made, the pawnbroker persist in his refusal to deliver the articles, or to pay the value thereof, according as the justices of the peace shall have adjudicated, they shall cause him to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the district in which the offence was committed, and he is there detained, until restitution of the articles pawned or until full payment of their value to the pawner. 41 V., c. 3, s. 134.

969. Any person who presents the memorandum to the pawnbroker, and offers him the payment of the loan, and the profit, is, in so far as regards the pawnbroker, held to be the proprietor of the articles placed in pawn. 41 V., c. 3, s. 135.

970. The pawnbroker, on receipt of payment and of the memorandum, shall hand over to him the articles pawned, and he is then relieved from all responsibility, unless he shall have been previously notified, in writing, by the real proprietor, forbidding him to deliver the said articles to any other than himself. 41 V., c. 3, s. 136.

971. In the case of such a notice being received by the pawnbroker, and likewise where the memorandum has been lost, destroyed or stolen from the pawner, or fraudulently obtained from him, (the articles remaining in the hands of the pawnbroker,) the pawnbroker shall give to the person, who pretends to be the proprietor, a copy of the memorandum, with a form of an affidavit of the circumstances, which are stated to him, which affidavit shall be sworn to by the pretended proprietor before a justice of the peace.

On verbal notice given, in the presence of a witness, by the pretended proprietor to the pawnbroker and to the pawner, of the

time and place when and where they should attend before the justice of the peace, provided that one day elapses between the day of notice and that of attendance, the justice of the peace, at the time and place indicated, hears the parties and their witnesses under oath, and examines the documents produced, and awards the articles claimed to him who established his right of ownership. 41 V., c. 3, s. 137.

972. The judgment shall be in writing and shall be delivered by the justice of the peace to him who shall be declared to be the owner, who, upon delivering it, in the presence of a witness, to the pawnbroker, acquires the right to redeem the articles.

If the pawnner make default, the statement under oath of the pretended proprietor of such article establishes his right of proprietorship. 41 V., c. 3, s. 138.

973. In the case where, for some one of the reasons above mentioned, the pawnner cannot produce the memorandum, and no other person claims the articles pawned, his affidavit given, as hereinbefore provided, constitutes sufficient proof of his right of ownership.

In either case, the pawnbroker must return the articles, on receiving what is due to him thereon, and, on his refusal to return them, he is subject to the penalties contained in article 992.

All these proceedings are without costs. 41 V., c. 3, s. 139.

974. If the loan do not exceed one dollar, the pawnbroker has a right to receive two cents for the copy and affidavit, four cents, if the loan be more than one dollar and do not exceed five dollars, and, if the loan exceed five dollars, the pawnbroker shall receive five cents. 41 V., c. 3, s. 140.

975. The pawnbroker shall sell, by public auction, all articles pawned, but not redeemed within one year from but exclusive of the day of pawning, without the formality of a judgment to that effect, notwithstanding article 1971 of the Civil Code. 41 V., c. 3, s. 141.

976. A catalogue containing the name and residence of the pawnbroker, a description, separately, of the articles, their number, the date when pawned, and notice of the sale containing the above mentioned particulars, and the day, hour and place of sale, shall be inserted in some newspaper in the locality, or, in case there is no newspaper published there, then, in the nearest locality wherein a newspaper is published, not less than three days previous to such sale; and, in the interval between the publication and the sale, the articles shall be exposed to view and open to public inspection. 41 V., c. 3, s. 142.

977. So long as such sale has not taken place, the pawnner may redeem the articles pawned, on paying to the pawnbroker what is due on them, and the pawnner's share of the expenses incurred by the publication mentioned in the preceding article, which share shall be the proportion, which the sum loaned

the article mentioned

978. In the catalogue, there shall be more than one article covered in the catalogue. 41 V., c. 3, s. 137.

979. The purpose, and the articles pawned, the residence of the pawnner, and the date of the sale. 41 V., c. 3, s. 138.

980. If the articles are not redeemed within three days after the date of the sale, the pawnbroker shall be liable for the amount of the articles pawned, and the interest thereon. 41 V., c. 3, s. 141.

981. The pawnbroker shall be liable for the amount of the articles pawned, and the interest thereon, if he refuses to return them to the pawnner, or to his representatives, if he has entered in such catalogue with the foregoing particulars, and they be not found in the catalogue while so pawned, and the penalty of forty dollars, or a multiple thereof, at the discretion of the justice of the peace, shall be imposed on him. 41 V., c. 3, s. 142.

982. If the pawnbroker refuses to return the articles pawned, or to his representatives, if he has entered in such catalogue with the foregoing particulars, and they be not found in the catalogue while so pawned, and the penalty of forty dollars, or a multiple thereof, at the discretion of the justice of the peace, shall be imposed on him. 41 V., c. 3, s. 142.

983. No pawnbroker shall be liable for the amount of the articles pawned, and the interest thereon, if he has entered in such catalogue with the foregoing particulars, and they be not found in the catalogue while so pawned, and the penalty of forty dollars, or a multiple thereof, at the discretion of the justice of the peace, shall be imposed on him. 41 V., c. 3, s. 142.

984. No pawnbroker shall be liable for the amount of the articles pawned, and the interest thereon, if he has entered in such catalogue with the foregoing particulars, and they be not found in the catalogue while so pawned, and the penalty of forty dollars, or a multiple thereof, at the discretion of the justice of the peace, shall be imposed on him. 41 V., c. 3, s. 142.

the articles redeemed bears to the total sum loaned on the articles mentioned in such publication. 41 V., c. 3, s. 143.

978. If the articles be not separately described in the catalogue, the pawnbroker shall pay to the owner thereof a sum of not more than forty dollars, and not less than eight dollars, to be recovered in the same manner as penalties under this section. 41 V., c. 3, s. 144.

979. Every pawnbroker shall enter in a book, kept for the purpose, an exact account of the sales by auction of pawned articles, indicating therein the date when the articles were pawned, the name of the pawner, the date of the sale, the name and residence of the auctioneer, and the amount of such sale. 41 V., c. 3, s. 145.

980. If the amount of the sale exceed the loan, in principal and profits, the surplus shall be paid, after deducting the expenses of the catalogue and the auction fees incurred, to the person in whose name the articles were pawned, in the proportion of the amount of the sale to the total amount of the articles comprised in the catalogue, provided a demand for such surplus be made within three years from the sale. 41 V., c. 3, s. 146.

981. The pawner, or the person in whose name the articles were pawned, has a right to inspect the entry made of such sale, within the aforesaid delay of three years. 41 V., c. 3, s. 147.

982. If the pawnbroker made no such entry in such book, if he refuse an inspection of such entry to the pawner or his representatives, if the articles have been sold for a greater sum than is entered in such book, if he did not sell the articles in conformity with the foregoing provisions, if he refuse to pay the surplus of the sale, if the articles have been sold before the time limited, if they be not forthcoming or have become depreciated in value, while so pawned, in each such case, the pawnbroker incurs a penalty of forty dollars and shall pay to the pawner, as damages, the amount loaned, to be recovered before two justices of the peace of the district, reserving to the pawner his ordinary course for any excess of damages, if such there be. 41 V., c. 3, s. 148.

983. No pawnbroker shall, except at public auction, purchase, either directly or indirectly, any articles pawned with him. 41 V., c. 3, s. 149.

984. No pawnbroker shall receive articles in pawn from a person appearing to be under fifteen years of age, or appearing to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor, or buy or take in pawn a memorandum or note aforesaid of any other pawn-broker; or receive in pawn on any Sunday or holiday, or on any other day before eight o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening, except Saturday evening and the evenings preceding Good Friday and Christmas, when he may keep his shop open till ten o'clock at night. 41 V., c. 3, s. 150.

belong to such owner, the justices of the peace shall cause the same to be forthwith returned to such owner, and the occupant of such house, shop and other place shall incur the penalty mentioned hereinafter. 41 V., c. 3, s. 156.

991. The provisions of this section, regarding pawnbrokers and pawners, extend to their representatives, but the latter shall not be liable to any penalty, unless incurred through their own acts. 41 V., c. 3, s. 157.

992. Every contravention of the above articles relative to pawnbrokers, wherein a penalty is not thereby specially imposed, is punishable by a fine of not less than ten dollars, or more than fifty dollars, in the discretion of the court. 41 V., c. 3, s. 158.

70.—FINES AND PENALTIES AGAINST PEDLARS.

993. Every pedlar, travelling from town to town, and from house to house in this Province, to sell or expose for sale goods and merchandise, with the exception of those exempt by article 870, without being the holder of a pedlar's license, as hereinabove described, is liable to a fine of forty dollars for each article which he sells, barter or delivers, under any title whatsoever. 41 V., c. 3, s. 159.

994. Every collector of provincial revenue, constable or officer of the peace, may arrest and detain every pedlar trafficking without a license as aforesaid, and bring him before two justices of the peace where such contravention has been committed, for the purpose of immediately prosecuting him for such contravention; but he shall not be detained, without warrant of arrest, for any longer space of time than forty-eight hours. 41 V., c. 3, s. 160; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

995. Every licensed pedlar who refuse to exhibit his license to such collector of provincial revenue, constable or peace officer, upon his request, and, after the lapse of a reasonable delay, may, in the same manner, be arrested and brought before two such justices of the peace, and be detained, until he has exhibited his license, provided that, in either case, he be not detained, without warrant of arrest, for more than forty-eight hours. Such pedlar becomes liable to a penalty of five dollars for each refusal to exhibit his license. 41 V., c. 3, s. 161; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

996. Every pedlar, who leases or lends his license, or traffics with a license granted to another person, or with a license in which his own name is not inserted, as the name of the person to whom such license has been granted, incurs a fine of forty dollars for each contravention. 41 V., c. 3, s. 162.

8°—REGULATIONS RESPECTING FERRIES, AND PENALTIES FOR CONTRAVENTIONS.

997. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make and revoke, as required, the regulations he deems proper for the following purposes, viz :

1. To establish the extent and the limits of ferries ;
2. To define the modes and conditions of the issuing of licenses, the time for which they are issued, and the duty or sum payable for such licenses :
3. To fix the tariffs and rates for which persons and goods shall be crossed on such ferries, and the manner in which such tariffs and rates shall be published, and the places of such publication :
4. To fix the time, the hours and the fractions of hours, during which the vessels employed on such ferries shall cross and recross, or start from one side or the other of such ferry for that purpose ;

To impose fines for every contravention of such regulations.

Such regulations have, during the time for which they shall be in force, the same effect as if they formed part of this section. 41 V., c. 3, s. 163.

998. The Provincial Secretary shall cause to be published all the regulations established, as aforesaid, in the French and English languages, in the Quebec Official Gazette, at least three times during the three months which follow their date, and every number of the Gazette containing a copy of such regulations or of any of them, is proof of their existence. 41 V., c. 3, s. 164.

999. The proprietor, master or person in charge of any vessel employed for the transport of persons or goods over a ferry, as above stated, is considered to have acted as ferryman, within the meaning of this section, and is liable to all the fines imposed under its authority, if he infringe the same, by acting in such manner. 41 V., c. 3, s. 165.

9°—PENALTIES RELATIVE TO KEEPING BILLIARD TABLES.

1000. Any one who keeps for gain a billiard table, without having a license still in force to that effect, as hereinbefore stated, render himself liable to a fine of fifty dollars for each table so kept by him. 41 V., c. 3, s. 166

1001. All sums of money or value paid, furnished or promised, directly or indirectly, by those who play upon such billiard tables to the keeper of the same, his employees or representatives, for so playing on the same, is considered gain within the meaning of this section. 41 V., c. 3, s. 167.

1002. Every person, holding a license for a billiard table, shall cause to be painted or engraved, upon such table, in visible

and leg
which l
cause t
manner,
41 V., c

1003.
each we
precedin
deface o
like fine

10°—FINE

1004.
magazine
liable to a
to a fine
article con
cution, if
he may be
of five hu
interval b
from one p

1005.
quantity o
held to be
tion. 41 V

1006.
or storage,
quantity o
keeping it
distance fr
light, gas,
meration sh

to a penal
payment of
accordance
travention o

1007. M
zines, or to
transportati
of the munic
zines of Her

1008. B
wholesale or
tained a lic

and legible characters, the number of the license by virtue of which he is authorized to keep such table; and he shall also cause the said license to be exposed, in a prominent and visible manner, in the apartment in which such billiard table is placed. 41 V., c. 3, s. 168.

1003. Every such person incurs a fine of fifty dollars for each week during which he contravenes the provisions of the preceding article; all persons likewise, who intentionally remove, deface or conceal any number so painted or engraved, incur a like fine of fifty dollars for each contravention. 41 V., c. 3, s. 169.

10°—FINES AND PENALTIES RELATIVE TO POWDER MAGAZINES AND THE SALE OF POWDER.

1004. Any person who keeps or makes use of a powder magazine for the storage of powder, without a license, shall be liable to a penal prosecution under which he may be condemned to a fine of five hundred dollars, for all contraventions of this article committed up to the time of the institution of such prosecution, if it be the first, and, in case of a repetition of the offence, he may be again prosecuted and condemned to pay a like fine of five hundred dollars for all contraventions committed in the interval between the first prosecution and the second, and, so on, from one prosecution to another. 41 V., c. 3, s. 170.

1005. Every building used for the storage or keeping of any quantity of powder, exceeding in weight twenty-five pounds, is held to be a powder magazine, within the meaning of this section. 41 V., c. 3, s. 171.

1006. No person shall keep for his own use, and not for sale or storage, in any building other than a powder magazine, any quantity of powder weighing more than ten pounds; and in keeping it he shall store it in a metal box or case, at a sufficient distance from all inflammatory agents, such as a lamp, candle, light, gas, stove, stove-pipe, hearth or fire, (and the above enumeration shall not be limitative,) or otherwise he shall be liable to a penal prosecution, in which he may be condemned to the payment of a fine of twenty dollars in the same manner and in accordance with the rules mentioned in article 1004 for all contravention of this article. 41 V., c. 3, s. 172.

1007. No provision of this section applies to powder magazines, or to the magazines of Her Majesty, nor does it affect the transportation, by the troops of Her Majesty, on military service, of the munitions of war, going into or coming from powder magazines of Her Majesty. 41 V., c. 3, s. 173.

1008. Every person who sells or keeps for sale, whether by wholesale or retail, any quantity of powder, without having obtained a license to that effect, renders himself liable to a fine of

ten dollars for each sale; and a similar penalty for keeping powder for sale. 41 V., 3, s. 174; 43-44 V., c. 11 s. 34.

1009. Every person keeping powder for sale shall constantly keep, conspicuously designated, the part or parts of the building, where the powder is lodged, and keep placed, above the entry of such building, a sign bearing these words: "Licensed to sell powder," under a penalty of a fine of five dollars, for each week, during which he contravenes this article. 41 V., c. 3, s. 175; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 35.

1010. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, make the necessary regulations conformably to the provisions of this section, for the reception, transportation, storage and delivery of powder. 41 V., c. 3, s. 176.

1011. No quantity of powder shall be stored, kept, removed, received or delivered, except in conformity with the provisions of this section, and the regulations made or which shall be made by virtue of the preceding article. 41 V., c. 3, s. 177.

1012. These regulations may impose penalties for every infraction, or for all infractions of the provisions of this section, relative to powder, for which no penalty has been imposed. 41 V., c. 3, s. 178.

1013. Every proprietor and lessee of any powder magazine are personally liable for all the penalties imposed, for the contravention of any regulation made by virtue of this section, respecting the removal of powder coming from or going to such powder magazines. 41 V., c. 3, s. 179.

1014. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, through the intermediary of any functionary, or such person as he may name for that purpose, acquire from the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or from any person whomsoever, or he may cause to be built, one or several powder magazines within the limits of this Province. 41 V., c. 3, s. 180.

1015. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may also appoint or employ the fonctionaries or persons he deems necessary for the care, maintenance and the general service of every powder magazine, with such remuneration as he considers reasonable. 41 V., c. 3, s. 181.

1016. These powder magazines may be kept and guarded, for the benefit of the Province, by the fonctionaries or persons, mentioned in the preceding article, or may be leased to private persons, or to companies, on the conditions and in the manner determined upon by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in both cases, in conformity with the provisions of this section. 41 V., c. 3, s. 182.

1017. The rates, which may be demanded and received for the storage of powder in such magazines, are fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. 41 V., c. 3, s. 183.

1018. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, on such

terms a
Treasu
the con
radius
under t
shall n
powder
tenders
viously
c. 3, s.

1019.
time, bu
fit, perm
hundred
canals, c
speaking
case of e
or of an
s. 185.

1020.
ditions a
storage o
quarries
same ma

110.

1021.
shall oper
fine of one
or exhibit

1022.
agerie, sh
venue, or
that effec
demand, v
doing, suc
accordingl

1023.
ties, or any
of provinci
proof by at
district ma
goods, and
opening or
or for whic
and may, v
sell and ad

terms and conditions as he deems fit, authorize the Provincial Treasurer to pay a subsidy to one or more persons, to assist in the construction of any powder magazine, near to but outside the radius of five miles of the cities of Quebec and Montreal, erected under the provisions of this section, provided that such subsidy shall not exceed the amount of one-third of the price of the powder magazine, and that the plans, specifications, demand of tenders and the contract for such building, shall have been previously approved of by the Commissioner of Public Works. 41 V., c. 3, s. 184; 50 V., c. 7, s. 12.

1019. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, but on the conditions and under the regulations he deems fit, permit the storage of powder in quantities exceeding one hundred pounds, in the vicinity of public works, railways, canals, or other similar works of a public nature, or, generally speaking in the country parts, and exempt such storage, in the case of each of such works, from the operations of the provisions or of any one of the provisions of this section. 41 V., c. 3, s. 185.

1020. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, on such conditions and under such regulations as he deems fit, permit the storage of gunpowder and other explosives in the vicinity of any quarries being worked in the Province of Quebec, although the same may be in proximity to cities or towns. 48 V., c. 9, s. 1.

110.—PENALTIES RELATIVE TO CIRCUSES AND MENAGERIES.

1021. No person, but one holding a licence to that effect, shall open or exhibit a circus or menagerie, under penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars, for each performance, representation or exhibition. 41 V., c. 3, s. 185.

1022. Every person, opening or exhibiting a circus or menagerie, shall show his license to the collector of provincial revenue, or to one of his deputies, or to any person authorized to that effect by the collector of provincial revenue on a simple demand, verbal or written, on his part, and, in default of so doing, such person is held to have no license, and is punishable accordingly. 41 V., c. 3, s. 187; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

1023. The collector of provincial revenue or one of his deputies, or any other person, authorized to the effect, by the collector of provincial revenue may, on a warrant obtained, on satisfactory proof by affidavit, and signed by a judge of the Superior Court or district magistrate, or a justice of the peace, seize the animals, goods, and effects forming part of a circus or menagerie, for the opening or exhibition of which no license shall have been taken, or for which there has been a refusal to show the required license; and may, without any other preliminary judgment or formality, sell and adjudge, at public auction, the animals, goods and effects

so seized for the amount of the fine incurred, and costs of the sale. 41 V., c. 3, s. 188; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

§ 25.—*Inquiry into infractions and the particular duties of Collectors of Provincial Revenue relative thereto.*

1024. Each collector of provincial revenue personally, or by his deputy or any other person by him appointed to that effect, shall, within the limits of his district, make a careful search for infringements of this section, and, to this effect, he shall visit at least once a year:

1. Every powder magazine, and every place where powder is kept for sale or on storage;

2. Every shop, or place of business of a pawnbroker and auctioneer;

3. Every saloon or public or private place, where any billiard table, pigeon-hole board, Mississippi board, or bagatelle board, is kept or supposed to be kept for gain;

4. Every steamboat or vessel on board of which are sold intoxicating liquors;

5. Every inn, restaurant and temperance hotel, railway buffet and liquor shop. 41 V., c. 3, s. 189; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

1025. Every master of a house, steamboat or vessel, of which the visit and inspection are hereinabove authorized, refusing admission to such collector of provincial revenue, his deputy, or other person authorized by him or a justice of the peace anywhere, and any other person hindering the visit and inspection in question, or molesting a policeman in the execution of his duty, relative to these objects, becomes liable to a fine, not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than eight dollars, for each contravention. 41 V., c. 3, s. 190; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 36; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

1026. It is the duty of the collector of provincial revenue to prosecute contraventions of this section, whenever he is requested so to do by a municipal corporation and such corporation has assumed the responsibility for the costs to be incurred.

1. In any municipality where a prohibitory by-law is in force, or where the council thereof prohibits confirmation of certificates to obtain licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors, it shall be the duty of the council of such municipality to prosecute all offences against this section, in which case the municipality shall be responsible for all costs, and shall receive the whole fines collected for contravention thereof.

3. In case, however, such council refuse to prosecute for infractions of the said section, when notified thereof, it shall be lawful for the collector of provincial revenue to prosecute the offenders, at the cost of the municipality.

All fines collected in such cases, at the suit of the collector of provincial revenue, shall be distributed, one quarter to the muni-

ality,
quarter t
revenue f
s. 37; 44

1027.

institute
that a cor
prosecuti

1028.

upon to in
that the p
asking fo
reasonabl

1029.

the regula
exigible u
before the

1030.

district wh
where the

If the c
boat or oth
dicial distr

If the c
adjacent d
said district

instituted i

1031.

does not e
prosecutor,

right of ev
justices of

of the sessi
recorder, o

any other
but, if the a

tions or pr
50 V., c. 3,

1032.

of the sum
and action

lessors and

1033.

ality, one quarter to the collector of provincial revenue, one quarter to the informer, and the remainder to the consolidated revenue fund of the Province. 41 V., c. 3, s. 191; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 37; 44-45 V., c. 4, s. 6; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

1027. It is the duty of the collector of provincial revenue to institute such prosecutions wherever he has reason to believe that a contravention of the law has been committed and that such prosecutions can be maintained. 50 V., c. 3, s. 14.

1028. Whenever the collector of provincial revenue is called upon to institute a prosecution, he may, if he has reason to believe that the prosecution cannot be maintained, exact from the person asking for the institution of such prosecution the deposit of a reasonable amount to cover costs. 50 V., c. 3, s. 15.

§ 26.—*Prosecutions.*

10.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1029. The fines and penalties, imposed by this section or by the regulations made under its authority, and the duties and fees exigible under the same, shall be recovered in the manner and before the courts hereinafter indicated. 41 V., c. 3, s. 194.

1030. Every prosecution shall be brought in the judicial district where the contravention has been committed, or in that where the contravening person resides.

If the contravention has been committed on board a steamboat or other vessel, the prosecution may be instituted in any judicial district whatsoever of the Province, and,

If the contravention have taken place on the borders of two adjacent districts where it is difficult to determine in which of said districts the offense was committed, the prosecution may be instituted in either of said districts. 41 V., c. 3, s. 195.

1031. All actions or prosecutions, when the amount claimed does not exceed two hundred dollars, may, at the option of the prosecutor, be brought before the Circuit Court, but without any right of evocation therefrom to the Superior Court, or before two justices of the peace, in the judicial district, or before the judge of the sessions of the peace, or before the recorder's court or the recorder, or before the police magistrate, the district magistrate or any other officer having the powers of two justices of the peace; but, if the amount claimed exceeds two hundred dollars, such actions or prosecution shall be brought before the Superior Court. 50 V., c. 3, s. 16.

1032. In the Circuit Court and Superior Court, the service of the summons and of the other proceedings in these prosecutions and actions is made in the manner provided for suits between lessors and lessees. 41 V., c. 3, s. 197; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 39.

1033. Except as regards actions brought in the Superior

Court or Circuit Court, service of the summons is made by any bailiff or constable, appointed for the judicial district where the prosecution is instituted, by leaving a copy, certified by the magistrate, judge, or functionary or the advocate of the prosecutor, who has signed the original, with the defendant personally, or a grown and reasonable person of his family at his domicile or place of business. 41 V., c. 3, s. 198; 49-50 V., c. 34, s. 1.

1034. The service by a bailliff shall be certified under his oath of office, and that made by a constable shall be proved by means of a return, sworn to before a justice of the peace, in the judicial district, or before the court.

Before the other courts, the services of proceedings and convictions are made in the same manner as the service of the summons. 41 V., c. 3, s. 199.

1035. In all prosecutions under the authority of this section, before the Circuit Court and the Superior Court, the procedure shall be summary, and be the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as that prescribed in articles 887 to 889 of the Code of Civil Procedure. 41 V., c. 3, s. 200; 51-52 V., c. 26.

1036. In all prosecutions instituted before two justices of the peace, a judge of the sessions of the peace, a recorder's court, a recorder, police or district magistrate or other officer having the powers of two justices of the peace the provisions of chapter 178 of the Revised Statutes of Canada concerning summary proceedings before justices of the peace and the provisions of articles 2713 to 2720 of the Revised Statutes apply. 41 V., c. 3, s. 201; 50 V., c. 3, s. 16.

20.—IN WHOSE NAME PROSECUTIONS ARE INSTITUTED AND PROCEDURE THEREON.

1037. (*Amended by 52 V., s. 15, s. 11.*) Actions or prosecutions for contraventions of this section are brought in the name of the collector of provincial revenue for the district in which the offence has been committed, or in the name of the municipality of the city, town, or other local municipality, where such offence has been committed. 41 V., c. 3, s. 292; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

1038. But such prosecutions, instituted by a municipal corporation, and the judgment rendered on such prosecution, become of no effect, if a prosecution be brought by the collector of provincial revenue, and cannot be pleaded thereto, unless the amount sued for, by such corporation, has been paid as required by law, or the defendant has undergone the imprisonment, to which he has been condemned in default of payment. 41 V., c. 3, s. 203; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

1039. It is not necessary to allege, in a prosecution instituted under the authority of this section, in the declaration, information, complaint or summons, negative facts, or any facts which devolve upon the defendant to prove. 41 V., c. 3, s. 204.

1040. person, information, information, ment of t case, the *mutandis* advocates s. 205; 4

1041. the Circuit and penal hundred c. 3, s. 20

1042. Circuit Co to amende or summon amended i

Upon s delay, in s. 207.

1043. any contra she is a pu the same m 41 V., c. 3,

1044. court, other courts, the prevail, the to it as a m neglect to a or from the witness refu defeated, ma thereupon, I to be sworn, case, he may until he cons c. 3, s. 209.

1045. If, article, any before a cour neglect or rel that purpose, reasonablenes cution shall d

1040. Several cases of contravention, committed by the same person, may be cumulated in one and the same declaration, information, complaint or summons, provided that such declaration, information, complaint or summons contain specifically a statement of the time and place of each contravention; and, in such case, the forms indicated by this section shall be modified, *mutatis mutandis*; but no further additional fees shall be allowed to the advocates, than if there had been only one offence. 41 V., c. 3, s. 205; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 40; 49-50 V., c. 34, s. 1.

1041. If the prosecution be brought before a court, other than the Circuit Court or the Superior Court, the amount of the fine and penalty shall not exceed, in the same prosecution, one hundred dollars, notwithstanding the number of offences. 41 V., c. 3, s. 206.

1042. Before every court, except the Superior Court and Circuit Court where the ordinary rules of procedure in reference to amendements prevail, any declaration, information, complaint or summons may, on application of the prosecutor to the effect, be amended in substance or in form, without costs.

Upon such amendment, the defendant may obtain a further delay, in which to make his defence and proof. 41 V., c. 3, s. 207.

1043. Any husband, living and residing with his wife, when any contravention of this section is committed by her whether she is a public trader or not, may be prosecuted and convicted, in the same manner, as if he himself had contravened this section. 41 V., c. 3, s. 208.

1044. In every prosecution, under this section, before any court, other than the Superior Court or Circuit Court, in which the ordinary rules of procedure as to the taking of evidence prevail, the court may summon before it any person represented to it as a material witness therein; and, if such person refuse or neglect to attend on such summons, the court, if, from affidavits or from the circumstances of the case, it be of opinion that the witness refuses to appear and thereby the ends of justice may be defeated, may issue its warrant for the arrest of such person; and, thereupon, he shall be brought before the court, and if he refuse to be sworn, or to affirm, or to answer any questions touching the case, he may be committed to the common gaol, there to remain, until he consents to be sworn or to affirm, and to answer. 41 V., c. 3, s. 209.

1045. If, in addition to the cases mentioned in the preceding article, any person summoned as a witness to give evidence before a court touching any of the matters relative to this section, neglect or refuse to appear at the time and place appointed for that purpose, without reasonable excuse, and in respect of the reasonableness of which excuse, the court seized with the prosecution shall decide, or, appearing, refuse to give evidence upon

oath, shall incur, for such neglect or refusal, a penalty of forty dollars even though the prosecution may have terminated, without his having appeared or given evidence. 41 V., c. 3, s. 210.

1046. Upon the demand of either party, the court may, in its discretion, receive and cause to be taken in writing the depositions of the witnesses then and there present, and postpone the trial to a further day fixed for that purpose. 41 V., c. 3, s. 211.

1047. Every person, other than the defendant, summoned or examined as a witness in any prosecution brought under this section, is bound to answer all questions put to him, which are pertinent to the issue, notwithstanding any declaration on his part, that his answers may disclose facts tending to subject him to any penalty imposed by this section; but such evidence shall not be used against him in any prosecution. 41 V., c. 3, s. 212.

1048. No defendant shall be examined as a witness, in any prosecution under this section. 41 V., c. 3, s. 213.

1049. In prosecutions for the sale, without license, of intoxicating liquors, it shall not be necessary that any witness should depose to the precise description of the liquors sold, nor shall it be necessary to state the quantity of liquor sold, except in the case of offences where the quantity is essential, and then it shall be sufficient to allege the sale of more or less than such quantity. 41 V., c. 3, s. 214.

1050. Rigorous precision as to the mention in the complaint is not necessary in the proof to justify a conviction; it is sufficient to prove that such contravention was committed on or about the time mentioned. 41 V., c. 3, s. 215.

1051. The production of the license constitutes sufficient evidence of the payment of the duty thereon, unless the party prosecuting proves that the duty has not been paid, in which case the license, without such payment, is deemed to be invalid. 41 V., c. 3, s. 216.

1052. In an action or prosecution against a defendant accused of having carried on, without a license, the business of an auctioneer, the following are reputed *prima facie* evidence of the auction sale:

1. The fact of having placed publicly, to be bid upon, any article, merchandise, or property moveable or immoveable, before an assemblage of persons in order to induce them, or any number of them, to purchase the same;
2. The publishing, in any newspaper or hand-bill, of a notice of an auction sale, by defendant;
3. The exhibiting to view, in, on, or near his house or dependencies, of any sign, printer matter, painting, writing, indicating or of a nature to indicate, that he is desirous of acting as an auctioneer, or the fact that such has been exhibited with his knowledge or consent. 41 V., c. 3, s. 217.

1053. The proof that a person exhibits, or exposes to view,

or permits
house or i
sign, paint
to indicate
dependencies
billiard tab
1054. E
hotel, railw
table is thu

1055 V
his section,
judgment ma
the other, pr
signed by bo
1056. W
tices of the p
rendered, eit
to that effe
venue, who
contravention

1057. In
sum claimed
deemed to pa
common goa
period of dete

1058. Th
against any o
nation for a
the authority
cially provide
sonment for si

1059 In
and in all oth
his section, e
nation of the c

1060. In a
suit Court, the
of the bailiff, sh
the tariff of fee
but above two
2. In all pro
Court, the fees

or permits that there should be exposed to view, in, or near a house or its dependencies, belonging to or occupied by him, any sign, painting, writing, or printed matter, indicating or tending to indicate that a billiard table is kept in such house, or its dependencies, is *prima facie* evidence that such person keeps a billiard table for gain. 41 V., c. 3, s. 218.

1054. Proof that a billiard table is kept in an inn, temperance hotel, railway buffet or restaurant is held to establish that such table is thus kept for gain. 41 V., c. 3, s. 219.

30.—JUDGMENTS.

1055. When a prosecution, instituted under the authority of this section, has been brought before two justices of the peace, judgment may be pronounced by one of them in the absence of the other, provided that such judgment be reduced to writing and signed by both justices of the peace. 41 V., c. 3, s. 220.

1056. When a prosecution has been brought before two justices of the peace, and they fail to agree on the judgment to be rendered, either of such justices of the peace may sign a certificate to that effect, and transmit it to the collector of provincial revenue, who whereupon may institute a new action for the same contravention. 41 V., c. 3, s. 221.

1057. In default of payment of any fine imposed, or of any sum claimed under this section, the contravening person condemned to pay the same shall be imprisoned and detained in the common goal during a period of three months, unless another period of detention be prescribed. 41 V., c. 3, s. 222.

1058. The penalty for a repetition of the contravention, against any one who shall have incurred a subsequent condemnation for a contravention of the same nature and kind, under the authority of this section, except in cases otherwise herein specially provided for, is a fine of one hundred dollars and imprisonment for six months, in default of payment. 41 V., c. 3, s. 223.

1059. In the cases mentioned in the two preceding articles, and in all other cases wherein a similar legal provision exists in this section, every judgment or conviction shall contain a condemnation of the defendant to such imprisonment. 41 V., c. 3, s. 224.

40.—COSTS.

1060. In all prosecutions or actions brought before the Circuit Court, the fees of the clerk of such court, of the advocate and of the bailiff, shall be the same as those which are now allowed in the tariff of fees for the class of actions of forty dollars and under, but above twenty-five dollars.

2. In all prosecutions or actions brought before the Superior Court, the fees of the prothonotary of such court, of the advocate

and of the bailiff, shall be those which are now allowed in the tariff of fees for the class of actions in the Circuit Court of sixty dollars and over, but not exceeding eighty dollars.

3. In all other prosecutions or actions the following fees shall be allowed :

a. To the clerks ;	
For original summons.....	\$0 20
“ each copy of do.....	0 10
“ original subpoena.....	0 10
“ each copy of do.....	0 10
“ original warrant.....	0 30
“ each copy of do.....	0 10
“ original bail-bound.....	0 30
“ each copy of do.....	0 10
“ warrant of seizure and sale.....	0 30
“ commitment.....	0 30
“ each witness sworn.....	0 10
“ drawing up every deposition.....	0 30
“ minute of proceedings in each case.....	0 50
“ conviction.....	0 30
“ copy of conviction.....	0 20
“ bill of costs.....	0 20
“ certificate of taxation.....	0 10
b. To the bailiff, peace officer or constable :	
For the service of any summons, warrant, subpoena or order, and return.....	0 20
“ each mile travelled to serve the same (no allowance for mileage in returning).....	0 20
“ every arrest, exclusive of mileage.....	1 00
“ seizure and sale under warrant, including publication, but exclusive of mileage.....	1 50
“ seizure only, not followed by sale.....	0 75
c. To the advocate :	
When no witnesses are examined.....	5 00
“ witnesses are examined.....	8 00
d. To the witness :	
One dollar per day, and ten cents for each mile travelled by the witness to attend to court, when he resides more than five miles from the place where the court is held.	

4. In any case, such further and other fees, as are not provided for in the above lists, shall be allowed the prothonotary clerk of the Circuit Court, clerk, bailiff, constable or advocate as shall be taxed in the discretion of the court of functionary before whom the prosecution or action is brought or heard ; and when so taxed, such additional fees shall be as lawful and valid as if they were especially enumerated in the above lists. 43-44 V. c. 11, s. 41 ; 49-50 V., c. 34, s. 1.

1061. by a justice the same ha
1062. M ncial rev his section rctor of pro discretion, been pronocosts or indntitled. 41
1063. (
1064. In the prosecutoction, or atendant, misoned for shall be first In the lattey a warrante defendanase they be ieither case, g the line inction and suExcept in thpprisoned in operated on thmitment, cshall any partient pronouncd. 41 V.
1065. Any mitment ha who prevents unsel, or in defendan the n a fine of forty
1066. The part or in the two days from
1067. In the urse to in the e of the judg the said court

mary petition, alleging that the defendant has not paid the total fine, or the amount claimed, and the costs of the prosecution.

It is not necessary that the defendant should be notified of the presentation of such petition. 41 V., c. 3, s. 232.

1068. Each term of imprisonment under this section, is reckoned from the date of incarceration. 41 V., c. 3, s. 233.

1069. If the conviction be for having sold, or allowed to be sold, intoxicating liquors on board any steamboat or vessel, without the requisite license, the fine and costs may be equally levied by seizure and sale of the tackle and furniture of the steamboat or vessel, on board which such liquors have been sold. 41 V., c. 3, s. 234.

1070. If the conviction be for having kept a billiard table without a license, or for any contravention of articles 1000, 1001 and 1003, the fine and cost may be levied by seizure and sale of any billiard table in possession of the defendant at the time of the rendering of the judgment, whether the defendant be or be not the proprietor thereof. 41 V., c. 3, s. 235.

1071. The court may, in its discretion, in case the fine and costs be not immediately paid, fix an ulterior day for payment, and order that the defendant be placed in custody unless he binds himself with sureties to the satisfaction of the said court, which is hereby authorized to take the security under the form of an obligation or otherwise, as it may deem fit, to appear on the day fixed: and, if on the day appointed, the fine and costs be not paid, the complainant may make his option, and the defendant shall be dealt with in accordance with article 1064. 41 V., c. 3, s. 236.

1072. When a married woman shall have been convicted, in an action instituted under the authority of this section, the complainant may exercise the option whether to proceed by seizure and sale either against the goods of the married woman or of her husband; and, moreover, in case the goods of one of them should be found insufficient, then against the goods of the other, provided they habitually live together. 41 V., c. 3, s. 237.

1073. On the condemnation of one member of a co-partnership, under the authority of this section, the right of the prosecutor to proceed by seizure and sale may, in case the goods and effects of the defendant be found insufficient, be exercised against the goods and effects of the co-partnership, found on the premises where the contravention has been committed. 41 V., c. 3, s. 238.

6°—RECOURSE BY CERTIORARI.

1074. Amended by 53, V., c. 17, s. 1. Unless within eight days after the conviction, judgment or order in any action or prosecution, instituted under this section, the defendant deposits, the hands of the clerk of the justices of the peace or of the court

which has all costs, a of such conviction, conviction, any other convictions, the retard or a order.

2. The court dispose of the between the form or substitution that the sion of this peace, record made or signed such conviction such offence cases, where the conviction not be quashed court or judge

3. There is to any court of 4. The certificate of imprisonment of the offence of two hundred of provincial belong to the

5. Any person anything done previously deposited the application payment of the dismissed. 41

3, s. 7; 50 The writ of fifteen days after upon shall be

1075. All collector of provincial Treasurer and; and any

which has rendered the judgment, the full amount of the fine and all costs, and a further sum of fifty dollars, to secure the payment of such costs as may be subsequently incurred, no action, prosecution, conviction, judgment or order shall be taken by *certiorari* to any other court; and, in default of complying with these requirements, the notice of application for *certiorari* shall not suspend, retard or affect the execution of such conviction, judgment or order.

2. The court or judge, to whom such application is made, shall dispose of the same upon the merits, notwithstanding any variance between the information and the conviction, or of any defect in form or substance therein, provided it appears by such conviction that the same was made for an offence against some provision of this section, within the jurisdiction of the justice of the peace, recorder, police magistrate, or district magistrate, who made or signed the same, and provided it further appears from such conviction that the appropriate penalty or punishment for such offence was intended to be thereby adjudged; and, in all cases, where it appears that the merits have been tried, and that the conviction is valid under this section, such conviction shall not be quashed; and, in case the original record is before the court or judge, it shall be remitted to the court below.

3. There is no appeal from such conviction, judgment or order, to any court of sessions of the peace or Queen's Bench.

4. The *certiorari* shall not stay the execution of the sentence of imprisonment against any persons convicted for the third time of the offence of selling liquor without a license, unless a deposit of two hundred dollars is, without delay, made with the collector of provincial revenue, after the conviction; and such deposit shall belong to the Crown if the conviction is not set aside.

5. Any person, applying for a writ of prohibition in reference to anything done or sought to be done under this section, shall previously deposit with the prothonotary of the court, before which the application is made, the sum of thirty dollars, to secure the payment of the costs of the adverse party, in case the petition be dismissed. 41 V., c. 3, s. 239; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 43; 49-50 V., c. 3, s. 7; 50 V., c. 3, s. 17.

The writ of *certiorari* or prohibition shall be applied for within fifteen days after the date of judgment, and the proceedings thereupon shall be summary and proceed from day to day.

70.—APPLICATION OF DUTIES AND FINES.

1075. All duties, levied under this section, shall be paid by the collector of provincial revenue and all other functionaries charged with their collection, under the same authority, to the Provincial Treasurer, and shall form part of the consolidated revenue fund; and any proportion thereof may be applied, from time to

time, by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to the payment, under the direction of the Provincial Treasurer, of all expenses incurred for the carrying out of this section, and the costs incurred in actions instituted for contraventions of the same. 41 V., c. 3, s. 240; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

1076. When the prosecution is instituted by the collector of provincial revenue and in his name, the fine recovered shall be applied in the following manner, viz :

1. If the full amount of fine and costs have been levied, one half of the fine belongs to the collector of provincial revenue, he being obliged to pay one half of such half to the informer, if there be one, and the balance is remitted to the Provincial Treasurer to form part of the consolidated revenue fund ;

2. If the fine and costs be not paid in full, the amount levied is applied, in the first instance, to the payment of costs, and the balance is divided between the collector of provincial revenue, the informer, if there be one, and the Provincial Treasurer in the proportions mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this article. 41 V., c. 3, s. 241, §§ 1 and 2 ; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

1077. The preceding distribution does not apply to fines levied, under article 898, for contraventions of this section in the city of Montreal, where the fines shall be applied in the following manner, viz :

1. If the fine and costs be recovered in full, fifteen dollars thereof belong to the informer, a like amount to the collector of provincial revenue, and the balance to the Treasurer ;

2. If the fine and costs be not paid in full, the amount levied shall be applied, in the first instance, to the payment of costs and the balance divided in the last-named proportion, namely, fifteen ninety-fifth portions of the amount to the collector of provincial revenue, fifteen ninety-fifths to the informer, and the remainder to the Treasurer. 41 V., c. 3, s. 241 § 3 to § 5 ; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

1078. The fine and costs, or the amount levied, are payable into the hands of the collector of provincial revenue for the district, who shall, without delay, apply, divide and apportion the amount recovered, in the manner prescribed by the foregoing articles. 41 V., c. 3, s. 242 ; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

1079. When the prosecution is instituted by a municipal corporation, or by an informant, the fine levied is applied in the following manner :

1. If the full amount of the fine and costs be levied, one half of the fine belongs to the municipality, or to the informant, with the obligation, in either case, to pay over one half of such half to the informer, if there be one, and the balance is remitted to the Provincial Treasurer to form part of the consolidated revenue fund ;

2. If the total amount of the fine and costs be not levied, the amount recovered is applied, in the first instance, to the payment

of costs, as indicated

The present art. s. 243 ; 43

1080. shall be re Lieutenant

1081. recorder, a notary of th shall, durin

a penalty o wilfully ne

(ties), trans

secutions in before them

on the thirty respectively judges or th

been tried, t ment, and th 41 V., c. 3, s

80.—A

1082. (R provided, eve under this l others within

1083. No provincial rev have been ins which gave ri

1084. Un provincial reven special defen

ame.

On dismissal defendant is e against the ad

1085. If th of the court cer

justify his pro shall only reco

of costs, and the balance is divided in the manner and proportions indicated in the preceding paragraph.

The provisions of the preceding article shall apply to the present article as well as to articles 1076 and 1077. 41 V., c. 3, s. 243; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 44.

1080. No fine incurred under the authority of this section shall be remitted, except by and with the authorization of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. 41 V., c. 3, s. 244.

1081. Every clerk of the peace, of justices of the peace, of the recorder, and of the district or police magistrate, and the prothonotary of the Superior Court, and the clerk of the Circuit Court, shall, during the months of April and October, of each year, under a penalty of one dollar for each day during which the same is wilfully neglected, (such penalty to be recovered in the same manner as is provided by this section for the recovery of penalties), transmit to the Provincial Treasurer a statement of all prosecutions instituted under this section, which have been brought before them and adjudicated upon, during the six months ending on the thirty-first day of March and the thirtieth day of September, respectively; and such statement shall mention the names of the judges or the justices of the peace before whom each case has been tried, the name of each defendant, the date of every judgment, and the amount of fine or other condemnation in each case. 41 V., c. 3, s. 245.

80.—ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING PROSECUTIONS.

1082. (Replaced by 52, V., c. 15, s. 13.) Unless otherwise provided, every prosecution against an auctioneer or pawnbroker, under this law, shall be instituted within six months and all others within two months after the contravention.

1083. No action shall be maintained against a collector of provincial revenue, by reason of his official acts, unless it shall have been instituted within six months from the date of the act which gave rise to it. 41 V., c. 3, s. 247; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

1084. Under a plea of the general issue, the collector of provincial revenue may prove all facts of a nature to establish a special defence, in the same manner as if he had pleaded the same.

On dismissal or discontinuance of the complaint or action, the defendant is entitled to a condemnation for costs in his favor against the adverse party. 41 V., c. 3, s. 248; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

1085. If the judgment be rendered in favor of such party, and if the court certify that the defendant had reasonable grounds to justify his proceedings, the plaintiff has no right to costs, and shall only recover nominal damages. 41 V., c. 3, s. 249.

§ 27.—*Additional Duties and Privileges of Collectors of Provincial Revenue.*

1086. There shall be published a classified list of all persons having obtained licenses under this section by the different collectors of provincial revenue, once a year or more frequently, at the period, and in the newspapers indicated by the Treasurer. 41 V., c. 3, s. 250; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

1087. Every collector of provincial revenue, and every other functionary receiving public moneys, is accountable for and shall pay and account for to the Provincial Treasurer, into whose hands he shall pay, and account for to the Provincial Treasurer, into whose hands he shall pay, at the periods and in the manner ordered by the latter, all sums of money which he shall have levied arising from the duties imposed by this section, as well as for all other sums of money, which the law obliges him to pay to the said Treasurer, and which belong to the provincial revenue and form part thereof. 41 V., c. 3, s. 251; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

1088. In rendering his accounts to the Provincial Treasurer, the collector of provincial revenue shall transmit, in addition to the information which he shall be ordered to give, a statement showing the sums received by him for duties on auction sales, and the number of licenses he has issued. 41 V., c. 3, s. 252; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

1089. With the consent and approval of the Provincial Treasurer, each collector of provincial revenue may appoint one or more deputies for the performance of his duties under this section or any other law; and such deputies, as well as the collector of provincial revenue, shall take and subscribe the oath required by article 748 in the manner therein prescribed. 41 V., c. 3, s. 253, 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

1089a. (Added by 53 V., c. 18 s. 1.) Notwithstanding the provisions of articles 746, 878, 908, 945, 1026, 1076, 1077 and 1078, it is lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, to replace, by a salary to be fixed by him for such time and in respect of such collectors of revenue as he sees fit the emoluments mentioned in the said articles.

1090. An extra sum of one hundred dollars, annuaty, may be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to any collector of provincial revenue, for travelling expenses, in addition to his ordinary salary. 41 V., c. 3, s. 254; 46 V., c. 6, s. 1.

§ 28.—*Miscellaneous.*

1091. All provisions of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, whereby any municipalities are empowered to regulate the storage of gunpowder, or any other matter, shall apply only, in so far as such storage, or such other matter is not or shall, at

any time
tions ma
1092
conduciv
revenue
cause to
French l
as he ma
and part
lations of
from the
Such p
only, and
gularly p
truction t
1093.
of this sec
for the pur
43-44 V., c

FORM OF

Province of
District of

We, the

of
that
in the distri
license to ke
known to ea
and is a fit a
tainment; th
house and p
is required, a
ling and acc
We furthe
quired at the
Given und
of

—41 V., c. 3,

any time hereafter be regulated by this section or by any regulations made in virtue thereof. 41 V., c. 3, s. 258.

1092. The Provincial Treasurer, whenever he shall deem it conducive to the better administration and carrying out of the revenue laws, may, from time to time, at the public expense, cause to be prepared, printed and distributed, in the English and French languages, or in either, and in such numbers and manner as he may see fit, pamphlets containing the present section twelfth and part first of this title, and such acts or portions of acts, regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and instructions from the Treasury Department as he may deem desirable.

Such pamphlets shall be deemed to be printed for convenience only, and nothing contained therein shall prevail against the regularly promulgated versions of the law or the meaning or construction thereof. 41 V., c. 3, s. 260.

1093. The forms contained in the following schedule is part of this section, or other forms to the like effect, shall be sufficient for the purposes for which they are intending. 41 V., c. 3, s. 261 ; 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 46.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE FOR OBTAINING A LICENSE TO KEEP AN INN, TAVERN OR RESTAURANT.

Province of Quebec. }
District of

We, the undersigned municipal electors of the
of _____, in the county of _____, do hereby certify
that _____ of _____, in the county of _____
in the district of _____, who is desirous of obtaining a
license to keep _____ at _____ is personally
known to each of us; that he is honest, sober and of good repute,
and is a fit and proper person for keeping a house of public enter-
tainment; that we have visited (or are acquainted with) the
house and premises situate at _____ for which the license
is required, and that he has, in and on the same, bedding, stab-
ling and accommodation for travellers, as required by law.
We further certify that a house of public entertainment is re-
quired at the place where the said house is situated.
Given under our hands, at _____, this _____ day
of _____ in the year one thousand eight hundred and _____

{ Municipal Electors for
the county of

—41 V., c. 3, s. 17, and form A., et 43-44 V., c. 11, s. 45.

FORM B.

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT TO BE MADE BY A PERSON DESIROUS OF OBTAINING
A LICENSE TO KEEP A HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Province of Quebec, }
District of }

I, _____, of _____, in the county of _____, in the district of _____, who am desirous of obtaining a license to keep _____ situated at _____ being duly sworn, do make oath and say, that I am, in all respects, duly qualified according to law to keep a house or place of public entertainment.

Sworn before me, at
this _____ day of _____,
thousand eight hundred and _____

(Signature.)

, one }
.

The foregoing certificate having been this day submitted to the municipal council of (or corporation of) _____ and the said council (or corporation) being duly assembled and having deliberated thereon, confirms the same in favor of _____ therein mentioned.

Signed at _____, this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____

P. Q., Mayor.
R. S., Secretary.

—(41 V., c. 3, s. 8, and form. B.)

FORM C.

WHEN THE CERTIFICATE IS CONFIRMED UNDER THE PROVISIONS
OF ARTICLE 843.

The foregoing certificate having been this day submitted to us, conformably to section twelfth of chapter fifth of title fourth of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, we do hereby confirm the same.

—(41 V., c. 3, s. 11, and form. C.)

(Signature.)

Know
V. W., of
held and
Heirs and
good and
in the sur
of two hu
hundred o
which, we
of us, our
these pres

Wherea
to keep
such that,
the said T
demmed to
twelfth of
the Provin
ment and r
ments there
or may be
then this o
in full force

In witness
hands, and
this
Signed, sea
in presenc

—(41 V., c. 3

Province of
District of

Before (name)
(Name of the
township or

FORM G.

FORM OF SECURITY BOND.

Know all men, by these presents, that we, T. U., of
 V. W., of _____, and X. Y., of _____, are
 held and firmly bound unto Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, Her
 Heirs and Successors, in the penal sum of six hundred dollars of
 good and lawful money of Canada, that is to say the said T. U.,
 in the sum of two hundred dollars, the said V. W. in the sum
 of two hundred dollars, and the said X. Y. in the sum of two
 hundred dollars, of like good and lawful money, for payment of
 which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each
 of us, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns firmly by
 these presents.

Whereas the above bounden T. U. is about to obtain a license
 to keep _____, the condition of this obligation is
 such that, if, during all the time such license remains in force,
 the said T. U. pay all fines and penalties which he may be con-
 demned to pay for any offence against the provisions of section
 twelfth of chapter fifth of title fourth of the Revised Statutes of
 the Province of Quebec, relative to houses of public entertain-
 ment and restaurants, and do perform and observe all the require-
 ments thereof, and conform to all rules and regulations that are
 or may be established by competent authority in such behalf,
 then this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise to remain
 in full force and effect.

In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our
 hands, and sealed them with our seals, at
 this _____ day of _____, 18 _____,

Signed, sealed and delivered, }
 in presence of us.

T. U. (L. S.)
 V. W. (L. S.)
 X. Y. (L. S.)

—(41 V., c. 3, form. G.)

FORM I.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

Province of Quebec, }
 District of _____

Before (name and designate the justice.)
 (Name of the collector of provincial revenue) of the city (town,
 township or parish) of (name of the city, town, township or

parish) in the district of (*name of the district*), collector of provincial revenue, on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, prosecutes, (*name of defendant*), of the city, (town, township or parish) in the district of

For what whereas the (*name of defendant*), did at the city (town, township or parish) of _____ in the district aforesaid, _____, on _____ and at sundry times before and since (*here state succinctly the offence*), contrary to the statute in such case made and provided: Whereby and by the force of the said statute the said _____ hath become liable to pay the sum of _____ dollars.

Wherefore the said collector of provincial revenue prays judgment in the premises and that the said _____ may be condemned to pay the sum of _____ dollars for the said offence with costs.

—(41 V., c. 3, form. 1.)

FORM J.

FORM OF SUMMONS.

Province of Quebec, }
District of _____ }

To (*name of defendant*), of the city, (town, township or parish), of (*name of the city, town, township, or parish* in the district of (*name of the district*).

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before us the undersigned justices (or justice of the peace) for the said district (or, as the case may be,) at (*name of place*) on the _____ day of _____, at the hour of _____ of the clock in the _____ noon, to answer then and there to the complaint made against you by the collector of provincial revenue (or, as the case may be,) who prosecutes you in Her Majesty's name and behalf, for the causes mentioned in the declaration hereunto annexed,—otherwise judgment will be given against you by default

Given under my (or our, as the case may be, hand and seal, this _____ day of _____ in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and _____, at _____, in the district of _____

J. P.

I, the un
upon my c
of
and the de
dant, at th
summons a
dant in the
of

NOTE.—
duly sworn
certify, unc
Sworn be

—(41 V., c.

Province of
District of

Be it reme
year one tho
place where
is convicted
tices of the p
of defendant
they were co
adjudge the
as a fine, to
and also to p
fo

Given at
year first abo

—(41 V., c. 3,

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify upon my oath of office, that on the _____ day of _____, I did serve the within summons, and the declaration thereto annexed, on the within named defendant, at the hour of _____ of the clock in the _____ noon, by leaving a true and certified copy of the said summons and of the declaration at the domicile of the said defendant in the _____ speaking to _____ of _____, on the _____ day of _____ 18____

NOTE. — *If the service be not made by a bailiff, insert "being duly sworn, do make oath and certify," instead of "do hereby certify, under my oath of office, and after the signature, add :*

Sworn before me, at _____ this _____ day of _____ 18____

—(41 V., c. 3, form. J.)

FORME K.

FORM OF CONVICTION.

Province of Quebec, }
District of _____

Be it remembered that on the _____ day of _____, in the year one thousand eight hundred and _____, at (name of place where convicted,) in the said district, (name of defendant,) is convicted before the undersigned (one) of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the said district, for that he, the said (name of defendant,) did (state the offence succinctly of which he or they were convicted) and (I or we) (name of justice or justices,) adjudge the said (name of defendant) for his said offence, to pay, as a fine, to _____ the sum of _____, and also to pay to the said _____ the sum of _____ for his costs in this behalf.

Given at _____, under _____ hand and seal, the day and year first above mentioned.

(Signature,) J. P. (Seal or Seals.)
or (Signatures.)

—(41 V., c. 3, form. K.)

FORM L.

FORM OF WARRANT OF DISTRESS

Province of Quebec, }
District of

(Name of justice) Esquire, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the said district.

To any Bailiff or constable in and for the said district :

Whereas (name of defendant) of the parish of (name of parish or township,) in the said district, hath been convicted before (one) of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the said district, of having (state the offence) whereby the said (name of defendant) has forfeited, and has by the said justice been adjudged to pay the sum of _____ dollars _____ cents, and further the sum of (amount of the costs allowed) by me the said justice allowed and adjudged to be paid by the said (defendant) to (name of officer) collector of provincial revenue. (or as the case may be) for costs by him laid out about the conviction aforesaid; These, are therefore to command and require you, and each and every of you to distrain the goods and chattels of the said (name of defendant,) wheresoever they may be found within the said district; and on the said goods and chattels so distrained to levy the said penalty and costs, making together the sum of _____ dollars _____ cents; And, if within the space of four days next after such distress by you made, the said last mentioned sum of _____ dollars _____ cents, together with the reasonable charges of taking and keeping the said distress are not paid, that then you do sell the said goods and chattels so by you distrained as aforesaid, and out of the money arising from such sale that you do pay the said sum of _____ dollars _____ cents, unto the said collector of provincial revenue (or as the case may be,) returning to the said _____ the overplus, reasonable charges of distraining, keeping and selling the said distress being first deducted; and you are to certify to _____ with the return of this warrant what you shall have done in the execution thereof. Herein fail not.

Given under _____ hand and seal, at _____, in the said district this _____ day of _____, in the year one thousand eight hundred and _____

—(41 V., c. 3, form. L.) (Signature,) J. P. (Seal.)

Province
District of

the district

To all an
and for the
Keeper of t

Whereas
of
has been co
in the year

of having (n
in such case
adjudged to
of provincial
of the district

to law, and a

in default of
same be levie
of the said
of such move
that the said
mon gaol, at
in the district
aid fine and
commitment a

aid;

And wherea
ay of
warrant to a
officers of the c
them or any of
nd sale of the
And whereas

FORM M.

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT IN DEFAULT OF DISTRESS.

Province of Quebec, }
District of

the district of

Esquire.

of the
of
for

To all and every the Bailiffs, Constables or Peace officers in and for the said district of ; and to the Keeper of the Common Gaol in the said district of

Whereas , of the , in the district of , has been convicted on the day of in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , before , Esquire,

of having (*recite offence*), contrary to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, and, for such offence, has been adjudged to pay to collector of provincial revenue for the division of the district of

, (the prosecutor), the sum of , as a fine, to be applied according to law, and also the further sum of

for his costs in that behalf; and, in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, that the same be levied by seizure and sale of the moveables and effects of the said

; and in default, of such moveables and effects, or in case they be insufficient, that the said be imprisoned, in the common gaol, at the of

in the district aforesaid, for a period of three months, unless the said fine and costs and charges of seizure and sale, of arrest, commitment and conveying the said

to the said common gaol, be sooner paid;

And whereas, afterwards, on the day of , in the year aforesaid, I issued warrant to all or any of the bailiffs, constables or other peace officers of the district of , commanding

them or any of them to levy the said fine and costs by seizure and sale of the moveables and effects of the said

And whereas it appears to me, by the return of the said war-

(Seal.)

rant by the constable, who had the execution of the same, that the said constable has made diligent search for the moveables and effects of the said

; but that no sufficient moveables and effects whereon to levy the said fine and costs above mentioned, could be found (or, that the said moveables and effects are insufficient to pay the whole of the said fine and costs ;)

These are therefore to command you, the said bailiffs, constables or peace officers, or any one of you, to take the said and safely convey to the common gaol at the in the district of h to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant.

And I do hereby command you, the said keeper of the said common gaol, to receive the said

, into your custody, in the said common gaol, and there to imprison h for the space of three months from the date of h arrival as a prisoner thereat, unless the said fine and costs of the warrant of seizure and sale, and of the arrest, commitment and conveying the said

to the said common gaol, amounting to the further sum of dollars and cents be sooner paid unto you the saidd keeper of the said common gaol.

And for so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and seal, at the , in the said district, this day of , in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred

(Signature)

(Title of Magistrate.)

—(43-44 V., c. 11, s. 46 and form M.)

FORM N.

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE.

Province of Quebec, }
District of

To all and every the Bailiffs, Constables or Peace Officers

and for the said district of
the Keeper of the Common Gaol in the said district of , and to

Whereas (name of defendant,) of the , of

has been convicted on the day of
eight hundred and in the year of Our Lord one thousand

of magistrate who rendered judgment) Esquire,
for the district of , of having (recite offence,)

contrary to the provisions of the statute in such case made and
provided, and, for such offence hath been adjudged to pay forth-

with to , collector of provincial
revenue, for the division of the district of

(the prosecutor), the sum of , as a fine to
be applied according to law, and also the further sum of

dollars and cents for his costs
on that behalf; and, in default of such payment being made as

foresaid, to be imprisoned in the common gaol at the
of in the said district, for a period of three
months, unless the said fine and costs be sooner paid ;

And, whereas the said
he said fine and costs ; has failed to pay

These are therefore to command you, the said bailiffs, con-
tablets or peace officers, or any one of you, to take the said
and h safely convey to the

common gaol at the of in the
district of , and there deliver h
to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant.

And I do hereby command you, the said keeper of the said
common gaol, to receive the said
into your custody, in the said common gaol and there to im-

prison h for the space of three
months from the day of h arrival as a prisoner
hereat, unless the said fine and costs and all costs of the arrest,
commitment and conveying the said

to the said common gaol, amounting to the
further sum of dollars and
cents be sooner paid unto you the said keeper of the said com-
mon gaol.

And for so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and seal, at , the
, in this said district, this

day of
thousand eight hundred

in the year of Our Lord one

(Signature.)

(Title of Magistrate)

—43-44 V., c. 11, s. 46 and form. N.

FORM O.

CONVICTION ORDERING IMPRISONMENT.

Province of Quebec, }
District of

Be it remembered, that, on the _____ day of _____, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred _____, at the _____ of _____ in the district of _____ (name, occupation and residence of defendant), of the _____ of _____ in the district aforesaid, is convicted before the undersigned (title of magistrate) for the _____, for that he the said _____ (recite offence) contrary to the provisions of the statute, in such case made and provided;

And I, the said _____ do adjudge the said _____ for _____ h _____ said offence, to forfeit and pay to _____ of _____ in the district aforesaid, collector of provincial revenue for the _____ division of the district of _____, the sum of _____ dollars as _____ fine to be applied according to law, and also to pay to the _____ the sum of _____ dollars and _____ cents for his costs in this behalf;

And, whereas the said prosecutor hath made option that the said (name of defendant) be committed to the common gaol _____ of _____ in the said district for a period of three months, unless the said fine and costs be forthwith paid:

I do therefore order and adjudge that, in default of immediate payment of the said several sums, the said _____

be committed

to the con
months, u
charges o
said
to the said

Given u
mentioned,
in the distr

—(43-44 V.,

province of
district of

the district o

To all and
and for the di

Whereas (r
in

in the
Our Lord o

before
the district

contrary to t
and provided;

the
the prosecutor,

applied accord

at behalf; an

and costs, that

of the mov

and, in default
ing insufficie

to the common gaol at the said _____ for a period of _____ of _____ months, unless the said several sums of money, and costs and charges of arrest, of commitment, and of the conveying the said _____ to the said common gaol, shall be sooner paid.

Given under my hand and seal, the day and year first above mentioned, at the _____ of _____ in the district of _____ aforesaid.

(Signature.)

(Title of Magistrate.)

—(43-44 V., c. 11, s. 46 and form. O.)

FORM P.

WARRANT OF SEIZURE AND SALE.

Province of Quebec, }
District of _____

_____ of the district of _____

Esquire,

_____ of the _____ of _____

To all and every the Bailiffs, Constables or Peace Officers in and for the district of _____ ;

Whereas (name of defendant) of the _____ of _____ in the district of _____ hath been convicted _____ day of _____, in the year _____ Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____

Esquire, _____, of having (recite offence) _____ contrary to the provisions of the statute in such case made _____ and provided; and, for such offence hath been adjudged to pay _____, collector of provincial revenue _____ division of the district of _____

the prosecutor, the sum of _____ dollars and _____ cents, as a fine, to be _____ applied according to law, and also the further sum of _____

at behalf; and, in default of immediate payment of such fine _____ cents, that the same be levied by a warrant of seizure and _____ of the moveables and effects of the said _____ ;

and, in default of such moveables and effects, or in case of their _____ being insufficient, that the said _____ be _____

imprisoned in the common gaol at the _____ of
 _____, in the district of _____ for a period of
 three months, unless the said fine and costs, and costs and
 charges of such seizure and sale, and of arrest, commitment and
 conveyance of the said _____
 to the said common gaol, be sooner paid ;

And whereas the said _____
 being required to pay the said fine and costs, doth now fail to
 pay the same :

These are therefore to command and require you, and each
 and every of you, to seize the moveables and effects of the said
 _____, wheresoever they may be found
 within the said district, and, on the same, levy the said fine and
 costs, making together the sum of _____
 dollars and _____ cents, currency.

And if, within the space of four days next after such seizure so
 made by you, the said last mentioned sum of _____ dollars
 and _____ cents, together with the reasonable charges
 of taking and keeping the said moveables and effects are not
 paid, that then you do sell the same ; and out of the money
 arising from such sale, that you do pay the said sum of _____
 dollars and _____ cents unto
 the said collector of provincial revenue, returning to the said
 _____ the surplus, if any ; the reasonable charges
 of taking, keeping and selling the said moveables and effects
 being first deducted therefrom.

And, if such moveables and effects belonging to the said _____
 cannot be found, or, in case the same should be insufficient, that you
 certify the same unto me, to the end that such further proceed-
 ings may be had thereon as to law and justice doth appertain ;

And you are to certify unto me with the return of this warrant
 what you shall have done in the execution thereof.

Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, at the _____
 _____ ; the district of _____
 this _____ day of _____
 in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____

(Signature.)

(Title of Magistrate.)

Province of
 District of

Be it reme

day

thousand ei

at the

of

defendant) o

the district a

of magistrat

for that

provisions of

And I, the

forfeit and pe

of the said

division of th

the sum of

to be applice

cents for his c

And wherea

said (name of

in default of i

said (name of

default of imm

be levied by a

effects of the sa

And, in defar

be insufficient,

be imprisoned f

at the

foresaid, unles

ale, commitme

Given under r

ear first above

in the district of

—(43-44 V., c. 11

FORM Q.

CONVICTION ORDERING SEIZURE.

Province of Quebec, }
District of

Be it remembered, that on the
day
thousand eight hundred , in the year of Our Lord one
at the of , in the district
of , (name, occupation and residence of
defendant) of the , in
the district aforesaid, is convicted before me the undersigned (title
of magistrate) for the district of
for that he the said (recite offence,) contrary to the
provisions of the statute in such case made and provided.

And I, the said do adjudge the said
forfeit and pay to , for h said offence, to
dollars
of the of , in the district
aforesaid, collector of provincial revenue for the
division of the district of , the prosecutor,
the sum of dollars, as a fine,
to be applied according to law, and also to pay to the said
the sum of
dollars and
cents for his costs in this behalf.

And whereas the said prosecutor hath made option that the
said (name of defendant) be first proceeded against by seizure,
in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, I, the
said (name of magistrate,) do hereby order and adjudge that in
default of immediate payment of the said fine and costs, the same
be levied by a warrant of seizure and sale of the moveables and
effects of the said

And, in default of such moveables and effects, or, in case they
be insufficient, I do order that the said
be imprisoned for a period of three months in the common gaol
at the of in the district
aforesaid, unless the said fine and costs, charges of seizure and
sale, commitment, and conveying the said
to the said common gaol, shall be sooner paid.

Given under my hand and seal, at
near first above mentioned, at the , the day and
in the district of of
aforesaid.

(Signature.)

(Title of Magistrate.)

(43-44 V., c. 11, s. 46 and form Q.)

MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

(Revised Statutes of Quebec.)

10.—DUTIES OF MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

5614. This section applies to all parts of the Province, except the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and to all other incorporated cities, towns and villages which have passed or may hereafter pass by-laws regulating the relations of master and servant. 44-45 V., c. 15, s. 12. *See M. C. 624.*

5615. Every domestic, servant, journeyman or laborer, engaged by the week, month or year, and not by the piece or job, or for a fixed period, who intends to quit the service on which he is engaged at the expiration of his engagement, shall give at least one week's notice of such intention, if his engagement be by the week, two weeks' notice, if it be by the month, and one month's notice, if it be by the year; and if any such person quit the service without giving such notice, he shall be considered as having deserted from the said service and be punished accordingly. 44-45 V., c. 15, s. 5.

5616. Every master, mistress or employer shall give a like notice to any servant, journeyman or laborer, engaged by the week, month or year, whose services are no longer required; but any domestic, servant, journeyman or laborer, so engaged, may be discharged at or before the expiration of his agreement, without notice, upon the full payment of the wages to which he would have been entitled had the term of service expired and had the required notice been given. 44-45 V., c. 15, s. 5.

20.—PENALTIES.

5617. Every apprentice, servant, journeyman or laborer, bound by act of indenture, or written contract or agreement, or verbally before one or more witnesses, for one month or for any longer or shorter period.

Who refuses or neglects to enter the service of his master, at the time agreed upon, or

Who is guilty of misbehavior, refractory conduct or idleness, or of deserting from his service or duties, or

Who absents himself by day or night, without leave, from the said service, or from the house or residence of his employer,

Who refuses or neglects to perform his just duties, or to obey the lawful commands which may be given him by master or mistress, or

Who is or effects,

Who is of his mas

Shall be 45 V., c. 1

5618. Iged by the job, who de engaged, b such natur article, 44-

5619. I ding article work or ser making of mercial tim may be pros of the distric or wherein territory wh may happen 15, s. 3.

5620. An apprentice o verbally befo master or mis

Instigating to abandon su Keeping su of the fact, Shall, for s 5617. 44-

5621. Eve servant, witho incur the pena 3, s. 6.

5622. Eve any just cause apprentice, dome ag-ed as afores some food, or fo conviction, for twenty dollars.

Who is guilty of dissipating his master's or mistress' property or effects, or

Who is guilty of any unlawful act that may affect the interest of his master or mistress.

Shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars. 44-45 V., c. 15, s. 1.

5618. Every domestic, servant, journeyman or laborer, engaged by the month, or longer space of the time, or by the piece or job, who deserts or abandons the service or job for which he was engaged, before the time agreed upon, shall, for each offense of such nature, be liable to the penalty provided in the preceding article, 44-45 V., c. 15, s. 2.

5619. In every case of contravention against the two preceding articles, on the part of any servant or laborer engaged to work or serve in the woods and forests of this Province, for the making of saw-logs or the manufacture of square or other commercial timber, or firewood of any kind, the contravening party may be prosecuted and convicted before any justice of the peace of the district wherein he shall have contracted his engagement, or wherein he shall be apprehended, notwithstanding that the territory where the contravention shall have been committed may happen to be beyond the limits of such district. 44-45 V., c. 15, s. 3.

5620. Any person, knowingly harboring or concealing any apprentice or servant, engaged by written act or agreement or verbally before witnesses, who has abandoned the service of his master or mistress, or

Instigating or engaging or inducing any apprentice or servant to abandon such service, or

Keeping such servant in his or her service, after being informed of the fact,

Shall, for such offence, be liable to the penalty provided in article 5617. 44-45 V., c. 15, s. 4.

5621. Every master or mistress, who discharges his or her servant, without paying his wages as stated in article 5616, shall incur the penalty provided in the said article 5617. 44-45 V., c. 15, s. 6.

5622. Every master, mistress or employer, against whom any just cause of complaint exists on the part of his or her apprentice, domestic, servant, journeyman or laborer, bound or engaged as aforesaid, for any misusage, defect of sufficient wholesome food, or for cruelty or ill-treatment of any kind, shall, upon conviction, for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars. 44-45 V., c. 15, s. 7.

3.—SUITS FOR CONTRAVENTIONS.

5623. Any complaint, founded upon a contravention of any of the provisions of this section, may be heard and determined before any one justice of the peace, resident in the district where such contravention occurred, who may, by warrant or summons, require the attendance of offender before him, and upon the offender being brought up under warrant, or if summoned, upon proof of the service of such summons, may, either in the absence or presence of the offender, determine such complaint in a summary manner, on the oath of any one or more credible witnesses, to be sworn before him, and may, if the offender be convicted, condemn such offender to the penalty imposed for the offence, and, in default of payment of the said penalty, with costs of suit, with or without delay, to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the district for a period not exceeding two calendar months, unless the said penalty and costs of suit, together with the costs of apprehension and conveyance of the delinquent to the gaol, be sooner paid.

On a suit by a servant for wages the defendant may plead the fact of such desertion, misconduct or disobedience hereinbefore mentioned, and on proof thereof and of the damages incurred in consequence by the defendant, it may be declared that the plaintiff has lost all recourse for his wages in whole or in part, in the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances. 44-45 V., c. 15, s. 8.

5624. Upon complaint by any master, mistress or employer against his or her apprentice, servant or journeyman, or by any apprentice, servant or journeyman against his master, mistress or employer, of continued misconduct or misusage, and of repeated violations of the ordinary and established duties of the parties towards each other, or of incapacity to perform the services for which he is hired, any two justices of the peace, resident in the district where the master or mistress lives, may, at a special session, upon due proof of the facts, annul the contract or agreement, whether written or verbal, by which such master; mistress or employer, and such apprentice, servant or journeyman, were bound to each other. 44-45 V., c. 15, s. 9.

5625. All penalties imposed by this section, when paid, shall be handed over to the sheriff of the district within which the offence was committed, to form part of the building and jury fund. 44-45 V., c. 15, s. 10.

5626. The prosecution for any offence against the provisions of this section shall be commenced within three months after the offence was committed, and not hereafter. 44-45 V., c. 15, s. 11.

166. This
bec Election

It applies
Assembly, v

election, or t

167. (Am
In interpretin

there be in t

sense or requi

1. The wor

a parish or pa

of united tow

operation of th

ality, incorpo

2. The word

town or city m

3. The word

state, or whos

usufructuary ;

Whenever or

and another h

se and benefit,

real estate shal

usufructuary sh

reason of such

4. The word

immovable prop

ary, either in

describes the rever

5. The word

ent in money, a

certain part of

occupies; and

case of the le

6. The worl "y

vision, which c

which the elec

stration divisio

QUEBEC ELECTION ACT.

(Revised Statutes of Quebec.)

SECTION I.

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

166. This chapter may be referred to and cited as "The Quebec Election Act."

It applies to every election of a member of the Legislative Assembly, whether the same be held at the time of a general election, or to fill a vacancy. 38 V., c. 7, s. 1.

167. (Amended by 52 V., c. 4, s. 1, and by 52 V., c. 6, s. 1.) In interpreting this act, unless it be otherwise provided, or unless there be in the context something which indicates a different sense or requires another interpretation.

1. The word "municipality" means every municipality of a parish or part of a parish, of a township or part of a township, of united townships, of a village, of a town, existing under the operation of the Municipal Code, and every town or city municipality, incorporated by charter or special act;

2. The word "secretary-treasurer" includes the clerk of every town or city municipality;

3. The word "owner" signifies any one who possesses real estate, or whose wife possesses real estate, whether as owner or usufructuary;

Whenever one person has the mere ownership of real estate, and another has the enjoyment and usufruct thereof to his own use and benefit, the person who has the mere ownership of such real estate shall not be entitled to vote as owner thereof, and the usufructuary shall in such case alone have the right to vote, by reason of such real estate;

4. The word "occupant" signifies the person who occupies immovable property, otherwise than as owner, tenant or usufructuary, either in his own right or in the right of his wife, and who derives the revenue therefrom;

5. The word "tenant" means as well the person who pays rent in money, as the person who is obliged to give to the owner a certain part of the revenues and profits of the real estate which he occupies; and such tenant must be *tenant feu et lieu*, save in the case of the lessee of a shop, work-shop or office;

6. The word "registrar" means the registrar of the registration division, which comprises within its limits the electoral district in which the election is held. It also means the registrar of the registration division, comprised within the limits of such electoral

district, or the limits whereof are the same as those of the electoral district ;

7. The term "voting subdivision" means, for voting purposes, every municipality whereof the number of electors entered on the list in force does not exceed two hundred ;

8. The words "to vote" mean to vote at the election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of this Province ;

9. The expression "electoral district" means any county or other place or portion of this Province, entitled to return a member to the Legislative Assembly ;

10. The term "election officer" means the returning officer the election clerk, and all deputy returning officers and poll clerks, appointed for an election ;

11. The term "personal expenses" employed in relation to the expenditure of a candidate, respecting any election in which he is candidate, comprises all the reasonable travelling expenses of such candidate, and his reasonable expenses at hotels and other places to which he may repair, for the purpose of and in regard to such election. 38 V., c. 7, s. 2 ; 39 V., c. 13, ss. 1 and 8.

"12. The word "father" includes "grandfather" and "step-father," and the word "mother" includes "step-mother" ;

"13. The words "farmer's son" mean any person who, not being otherwise qualified to vote, is the son of an owner, tenant or occupant of a farm, and include "grandson," "step-son" and "son-in-law" ;

"14. The words "son of an owner of real property" mean any person who, not being otherwise qualified to vote, is the son of an owner, tenant or occupant of immoveable property, and include "grandson," "step-son" and "son-in-law" ;

"15. The word "farm" means land actually occupied or worked, not less than twenty acres in extent ;

"16. The word "student" means the son who, being within those of paragraph 9 of article 173, is absent from his father's or mother's house, with their consent, with a view of studying some profession."

168. Any form indicated by a capital letter, in the various provisions of this act, refers to the corresponding form contained in the schedule annexed to this act. 38 V., c. 7, s. 3.

169. Any of the forms contained in the said schedule is sufficient in the case for which it is intended.

Any other form, having the same meaning, may be employed with equal effect. 38 V., c. 7, s. 3.

170. If the time fixed by this act for the accomplishment of any proceeding or formality, prescribed by the provisions thereof, expires or falls upon a Sunday or legal holiday, the time so fixed shall be continued to the next day not being a Sunday or holiday. 38 V., c. 7, s. 5.

171. Every person before whom any oath must be taken

affirmation shall be b
nister suc
without fe
171a. (i
which the c
and fulfil i
exercised a
Lieutenant
of the crow
from acting

172. (Re
titled to vote
by, unless, a
electors in fo

173. (Re
c. 6, s. 2.) "
the full age of
or naturalizat
entered upon

1st. Owners
mated, accord
least three hur

entitled to reti
bly, or two h
any other mun

2nd. Tenant
property, of at
to return one o

least twenty do
property be est
value at, at lea

entitled to retur
bly, or two hun
3rd. Teachers
school commissi

4th. Retired f
annuitants) wh
wise, receive a
hundred dollars,
in money ;

affirmation made, under the terms of this act, is empowered, and shall be bound whenever the same is required of him, to administer such oath or affirmation and to give a certificate thereof, without fee. 38 V., c. 7, s. 6.

171a. (Added by 52 V., c. 5, s. 1.) all the powers and duties, which the clerk of the crown in chancery is called upon to exercise and fulfill in virtue of this chapter may with the like effect be exercised and fulfilled by a deputy who is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council to act in place of the said clerk of the crown in chancery in cases in which the latter is prevented from acting owing to illness, absence or other cause.

SECTION II.

ELECTORS.

§ 1.—Qualification of an Elector.

172. (Replaced by 52 V., c. 4, s. 2.) No person shall be entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Legislative Assembly, unless, at the time of voting, he is entered upon the list of electors in force.

173. (Replaced by 52 V., c. 4, s. 3, and amended by 53 V., c. 6, s. 2.) "The following persons, and no others, being males, of the full age of twenty-one years, subjects of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and not otherwise legally disqualified, shall be entered upon the list of electors: "

1st. Owners or occupants, in good faith, of real property, estimated, according to the valuation roll in force, at a sum of at least three hundred dollars, in real value in any city municipality entitled to return one or more members to the Legislative Assembly, or two hundred dollars in real value or twenty dollars in any other municipality;

2nd. Tenants, in good faith, paying an annual rent, for real property, of at least thirty dollars in any city municipality entitled to return one or more members to the Legislative Assembly, or at least twenty dollars in any other municipality; provided such real property be estimated, according to such valuation roll, in real value at, at least, three hundred dollars in any city municipality entitled to return one or more members to the Legislative Assembly, or two hundred dollars in any other municipality;

3rd. Teachers teaching in an institution under the control of school commissioners or trustees;

4th. Retired farmers or proprietors, commonly known as *rentiers* (annuitants) who, in virtue of a deed of donation, sale or otherwise, receive a rent in money or effects of a value of at least one hundred dollars, including lodging and other things appreciable in money;

5th. Farmers' sons, who have been working for at least one year on their fathers' farm, if such farm is of sufficient value, if divided equally between them as co-proprietors, to qualify them as voters under this act; or who have been working on their mother's farm for the same time.

If there are more sons than one, they all be entered, in so far as the value of the property permits thereof, the eldest being entered first;

6th. Sons of owners of real property residing with their father or mother; such sons and such property being, and the entry being made in accordance with the above conditions.

7th. Fisherman residing in the electoral district and owners or occupants of real property and boats, nets, fishing gear and tackle, within any such electoral district or portion of an electoral district, or of a share or shares in a registered ship, which together are of the actual value of at least one hundred and fifty dollars.

8th. Farmers' sons exercise the above rights, even if the father or mother be tenants or occupants only of the farm;

They exercise them in the same manner as if they were the sons of owners of real property, with this difference, that it is the actual value of the farm which is the basis of the electoral franchise, as in the case, *mutatis mutandis*, of the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of this article.

9th. Temporary absence from the farm or establishment of his father or mother, during six months of the year in all, or absence as a "student" shall not deprive the son of the exercise of the electoral franchise above conferred."

(Additional disposition enacted by 53 V., c. 7, s. 1.) Until the next general valuation roll is prepared in any municipality (city, town, village, parish, township, &c.) any person to whom the electoral franchise is given by paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of article 173 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, as replaced by section 3 of the Act 52 Vict., chap. 4, may, by a simple application to the council of his municipality, and upon proof of his qualification, have his name entered upon the list of electors of his municipality, and any elector of the said municipality may make such application for the inscription of one or more persons so qualified.

Such inscription shall be made by the council notwithstanding the fact that such persons are not entered on the valuation roll in force in the municipality, and within the delay and in the same manner as for the ordinary revision of the list of the municipality, and the provisions of law governing the appeal from the decision of the council with respect to the revision of the list apply to the inscription enacted by this Act.

174. Whenever two or more persons are co-owners, co-tenants or co-occupants of any real estate valued at an amount sufficient for the share of each to confer upon him the electoral suffrage

each of s
with this

He who
electoral s

The sha
which eac

175. If
members o

the list of e

176. (A
persons car

1. The ju
Court, the j

sessions, di

2. Officer
peace, regi

Crown, and

3. Agents
towns, and

payable to
collectors as

If any of
case of artic

hundred or
exceeding t

shall be null

4. All per
tioned in par

sition under t

Province.

All those w

Departments

liament or fr

Executive Co

Canada, the

Canada and o

of the Provin

deprived of th

occupying a p

of preceding p

177. (Repl.
c. 7, s. 2.) The

each of such persons is deemed to be an elector in conformity with this act and shall be entered upon the list of electors.

He whose share does not amount to the value required for the electoral suffrage shall not be so entered, nor be an elector.

The share of each co-tenant depends upon the amount of rent which each pays. 38 V., c. 7, s. 9.

175. If the real estate be owned or occupied by, no one of the members of the corporation shall be an elector, nor entered upon the list of electors by reason of such real estate. 28 V., c. 7, s. 10.

§ 2.—Persons who cannot be Electors.

176. (Amended by 52, V., c. 6, s. 1 and 2). The following persons can, in no case, be electors or vote :

1. The judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and of the Superior Court, the judges of the Vice-Admiralty Court, the Judges of the sessions, district magistrates, recorders;

2. Officers of the customs, clerks of the Crown, clerks of the peace, registrars, sheriffs, deputy-sheriffs, deputy-clerks of the Crown, and the officers and men of the provincial police force ;

3. Agents for the sale of Crown lands, postmasters in cities and towns, and all officers employed in the collection of any duties payable to Her Majesty in the nature of duties of excise, including collectors as well of federal as of local revenue.

If any of the persons set forth in this article vote, save in the case of article 356, he shall incur a penalty of not more than five hundred or less than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding twelve months in default of payment, and his vote shall be null and of no effect. 38 V., c. 7, s. 11.

4. All persons, excepting postmasters other than those mentioned in paragraph 3, who occupy a permanent and salaried position under the Government of the Dominion of Canada or of this Province.

All those who receive regular wages or salaries from the Public Departments of Canada or of the Province, from the Federal Parliament or from the Provincial Legislature, the members of the Executive Council of the Province and of the Privy Council of Canada, the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada and of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province not being included amongst those who are thus deprived of their right to vote) shall be considered to be persons occupying a permanent salaried position according to the terms of preceding paragraphs."

§ 3.—Preparation of the List of Electors.

177. (Replaced by 52 V., c. 4, s. 4, and amended by 53, V., c. 7, s. 2.) The secretary-treasurer of each municipality shall, bot-

ween the first and fifteenth days of the month of March in each year, make, in duplicate, a list in alphabetical order of all persons who, according to the valuation roll, then in force in the municipality for municipal purposes, appear to be electors by reason of the real estate possessed or occupied by them in any manner within the municipality, or by reason of being otherwise qualified as set forth in article 173.

In the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, however, the secretary-treasurer of each municipality shall, every year, between the first and fifteenth of the month of July, make the list of electors in duplicate.

But for the current year in the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure the list shall be made from the first of April to the thirty-first of May inclusively."

178. (Replaced by 52 V. c. 4, s. 5.) The secretary-treasurer in drawing up the list of electors, shall insert the qualification as voter, so that it may appear under what head the elector is entered.

He shall also specify the immoveable property, the revenue in the case of annuitants as well as the name of the father or mother if it is as a farmer's son, or son of an owner of real property that the name is entered: the whole, so that such list may as nearly as possible be according to form A. of this act.

179. The secretary-treasurer shall omit from the list of electors every person who, under articles 176, 426 and 429, or any other legal provision whatsoever, is not entitled to vote. 38 V., c. 7, s. 14; 39 V., c. 13 s. 2.

180. If any municipality be situated partly in one electoral district and partly in another, the secretary-treasurer shall prepare, in the same manner for each of such electoral districts, an alphabetical list of the persons who are electors therein. 38 V., c. 7, s. 15.

181. If any municipality be divided into voting subdivisions under articles 223, 224 or 225, the secretary-treasurer shall divide the list into as many parts as there are voting subdivisions in the municipality.

Each such part, the title whereof shall be the name, number, or description of the voting subdivision to which it relates, shall contain only the alphabetical list of the electors of such voting subdivision. 38 V., c. 7, s. 16.

182. If a person be an elector in one and the same municipality by reason of more than one parcel of real estate or more than one title, his name shall, nevertheless, be entered but once on the list of electors of the municipality.

If the list be drawn up by subdivisions, and one person appears to be an elector in more than one subdivision, his name shall be inserted in one subdivision only; and, if such person be an elector in the subdivision of his domicile, his name shall be entered on the list for such subdivision. 38 V., c. 7, s. 17.

183. In more than one list of each in each district laid down

184. The list of electors before a justice

"I (name) my knowledge and that not unduly or before Each duplicate going oath.

185. On in the office information

186. (As two days from shall give an electors has thereof has information of

Such notices as notices for the list has been

187. The form A. 38

188. If the list of electors by article 186

when the judge event of the a district, the district

the registrar of the municipality alphabetical list

189. The costs incurred up the list by a

magistrate, for wise, and, in such

The secretary the list, so long 38 V., c. 7, s. 2

190. Within clerk ad hoc shall He shall, for such

183. In the case of article 180, if a person be an elector in more than one electoral district, his name shall be entered in the list of each electoral district, but in only one voting subdivision in each district in which he is an elector, according to the rules laid down in the preceding article. 38 V., c. 7, s. 18.

184. The secretary-treasurer shall certify the correctness of the list of electors by him made by the following oath, taken before a justice of the peace:

"I (*name of the secretary-treasurer*) swear that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing list of electors is correct, and that nothing has been inserted therein or omitted therefrom, unduly or by fraud: So help me God."

Each duplicate list must be attested separately under the foregoing oath. 38 V., c. 7, s. 19.

185. One of the duplicates of the list so attested shall be kept in the office of the secretary-treasurer at the disposal and for the information of all persons interested. 38 V., c. 7, s. 20.

186. (*Amended by 52 V., c. 8.*) The secretary-treasurer, within two days from which he shall take the oath required by article 184, shall give and publish public notice, setting forth that the list of electors has been prepared according to law, and that a duplicate thereof has been lodged in his office, at the disposal and for the information of all persons interested.

Such notice shall be given and published in the same manner as notices for municipal purposes, in the municipality in which the list has been prepared. 38 V., c. 7, s. 21.

187. The list of electors may be drawn up in accordance with form A. 38 V., c. 7, s. 22.

188. If the secretary-treasurer has not made the alphabetical list of electors, or has not given or published the notice required by article 186, during the first fifteen days of the month of March, then the judge of the Superior Court for the district, or, in the event of the absence of the district judge, or of his inability to act, the district magistrate, on summary petition of the mayor, the registrar or other person entitled to be entered as an elector in the municipality, shall appoint a clerk *ad hoc* to prepare the alphabetical list of electors. 38 V., c. 7, s. 23.

189. The secretary-treasurer shall be personally liable for the costs incurred on such petition, and for those incurred in drawing up the list by the clerk *ad hoc*, unless the judge or the district magistrate, for special reasons, deems it advisable to order otherwise, and, in such case, the costs shall be left to their discretion.

The secretary-treasurer may, however, draw up and prepare the list, so long as the clerk *ad hoc* shall not have been appointed. 38 V., c. 7, s. 24.

190. Within fifteen days after notice of his appointment, the clerk *ad hoc* shall proceed to the preparation of the list of electors. He shall, for such purpose, become an officer of the municipal

council, and shall have the same powers to exercise, and the same duties to discharge, as the secretary-treasurer of the municipality, and shall do so under the same penalties in case of default or neglect on his part. 38 V., c. 7, s. 25.

191. In so far as the same is incumbent upon them, the mayor and the officers of the council shall be bound to deliver to the clerk *ad hoc*, on his demand, the valuation roll, which is to avail as the basis of the list of electors, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, or, in default of payment, of imprisonment not to exceed six months. 39 V., c. 13, s. 3.

§ 4.—*Examination and putting into force of the List.*

192. Upon complaint in writing to such effect, under either of the two following articles, and, not otherwise, the list of electors may be examined and corrected by the council of the municipality within the thirty days next after the publication of the notice, given in virtue of article 186. 39 V., c. 13, s. 4.

193. Any person who deems himself aggrieved either by the insertion in or omission of his name from the list may, either by himself or through his agent, file, in the office of the secretary-treasurer, a complaint in writing to such effect, within the fifteen days next after the publication of the notice given under article 186. 38 V., c. 7, s. 28.

194. Any person believing that the name of any person entered on the list should not have been so entered, owing to his not possessing the qualifications required for an elector, or believing that the name of any other person not entered thereon should be so entered, owing to his possessing the qualifications required, may file, in the office of the secretary-treasurer, a complaint in writing to such effect within a like delay of fifteen days. 39 V., c. 13, s. 5.

195. Before proceeding to any examination or correction of the list of electors, the council shall cause to be given, through the secretary-treasurer, the clerk *ad hoc*, or any other person, public notice of the day and hour at which such examination shall begin.

Previous to taking into consideration the complaints in writing filed in the office of the council with respect to the list of electors the council shall also cause a special notice to be given to every person, the insertion or omission of whose name upon the list is demanded.

The public notice and every special notice required by the article shall be of five days' duration; and they shall further be given and published or served, in the same manner as notices for municipal purposes in the municipality within which the list has been prepared.

There is allowed to the secretary-treasurer, at the cost of the

party comp
notice by h
added to no
if there is a

The givin
general du
49-50 V., c.

196. The
list shall ta
relating to t
c. 7, s. 31.

197. The
conflict or c
s. 32.

198. If, v
property has
whatsoever,
having his n
name of such
being made t

199. Eve
list, in virtue
by the initial
38 V., c. 7, s.

200. The
the thirty day
as it then exi
the counties o
March for the
list is made a

Notwithstan
to a district u
the Superior C
the said list sh
court, before v
c. 7, s. 35; 48

201. Savin
209, every list
tion roll which
shall have be
period in whic
of electors, w
38 V., c. 7, s.

202. So so
be the duty of
list, on the dup
38 V., c. 7, s.

203. One o

party complaining, a fee of twenty-five cents for each special notice by him given to any person whose name shall neither be added to nor struck from the list by the council, or by the judge if there is an appeal, as hereinafter provided.

The giving of public and other special notices is part of the general duties of the secretary-treasurer. 38 V., c. 7, s. 30; 49-50 V., c. 5, s. 1.

196. The council on proceeding to the examination of the list shall take into consideration all the complaints in writing, relating to the said list, and hear all persons interested. 38 V., c. 7, s. 31.

197. The council, by its decision on each complaint, may, confirm or correct each of the duplicates of the list. 38 V., c. 7, s. 32.

198. If, upon sufficient proof, the council be of opinion that a property has been leased, assigned or made over under any title whatsoever, with the sole object of giving to a person the right of having his name entered on the list of electors, it shall strike the name of such person from the said list upon complaint in writing being made to that effect. 38 V., c. 7, s. 33.

199. Every insertion, erasure or correction whatsoever of the list, in virtue of the two preceding articles, shall be authenticated by the initials or *paraphe* of the presiding officer of the council. 38 V., c. 7, s. 34.

200. The list of electors comes into force at the expiration of the thirty days following the notice given in virtue of article 186, as it then exists, and remains in force until the month of July for the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, and until the month of March for the rest of the Province, and, thereafter, until a new list is made and put into force under the authority of this act.

Notwithstanding the appeal to a judge of the Superior Court or to a district magistrate in districts in which there is no judge of the Superior Court, touching a portion of the list, such portion of the said list shall remain in force until the final decision of the court, before which the said petition in appeal is pending. 38 V., c. 7, s. 35; 48 V., c. 2, s. 1.

201. Saving, nevertheless, any correction made under article 209, every list of electors so put in force, even although the valuation roll which has served as the basis of such list be defective or shall have been quashed or set aside, shall during the whole period in which it remains in force, be deemed the only true list of electors, within the territorial division to which it relates. 38 V., c. 7, s. 36.

202. So soon as the list of electors has come into force, it shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer to insert at the end of such list, on the duplicate thereof, the certificate set forth in form B. 38 V., c. 7, s. 37.

203. One of the duplicates of the list of electors shall be kept

in the archives of the municipality, and shall there remain of record.

Within eight days following the days upon which such list comes into force, the other duplicate shall be transmitted to the registrar of the registration division in which the municipality is situated, by the secretary-treasurer or by the mayor, under a penalty against each of them, in case of contravention of this provision, of a fine of two hundred dollars or of imprisonment for six months in default of payment.

Nevertheless, the transmission of the duplicate of the said list to the registrar after the delay prescribed by this article, or the fact of the same not having been transmitted, shall not have the effect of invalidating such list. 38 V., c. 7, s. 38.

204. If, in lieu of the duplicate required by the preceding article, a certified copy of the list has been transmitted to the registrar, such copy shall be deemed to be the duplicate required, and shall have the same effect as if the duplicate had itself been transmitted. 38 V., c. 7, s. 39.

205. All duplicates or copies of lists of electors transmitted to the registrar under the two preceding articles, are preserved by such officer, and remain of record in his office.

On receipt of the said duplicates or copies the registrar shall enter upon each the date of the reception thereof. 38 V., c. 7, s. 40.

§ 5.—*Appeal to a Judge.*

206. By means of a petition, in which are briefly set forth the reasons of appeal, any elector of the electoral division may appeal from any decision of the council, confirming, correcting, or amending the list, to the judge of the Superior Court of the district, within fifteen days following such decision.

The respondent may, in all such appeals, obtain a suspension of the proceedings, until the appellant has given such security as may be considered necessary in the discretion of the court or judge, or deposited such sum as may be specified by the court or judge for the payment of the costs on such appeal. 43-44 V., c. 15, s. 1; 46 V., c. 2, s. 1.

207. If, within the time prescribed, the council has neglected or refused to take into consideration a complaint duly filed, any person may appeal to such judge therefrom, in the manner and within the delay of fifteen days after the expiration of the thirty days prescribed in article 192. 39 V., c. 13, s. 7.

208. A copy of the petition in appeal is served upon the secretary-treasurer of the municipality, who immediately gives special notice thereof to the mayor, and public notice to the parties interested. 38 V., c. 7, s. 43.

209. The judge of the Superior Court shall have full power and authority to hear and decide such appeal in a summary

manner o
out delay

Such ap
c. 7, s. 44.

210. T

to any of
interrogate

quire the p
He shall

the Superi
court 38 V

211. No

fect of form

212. TH

the judge,
visible, and

in the usual

213. The

214. TH

rect the dup
ding to the

copies there

215. In

Superior Co

however, be

trict, in the

judge of the

216. If,

Superior Cou

rer of any m

sion, has al

falsified the

judge shall r

ry person ha

as the basis o

rolls and lists

217. At

persons, the

list produced

her with the

make the alte

ry, to render

faithful. 38 V

218. It sh

municipality

manner on any day which he shall fix and shall proceed, without delay, from day to day, in term or in vacation.

Such appeal shall have precedence over other causes. 38 V., c. 7, s. 44.

210. The judge may also order that further notice be given to any of the parties to the cause, may summon before him and interrogate under oath or affirmation any party or witness, and require the production of any document, paper or thing.

He shall for such purpose possess all the powers conferred upon the Superior Court in relation to matters pending before that court 38 V., c. 7, s. 45.

211. No proceedings on such appeal shall be annulled for defect of form. 38 V., c. 7, s. 46.

212. The costs of appeal shall be taxed in the discretion of the judge, for or against such of the parties as he shall deem advisable, and shall be recoverable under a writ of execution issued in the usual manner. 38 V., c. 7, s. 47.

213. The decision of the judge is final. 38 V., c. 7, s. 48.

214. The secretary-treasurers and the registrar shall each correct the duplicate of the list of electors in his possession, according to the decision of the court, immediately upon authentic copies thereof being served upon them. 38 V., c. 7, s. 49.

215. In any district in which there is no resident judge of the Superior Court, the appeal specified in articles 206 and 207 may, however, be brought before the district magistrate for such district, in the same manner and with the same effect as before the judge of the Superior Court. 38 V., c. 7, s. 50.

§ 6.—*Miscellaneous.*

216. If, at any time, it be made to appear to any judge of the Superior Court, in term or in vacation, that the secretary-treasurer of any municipality, or the registrar of the registration division, has altered or falsified, or has permitted to be altered or falsified the duplicate of the list in the possession of either, the judge shall require the secretary-treasurer, the registrar and every person having the custody of the valuation roll, which served as the basis of the list, to appear before him and to produce the rolls and lists in their possession. 38 V., c. 7, s. 51.

217. At the time and place fixed for the appearance of such persons, the judge, after having examined the duplicates of the list produced by the secretary-treasurer and the registrar, together with the valuation roll, shall, with or without further proof, make the alterations or corrections which he shall deem necessary, to render the duplicate, so altered or falsified, accurate and faithful. 38 V., c. 7, s. 52.

218. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer of every municipality and of the registrar of every registration division,

having the custody of a list of electors, to deliver certified copies thereof to any person applying therefor, and offering to pay, for the cost of any such copy, three cents for every ten electors entered on the list. 38 V., c. 7, s. 53.

219. The secretary-treasurer of every municipality shall furnish, *gratis*, on demand, to every deputy returning officer acting within the limits of the municipality, a certified copy of the list of electors to avail at the election, or of that part of such list which relates to the locality for which such deputy returning officer acts. 38 V., c. 7, s. 54.

220. The cost of all copies of the list of electors given by the registrar, in consequence of the secretary-treasurer having refused or neglected to furnish the same, under the preceding article, may be recovered from the secretary-treasurer or the corporation whose officer he is, either by the registrar who has given the copies, or by the returning officer or deputy returning officer who shall have procured the same. 38 V., c. 7, s. 55.

221. Every secretary-treasurer, who has refused or neglected to make the alphabetical list of electors as required by this act or who, having made the list, has wilfully inserted therein or omitted therefrom any name which should not have been so inserted or omitted, shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and, in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding twelve months. 40 V., c. 27, s. 1.

222. Every person, having the custody of lists of electors and whose duty it is to deliver copies thereof, who shall have made any insertion or omission, as in the preceding article mentioned, in the copies furnished by him, shall incur the penalty prescribed in the said article. 40 V., c. 27, s. 1.

§ 7.—*Voting Subdivisions.*

223. Whenever, in any municipality, the number of electors shall exceed two hundred, it shall be duty of the council of such municipality, by a by-law made in the ordinary way, to divide the municipality into voting subdivisions, so that there shall not be more than two hundred electors in each voting subdivision.

The limits of these subdivisions shall be well defined, and shall not divide any real estate under which an elector is entitled to vote. 38 V., c. 7, s. 59; ; 39 V., c. 13, s. 8.

224. Whenever any one of such voting subdivisions shall contain more than two hundred electors, it shall be the duty of the council, by by-law, to subdivide such voting subdivision into others not containing more than two hundred electors each. 38 V., c. 7, s. 60; 39 V., c. 13, s. 8.

225. For the greater convenience of the electors, the council may always, and at any time, amend or repeal any by-law made

under article
provided by
226. No
be appealed
227. Ev
lity into vo
in force up
force until t
of this act.

under articles 223 and 224, and may make a new division as provided by article 223. 38 V., c. 7, s. 61.

226. No. by-law made under the three preceding articles shall be appealed from to the county council. 38 V., c. 7, s. 8.

227. Every by-law or municipal order dividing a municipality into voting subdivisions or other analogous subdivisions, in force upon the coming into effect of this act shall remain in force until the same is replaced or repealed under the authority of this act. 38 V., c. 7, s. 33.

ified copies
to pay, for
ctors ente-

shall fur-
cer acting
of the list
f such list
returning

given by
er having
preceding
or the cor-
has given
ing officer

neglected
y this act
therein or
e been so
eding live
nment not

f electors
shall have
icle men-
e penalty

f electors
ouncil of
way, to
hat there
ting sub-

and shall
ntitled to

ns shall
duty of
sion into
rs each.

e council
w made

QUEBEC ELECTION ACT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } FORM A.
 Municipality of } List of Electors for the Legislative Assembly.
 In the County of }

Surnames.	Names.	Occupation.	Residence.	Nature of Qualification.	Names and surnames of father or mother, if the person is entered as farmer's son, &c.	Description of immovable.	Remarks.
1 Aubin.	Jean-Baptiste	Farmer.	St. James.	Proprietor.	Jean-Baptiste Aubin	Conc. des Pins No.	Eldest son.
2 Aubin, fils.	Jean-Baptiste	Farmer.	St. James.	Farmer's son.	Jean-Baptiste Aubin	Idem.	Younger son.
3 Aubin.	Joseph	Farmer.	St. James.	Farmer's son.	Jean-Baptiste Aubin	Idem.	Younger son.
4 Bédard.	Joseph	Farmer.	St. James.	Tenant	Jean-Baptiste Aubin	Village, No.	Eldest son.
5 Bédard, fils.	Joseph	Farmer.	St. James.	Farmer's son.	Joseph Bédard	Idem.	Village School.
6 Marchand.	Gabriel	Sch'l t'cher.	St. James.	School teacher.	Joseph Bédard	Idem.	Eldest son.
7 Brousseau.	Louis	Rentier	St. James.	Rentier—\$200.	Joseph Bédard	Idem.	Village School.
8 Jacques.	Stanislas.	Wheel-w'ht	St. James.	Proprietor.	Joseph Bédard	Idem.	Eldest son.
9 Lorimier.	Charles	Farmer.	St. James.	Farmer's son.	Joseph Bédard	Cadaastre No.	Younger son.
10 Laramée	Joseph	Farmer.	St. James.	Farmer's son.	Marg. Bourgeois, wi- dow of Chs Lorimier	Conc. des Pins, No.	Eldest son.
11 Lorimier	Jean-Baptiste	Physician.	St. James.	Farmer's son.	Idem	Idem.	Younger son.
12 Sylvestre.	Louis	Farmer.	St. James.	Proprietor.	Idem	Village No.	Younger son.
13 Sylvestre.	Pierre.	Student.	Québec.	Proprietor.	Louis Sylvestre	St. Michel range, No.	Younger son.
14 Tourville.	Jean	Fisherman.	St-Jacques.	Occup't. & Owner of shares in a regist. ship \$150.	Louis Sylvestre	Idem.	Real estate occupied and shares in ship va- res in ship va- lued together.

Made in duplicate this _____ day of the month of _____ eighteen hundred and _____
 I, F. P., swear to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing list of electors is correct, and that nothing has been entered therein or omitted therefrom, unduly or by fraud: So help me God.
 Sworn at _____ this _____ day _____ }
 before me the undersigned _____ }
 Secretary-Treasurer.

If the Ca-
 rption of
 plan and b
 The list
 the Secreta
 the list of ei
 The Secr
 on one dup
 two oaths s
 The Secre
 required by
 cipal matter
 notice, he sh
 certificate go

I, the unde
 oath of office
 1. That I h
 Quebec Elect
 2. That, fr
 the above list
 interested ;
 3. That thi
 corrected) by
 days next af
 required by s
 cil held on the
 rections (if th
 or C. C., Cou
 the case may

That this li
 Municipality w
 publication of
 4. That the
 d

nd
 he publication
 Made on bot
 ho month of

If the Cadastre in the Municipality has been completed, the description of the immoveable by the number given in the Cadastral plan and book of reference will be sufficient.

The list of electors shall be made in duplicate, that is to say: the Secretary having correctly prepared and made a clean copy of the list of electors, shall make another exactly similar to the first.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall take two distinct oaths, one oath on one duplicate and the other oath on the other duplicate. The two oaths shall be taken on the same day.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall, on the same day, give the notice required by section 21 in the manner ordinary in use for municipal matters, and at the expiration of the 30 days next after such notice, he shall place at the end of the list of each duplicate, the certificate given in the following form:

B

FORM MENTIONED IN SECTION 37.

I, the undersigned, P. P., Secretary-Treasurer, certify, on my oath of office:

- 1. That I have given the notice required by section 21 of *The Quebec Electoral Act*;
- 2. That, from the date of such notice, one of the duplicates of the above list remained in my office at the disposal of all persons interested;

3. That this list has been examined (and corrected if it has been corrected) by the Council of this Municipality, within the thirty days next after the said day (date of the publication of notice required by section 21,) that is to say: at the sittings of the Council held on the (days when sittings were held,) and that the corrections (if there were any made) were initialed by B. B., Mayor (or C. C., Councillor, presiding in the absence of the Mayor, (as the case may be);

(or if the list has not been examined,)

That this list has not been examined by the Council of this Municipality within the thirty days after the said day (date of the publication of the notice required by section 31);

- 4. That the above list of electors thus came into force on the _____ day of the month of _____, eighteen hundred _____, being the thirtieth day after the (date of the publication of notice required by section 21).

Made on both duplicates of the list this _____ day of _____

P. P.,
Secretary-Treasurer.
27

Made in duplicate this _____ day of the month of _____
 I, P. P., swear to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing list of electors is correct, and that nothing has been entered therein or omitted therefrom, unduly or by fraud: So help me God.
 Sworn at _____, this _____ day _____, 18____
 before me the undersigned _____
 P. P., Justice of the Peace.
 P. P.,
Secretary-Treasurer.

SCHOOL TAXES AND VALUATION.

(Revised Statutes of Quebec.)

CHAPTER VI.

1. (R. S. Q., art. 2128). In all places where a valuation of property has been made by order of the municipal authorities, such valuation shall serve as the basis of the taxes to be imposed under the authority of this title.

The secretary-treasurer of the municipal council shall, on demand, furnish to the school commissioners or trustees a copy of any such valuation; but, if no such valuation have been made, the school commissioners or trustees may cause the same to be made by three persons appointed for that purpose. C. S. L. C., c. 15, s. 78.

2. (R. S. Q., art. 2129). If there be no existing property valuation, either for the county or for the particular municipality in question, upon which school taxes can be based, or if the persons, in whose hands such valuation is deposited, refuse, or neglect, after having been thereunto required by ten day's notice in writing, to deliver to the school commissioners or trustees of a school municipality entitled thereto, or to their secretary-treasurer, the original of the said valuation or a certified copy thereof,—(which copy, being so certified to be true by the person so having the custody of the original, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the contents thereof,)—the school commissioners or trustees may, at all times after such refusal or neglect, cause such property valuation to be made by three valuers to be appointed and authorized by them for that purpose. C. S. L. C., c. 15, s. 79 § 1.

2617.

the "Jur
2. In th
towns an
and the w
nal or ci
sitting at
this chapt
and enfor

3. This
where the
matters.

QUA

2618. §

after provid
when duly
jurors :

1. Every
least twent
who is enter
able properti
occupant or
above three

2. Every m
cipality in th
upon the val
a value abo

3. In all o
ciled within
situated with
the district in

ION.

JURORS AND JURIES.

(Revised Statutes of Quebec).

SECTION. I.

DECLARATORY AND INTERPRETATIVE.

2617. The present chapter may be designated and cited as the "Jury Law of the Province of Quebec." 46 V., c. 16, s. 53.

2. In this chapter, the word "municipality" includes villages, towns and cities and every municipal corporation whatsoever; and the words "the court" shall mean the court, having criminal or civil jurisdiction, (as the case may be) which shall be sitting at the time and place when and where any provision of this chapter, in which those words occur, requires to be applied and enforced. 46 V., c. 16, s. 60.

3. This chapter shall apply to criminal matters only, except where the context plainly extends the provisions thereof to other matters. 46 V., c. 16, s. 61.

SECTION II.

QUALIFICATIONS AND DISQUALIFICATIONS OF JURORS.

§ 1.—Persons qualified to be Grand Jurors.

2618. Subject to the exemption and disqualifications hereinafter provided for, the following persons are qualified to act, and, when duly chosen and summoned, are bound to serve as grand jurors:

1. Every person, domiciled in a town or city, containing at least twenty thousand inhabitants, or in the *banlieue* thereof, who is entered upon the valuation roll as proprietor of immoveable property of a total value above three thousand dollars, or as occupant or tenant of immoveable property of an annual value above three hundred dollars;

2. Every male person, domiciled within the limits of any municipality in the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, and entered upon the valuation roll as proprietor of immoveable property of a value above one thousand dollars, or occupant or tenant, for an annual value above one hundred dollars;

3. In all other parts of the Province, every male person domiciled within the limits of any municipality, any part whereof is situated within thirty miles of the place of holding the court in the district in which he resides, who is entered upon the valua-

tion roll, as proprietor of immoveable property of a total value above two thousand dollars, or as occupant or tenant, of immoveable property of annual value or above one hundred and fifty dollars. 46 V., c. 16, s. 1; 47 V., c. 11, s. 1.

§ 2.—*Persons qualified to be Petit Jurors.*

2619. Subject to the exemptions and disqualifications hereinafter provided for, the following persons are qualified to act, and, when duly chosen and summoned, are bound to serve as petit jurors :

1. Every male person, domiciled in a town or city, containing at least twenty thousand inhabitants, or in the *banlieue* thereof, who is entered upon the valuation roll as proprietor of immoveable property of a total value of at least twelve hundred dollars, but not more than three thousand dollars, or as occupant or tenant of immoveable property of an annual value of at least one hundred dollars but not more than three hundred dollars ;

2. Every male person, domiciled within the limits of any municipality in the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, and entered on the valuation roll as proprietor of a total value of at least four hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, or occupant or tenant for an annual value of at least forty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars ;

3. In all other parts of the Province, every male person, domiciled within the limits of any municipality, whereof any part is situated within thirty miles of the place of holding the court in the district in which he resides, who is entered upon the valuation roll as proprietor of immoveable property of a total value of at least one thousand dollars, but not more than two thousand dollars, or as occupant or tenant of immoveable property of an annual value of at least eighty dollars, but not more than one hundred and fifty dollars. 46 V., c. 16, s. 2.

§ 3.—*Persons not qualified to be Jurors.*

2620. The following persons are disqualified from serving as grand or petit jurors, respectively :

1. Persons who are not qualified as such under the preceding articles of this section ;

2. Persons under the age of twenty-five years ;

3. Persons afflicted with blindness, deafness, or any other physical or mental infirmity incompatible with the discharge of the duties of a juror ;

4. Persons who are arrested or under bail upon a charge of treason or felony, or who have been convicted thereof ;

5. Aliens. 46 V., c. 16, s. 3.

2621

jurors :

1. Me

2. Me

House of

Governm

3. Men

Legislati

Governm

4. Jud

Bench an

magistra

5. Offic

6. Reg

7. Prac

8. Prac

9. Prof

schools an

10. Cas

banks ;

11. Cler

of Quebec

12. Offic

13. Offic

active mil

14. Pilot

15. Mast

ners, durin

16. All p

17. All p

18. Firem

19. Perso

20. The p

fourth and f

the council

Board of Tr

EXTRACTS

2621a. (

c. 35, s. 1.) A

§ 4.—Persons exempt from being Jurors.

2621. The following persons are exempt from serving as jurors :

1. Members of the clergy ;
2. Members of the Privy Council, or of the Senate, or of the House of Commons of Canada, or persons in the employ of the Government of Canada ;
3. Members of the Executive Council, Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of Quebec, or persons in the employ of the Government of Quebec or of the Legislature of this Province ;
4. Judges of the Supreme Court, of the Court of Queen's Bench and of the Superior Court, judges of the sessions, district magistrates and recorders ;
5. Officers of Her Majesty's courts ;
6. Registrars ;
7. Practising advocates and notaries ;
8. Practising physicians, surgeons, dentists, and druggists ;
9. Professors in universities, colleges, high schools or normal schools and teachers ;
10. Cashiers, tellers, clerks and accountants of incorporated banks ;
11. Clerks, treasurers and other municipal officers of the cities of Quebec and Montreal ;
12. Officers of the army or navy on active service ;
13. Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the active militia ;
14. Pilots duly licensed ;
15. Masters and crews of steamboats and masters of schooners, during the season of navigation ;
16. All persons employed in the running of railway trains ;
17. All persons employed in the working of grist mills ;
18. Firemen ;
19. Persons above sixty years of age ;
20. The persons mentioned in section twenty-three of the act fourth and fifth Victoria, chapter ninety to wit : the members of the council and of the board of arbitration of the Montreal Board of Trade. 46 V., c. 16, s. 4 ; 46 V., c. 34, s. 23.

SECTION III.

EXTRACTS FROM VALUATION ROLLS, CONTAINING THE NAMES OF PERSONS QUALIFIED TO BE JURORS.

2621a. (Added by 53 V., c. 34, s. 2, and amended by 53 V., c. 35, s. 1.) A board, known as the "Revising Board" is charged

with examining and revising the list of jurors and with renewing the same, when required so to do, under article 2622.

Such board is composed of the sheriff, the clerk of the Crown and the registrar."

The word "registrar" for such purposes means the registrar for the registration division in which is situate the *chef lieu* of the judicial district, except in the district of Montreal, where it means the registrar of the registration division of Montreal West.

The deputy sheriff is *ex officio* clerk of the board, the sittings whereof are not public."

2622. (Replaced by 53 V., c 34, s. 3.) Whenever the revising board deems it advisable to renew the list of jurors, because the registers containing them become defaced or are filled up, or if the corrections have become so numerous as to render the lists illegible, the clerk or the secretary-treasurer of every municipality is obliged, when the said board requires it of him, to deliver to the sheriff, within the month following such demand, an extract from the valuation roll in accordance with form A of this chapter, containing the names of all persons inscribed on such roll domiciled in the municipality being qualified as grand or petit jurors."

2623. (Amended by 53 V., c. 34, s. 4.) Every year, during the month following the homologation or revision of the valuation roll, in any municipality situated wholly or partly within thirty miles of the place in which is held the court of the district in which such municipality is situated, it is the duty of the clerk or the secretary-treasurer, (when the extract above mentioned is not asked for by the revising board) to deliver to the sheriff gratuitously, in accordance with form B of this chapter, containing :

1. The names of persons who have, since the last extract or supplement, become qualified as jurors;
2. The names of all persons who, to his knowledge, have, since the forwarding of the last extract or of the previous supplement, died, or

No longer reside within the limits of the municipality, or

Have become disqualified or exempt from serving as jurors; and

3. The names of all persons erroneously entered upon or omitted from previous extracts or supplements. 48 V., c. 17, s. 1.

2624. In giving the names of the persons who have ceased to be jurors since the last extract or previous supplement, the clerk or secretary-treasurer shall identify them correctly by indicating their status, amount of assessment and domicile when their names were for the first time forwarded to the sheriff at the time of the extract or since. 48 V., c. 17, s. 1.

2625. The clerk or secretary-treasurer shall, by making the necessary inquiries, when the valuation roll is being prepared,

ascertain
or exempt
of a fine
for each
to be furn
lled or ex

2626.

1. The
therein ;

2. Thei

3. Thei

4. The
cupants o

5. All th
identity.

For the
chapter, th

an officer

In the
person sho

48 V., c. 1

2627.

among the
inspection,
furnished t

2628.

with an affi

of this chap

peace, and
of the said
furnished.

2629.

from the co

officer, upo

extract or s

chapter, the

such extrac

affidavit ma

2630.

ment, the cl

give a publi

1st. That
consideratio
meeting of t

2ndly. Th
serving as ju

ascertain what persons within his municipality are disqualified or exempt from serving as jurors, and he shall not, under penalty of a fine of not less than one dollar or more than twenty dollars for each name, knowingly include in any extract or supplement to be furnished to the sheriff the name of any person so disqualified or exempt under articles 2620 and 2621. 46 V., c. 16, s. 7.

2626. Such extract and supplement shall give:

1. The name or the names and surnames of the persons entered therein;
2. Their occupation;
3. Their domicile;
4. The amount for which they are assessed as proprietors, occupants or tenants; and
5. All the details and information required to establish their identity.

For the purposes of this article, as well as for those of this chapter, the clerk or secretary-treasurer shall be considered to be an officer of the court.

In the extract delivered to the sheriff the name of the same person should appear only once as a juror. 46 V., c. 16, s. 8; 48 V., c. 17, s. 2.

2627. The clerk or secretary-treasurer shall make and keep, among the records of his office, and open to gratuitous public inspection, a duplicate of every extract or supplement which he furnished to the sheriff as aforesaid. 46 V., c. 16, s. 11.

2628. Every extract or supplement shall be accompanied with an affidavit of the clerk or secretary-treasurer, in the form C of this chapter, made and signed by him before a justice of the peace, and testifying under oath to his belief in the correctness of the said extract and supplement and of the information therein furnished. 46 V., c. 16, s. 12.

2629. The clerk or secretary-treasurer is entitled to receive, from the corporation or municipal council of which he is the officer, upon production of the sheriff's certificate that such extract or supplement is made in the manner prescribed by this chapter, the sum of five cents for each name entered by him in such extract or supplement, and fifty cents for every necessary affidavit made by him. 46 V., c. 16, s. 13.

2630. Before delivering to the sheriff an extract or supplement, the clerk or secretary-treasurer of the municipality shall give a public notice to the effect:

- 1st. That such extract or supplement shall be submitted to the consideration of the municipal council at a general or special meeting of the council called for that purpose;
- 2ndly. That the persons, who have a right to be exempt from serving as jurors in virtue of the law, must ascertain from the

clerk or secretary-treasurer that their names have been struck from the extract or supplement.

2. Such notice shall be published fifteen days before the meeting of the municipal council, in the following manner:

1st. In cities and towns it shall be published twice a week during two consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the French language and in a newspaper published in the English language, or in both languages in the same newspaper if there be only one newspaper published in the locality;

2ndly. In all other parts of the Province it shall be published in the manner prescribed by the Municipal Code for the publication of public notices.

3. The municipal council shall, at the meeting convened as aforesaid, examine the extract or supplement, make all corrections therein which it deems necessary, and approve the same, after having ascertained, with all possible care, that the names of all persons who are disqualified or exempt from serving as jurors are not therein entered.

In testimony of such approval, the extract or supplement is signed by the head of the council or councillor presiding at such meeting and also by the clerk or secretary-treasurer. 48 V., c. 17, s. 4.

2631. If any clerk or secretary-treasurer fail to cause any extract or supplement, as the case may be, to be transmitted within the time and in the manner prescribed by this chapter, the sheriff shall procure the same from such clerk or secretary-treasurer; and he is authorized to take communication of the valuation rolls and other documents which may be found necessary in the preparation of such extract or supplement, and he may recover, before any competent court, from the municipality (saving the latter's recourse against such clerk or secretary-treasurer) his disbursements in and about procuring such extract or supplement. 46 V., c. 16, s. 15.

2632. If, in any municipality, from which jurors should be summoned, there exist no valuation roll, the sheriff shall, at the expense of such municipality, cause lists to be made of the persons domiciled within such municipality, and qualified to be grand and petit jurors respectively.

Such lists shall be prepared from the best information obtainable and shall be sworn to by the person employed to make the same.

Such lists shall be retained, held, and used for the same purposes, in the same manner, and with the same effect, as if they were extracts from valuation rolls delivered to the sheriff under this chapter. 46 V., c. 16, s. 16.

§ 1.

2633. (Am. c. 35, s. 2.)
the revising forms part the names of petit jurors.

2634. (Am.)
jury lists are in registers every extract second persons appearing If the number of extracts, except board shall share a proportion of the municipality in the same manner which the total number of the total number

2635. (Am.)
entered in the signature of the not be altered prescribed by

2636. The as soon as the the prothonotary prepare a copy for c. 11, s. 2.

2637. All morning and free access to the office of the fee or charge v

2638. (Am.)
re revised by the Such revision

SECTION IV.

LIST AND PANELS OF JURORS.

§ 1.—*Lists of Jurors made by the Revising Board.*

2633. (*Replaced by 53 V., c. 34, s. 6 and amended by 53 V., c. 35, s. 2.*) Upon receipt of the extract from the valuation rolls, the revising board shall, upon the day fixed by the sheriff who forms part of the board, prepare two lists,—the first containing the names of the grand jurors, and the second the names of the petit jurors.

2634. (*Amended by 53 V., c. 34, s. 7.*) The grand and petit jury lists are made by the revising board successively inserting, in registers kept for that purpose the name of the first person in every extract furnished to him, and afterwards the name of the second person, and so on in rotation till the names of all the persons appearing on each such extract are exhausted.

If the number of jurymen, appearing upon any of such extracts, exceeds the number appearing upon others, the revising board shall successively take, from the more numerous extracts, a proportionate number of names, so that the jurors from each municipality may be distributed throughout the whole list in a manner corresponding, as far as practicable, to the proportion which the total number of jurors in such municipality bears to the total number of jurors on the list. 46 V., c. 16, s. 18.

2635. (*Amended by 53 V., c. 34, s. 8.*) The lists of jurors, so entered in the registers, are authenticated by the certificate and signature of the clerk of the revising board, and such lists shall not be altered in any manner whatsoever, except in the manner prescribed by this chapter. 46 V., c. 16, s. 19.

2636. These registers shall be kept in the sheriff's office, and as soon as the grand jury list is prepared he shall give notice to the prothonotary of the Superior Court, who shall forthwith prepare a copy for the use of such court. 46 V., c. 16, s. 20; 47 V., c. 11, s. 2.

2637. All persons shall, between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon of every juridical day, have free access to the copies of the grand jury list so deposited in the office of the prothonotary, without being thereby liable to fee or charge whatsoever. 46 V., c. 16, s. 21.

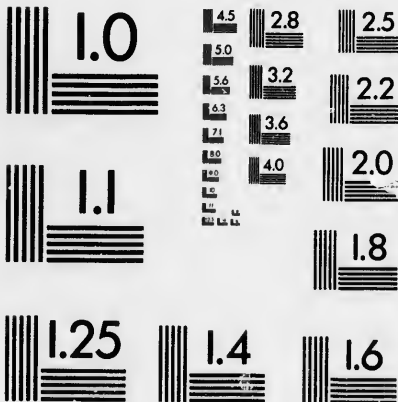
§ 2.—*Revision of Jury Lists.*

2638. (*Amended by 53 V., c. 34, s. 9.*) The lists of jurors are revised by the revising board once a year. Such revision shall be terminated as soon as possible, but no



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

later than three months after the date of the reception of such lists.

It is based upon the information contained in the lists obtained from the municipalities under the law. 48 V., c. 17, s. 6.

2639. Such revision is effected :

1. By drawing a line in ink through the name of each juror who has died or has removed his domicile from the municipality, or has become disqualified or exempt ;

2. By adding to the jury lists the names and surnames in full, with the residence and occupation, of all persons indicated as new jurors in the supplements.

Such additional names shall be arranged and distributed on the jury list, in the same manner as is herein provided for the distribution of the names of the jurors, entered in such list at the making thereof. 46 V., c. 16, s. 23 ; 48 V., c. 17, s. 7.

2640. (*Amended by 53 V. c. 34, s. 10.*) When any name is so struck out, the reason of so striking it out shall be written opposite such name and be initialed by the clerk of the revising board with his signature, in the same manner as on the first completion of the registers containing the jury lists. 46 V., c. 16, s. 24.

2641. The sheriff shall, immediately after the revision of any jury list, notify the prothonotary of the Superior Court, who shall forthwith correct the copy in his possession, so as to make it conform to the jury lists so revised, and such corrections shall be certified by the sheriff. 46 V., c. 16, s. 25.

2642. (*Replaced by 53 V., c. 34, s. 11.*) If it be established in a satisfactory manner before the revising board, by affidavit in writing, that the name of any person who is disqualified or exempt has been erroneously inserted in the extract or supplements delivered to the sheriff, or that a juror has died or removed his domicile from the municipality or has become disqualified or exempt, the board shall cause such name to be struck from its clerk from the list, and the reason therefor to be noted opposite the name of the juror in one of the columns left for that purpose.

The clerk of the revising board shall initial such change and the sheriff shall give notice thereof to the clerk or secretary-treasurer of the municipality, who shall make the same duplicate to the list or supplement in his possession.

2643. (*Amended by 53 V., c. 34, s. 12.*) Upon any complaint with notice to the party interested, and proof that in making a jury list the name of any person not qualified to serve as a juror or disqualified or exempt, has been inserted therein, or that the name of any person, fit and qualified to serve as such, has been omitted therefrom, the court or a judge thereof in vacation, may order the name of such unqualified or exempted person to

struck out
serve as a
over again

In such
the cost of
discretion,

2644.

which the
be not made
period here
by the Att
Crown, to
vacation, th
such district
shall, by su
be made, re
until the ne

2645.

revised, or r
same force a
scribed by la

2646.

(

2647.

In
sheriff of the
ter, when su
first name fo
46 V., c. 16,

2649.

In
district in w
number of pe
speaking the
grant or peti
the first Eng
name or the
46 V., c. 16,

2650.

Ex
in other distr
language and
shall be per
summoned fo
any session of
district, shall
such districts
as in turn,
order of the li
preceding arti

struck out of such list, or the name of any person, qualified to serve as a juror, to be inserted therein, or the list to be made over again or corrected, as the case may be.

In such case the court or judge may make such order as to the cost of correcting or making anew such list, as may, in its discretion, appear just. 46 V., c. 16, s. 27.

2644. (*Amended 53 V., c. 34, s. 13.*) If the lists of jurors, which the revising board is required to make, revise, or renew, be not made, revised, or renewed, in the manner and within the period hereinbefore fixed, then as soon as the fact is made known, by the Attorney-General, clerk of the peace, or clerk of the Crown, to the court for the district, or to any judge thereof in vacation, the court or judge shall order the revising board of such district to make, revise, or renew such list of jurors, and shall, by such order, fix a period within which such lists shall be made, revised or renewed; the old lists remaining in force until the new ones are completed or revised. 46 V., c. 16, s. 28.

2645. (*Amended by 53 V., c. 34, s. 14.*) The lists made, revised, or renewed under any such order, shall then be of the same force and effect as if originally made within the time prescribed by law.

2646. (*Repealed by 53 V., c. 34, s. 15.*)

2647. (*Repealed by 53 V., c. 34, s. 15.*)

2648. In making any panel of grand or petit jurors, the sheriff of the district begins with the first name upon the register, when such register is newly made, and thereafter with the first name following that of the last juror already summoned. 46 V., c. 16, s. 32.

2649. In the districts of Quebec and Montreal, and in any district in which the sheriff is required to summon an equal number of persons speaking the French language and of persons speaking the English language, he shall, in making the panel of grand or petit jurors, begin by entering the first French name or the first English name immediately following the last French name or the last English name of the jurors last summoned. 46 V., c. 16, s. 33.

2650 Except in the districts of Quebec and Montreal, and in other districts in which juries, one half speaking the French language and one half speaking the English language, are or shall be permitted by law, the panel of grand jurors, to be summoned for any term of the Court of Queen's Bench, or for any session of the court of general sessions of the peace, in any district, shall be made from the grand jury list then in force in such districts by taking therefrom the names of twenty-four persons in turn, following uninterrupted and successively the order of the lists, commencing as provided in and by the two preceding articles, and so on successively until the number on

the list has been entirely gone through, and than beginning again and going through in like manner. 46 V., c. 16, s. 34.

2651. Except in the districts of Quebec and Montreal, and in the other districts in which juries, one half speaking the French language and one half speaking the English language, are or shall be permitted by law, the panel of petit jurors, to be summoned for any term of the Court of Queen's Bench, or for any session of the court of general sessions of the peace, shall be taken from the petit jury list then in force, by taking therefrom the names of forty persons in turn, following the order of the lists, commencing as provided in articles 2648 and 2649, and so on successively, until the number on the lists has been entirely gone through and then beginning again and going through in like manner. 46 V., c. 16, s. 35.

2652. In the districts of Quebec and Montreal there shall be twenty-four grand jurors and sixty petit jurors summoned to serve before any court holding criminal jurisdiction, one half of whom shall be composed of persons speaking the French language and the other half of persons speaking the English language.

Such persons are taken by the sheriff from the lists of grand jurors and petit jurors respectively, in the order, in which the names of each class appears therein, commencing as provided by this chapter for the making of panels of grand and petit jurors, respectively.

The provisions of this article may be extended to any other district, by an order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon the presentment of the grand jury of such district, approved by the presiding judge, declaring the expediency of such extension. 46 V., c. 16, s. 36.

2653. In districts other than those of Quebec and Montreal and in those which the provisions of the preceding article are directed to apply, when application for a jury *medietate linguæ* is made to the judge of the district of which the court is to sit, the court may, if it deem it expedient, authorize the sheriff of the district to summon a petit jury composed one half of persons speaking the French language and one half of persons speaking the English language.

Such summoning shall be made in the manner required by paragraph 3 of article 2660. 47 V., c. 11, s. 3.

2154. If the sheriff or protonotary be required by this chapter or by any order made thereunder, to insert, in any panel of any kind, the names of persons possessing any special qualification either of language or occupation, such qualification shall be by him inserted on the panel, opposite the name of such juror; such designation or qualification shall be *prima facie* evidence of the possession of such qualification by the juror opposite whose name it is placed. 46 V., c. 16, s. 37.

2655.

in or the n
e ated, eith
o ther emp
after such
the register
municated
and the p
upon a spec

2 1

2656.

Montreal, th
the case m
summon per
to the Attor
ried at the r
fiction abou
the peace sh
mon a panel
rized to do s
Every such
law; and if t
the investiga
may then dire
ons to serve
ay to which
All proceed
e as valid as
f holding it;
hall adjourn
business befor
the court in th
ng with the d
resence of eit
2657. In e
peace, as the c
Attorney-Gener
e term of eit
and petit
2658. Imm
e grand and
each juror, w
required for
The summon

2655. Neither the grand jury panel, nor the petit jury panel, or the name of any person on such panel, shall be communicated, either verbally or otherwise, by the sheriff, his bailiffs or other employees, to any person or persons whomsoever, until after such panel is returned into court; nor shall such panels or the registers containing the jury lists be inspected by, or communicated to any person, except by the sheriff or his employees, and the prothonotary for the purposes of article 2636, unless upon a special order of the court or judge. 46 V., c. 16, s. 38.

SECTION V.

SUMMONING OF JURORS.

§ 1.—*Summoning of Jurors in Criminal Cases.*

2656. In every district except the districts of Quebec and Montreal, the clerk of the Crown, or the clerk of the peace, as the case may be, before giving instructions to the sheriff to summon persons to serve as grand or petit jurors, shall transmit to the Attorney-General a list of all the criminal cases to be tried at the next term or session of any court of criminal jurisdiction about to be held; and the clerk of the Crown or clerk of the peace shall not give instruction to the said sheriff to summon a panel of grand or petit jurors for such term, unless authorized to do so by the Attorney-General.

Every such court shall nevertheless meet at the time fixed by law; and if thereupon it appear to the court to be necessary for the investigation or trial of any case coming before it, the court may then direct the sheriff to summon the usual number of persons to serve as grand or petit jurors before such court on any day to which it may be adjourned.

All proceedings, had at and before such adjourned court, shall be as valid as if held at or before such court at the ordinary time of holding it; and any judge, holding any such adjourned court, shall adjourn the same from day to day, so long as there is any business before it; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the court in the absence of grand and petit jurors, from proceeding with the despatch of such business as does not require the presence of either. 46 V., c. 16, s. 39.

2657. In each district, the clerk of the Crown or clerk of the peace, as the case may be, shall with the authorization of the Attorney-General as aforesaid, give at least thirty days before the term of the court, instructions to the sheriff to summon the grand and petit jurors. 47 V., c. 11, s. 4.

2658. Immediately after receiving instructions to summon the grand and petit jurors, the sheriff shall prepare a summons for each juror, whose name is on the panel and whose attendance is required for the next following term.

The summons may be served by any bailiff of the Superior

Court, or by any person of age and able to read and to write, and such service shall be established by a certificate, stating whether it was made personally, or upon a reasonable member of the family, the name of the juror, the day, hour and place of service, and the distance necessarily travelled in order to effect such service. 46 V., c. 16, s. 40.

2659. The certificate of the bailiff shall be on his oath of office; and the certificate of any other person shall be sworn to before a justice of the peace, the sheriff or his deputy.

In the event of the summons not being served, either because the person, whose attendance is required as juror, is dead, or no longer resides within the municipality, or cannot be found, such facts shall also be mentioned in the certificate. 46 V., c. 16, s. 41.

2660. The sheriff is obliged :

1. In case of a first panel :

a. To cause the jurors upon the first panel which he has prepared to be summoned at least fourteen days before the first judicial day of the term, and

b. To cause the jurors upon the supplementary panel to be summoned at least six days before the term, so as to replace those who either could not be summoned or who have given notice of their intention to claim exemption;

2. In the case of subsequent panels :

a. To cause the jurors therein mentioned to be summoned six days before the date upon which they are called upon to appear before the court, and

b. To cause the supplementary jurors upon such panels to be summoned at least forty-eight hours before the date upon which they are obliged to appear;

3. In the case of article 2653 to cause them to be summoned in accordance with clause *b* of paragraph 2 of this article. 47 V., c. 11, s. 5.

2661. A fee of thirty cents is allowed for each service upon a juror, and twenty cents per mile necessarily travelled to effect such service, but nothing is allowed for returning.

Such fees shall be paid by the sheriff out of the building and jury fund. 46 V., c. 16, s. 43; 49-50 V., c. 10, s. 1.

2662. In every summons served upon any juror, requiring him to attend and serve as a juror, a notice shall be inserted informing such juror that, if he intend to claim exemption from serving as such juror, under articles 2620 and 2621, he must within three juridical days from the service of such summons furnish the sheriff with an affidavit in writing, sworn to before a justice of the peace, or before the sheriff, or his deputy, establishing the ground of his claim to exemption; and if such juror neglect so to do, he shall not be allowed the benefit of such exemption. 46 V., c. 16, s. 44.

2663.

those set
or judge
such exem
ported by
and the r
oned delay
Likewis

nership ha
of justice,
exempt all
no notice
exemption.

2664.

in support
panel a fur
who have
have not
sence or ot
the jury lis

The sheri
the same m
instance. 46

2665.

A
to jurors res
claiming ex
hout previo
in the place
furnished a
shall apply
mer and to t
in the first in

2666.

The
the court, sta
hed an affida
and the reas
V., c. 16, s. 4

2667.

The
first prepared
nel; and sha
icates of serv
se names app
16, s. 49.

2668.

If,
exemption, th
upon the cour
by the court;
the names add

2663. No juror shall be exempt for any other reasons than those set forth in articles 2620 and 2621; nevertheless the court or judge may, if convinced that the public interest admits of such exemption being allowed, and on motion in writing, supported by an affidavit setting forth the ground of the exemption and the reason why it was not claimed within the above mentioned delay, allow it.

Likewise, when two or more members of a commercial partnership have been summoned to serve as jurors before any court of justice, the court or presiding judge may, in its discretion, exempt all the members of such partnership except one, although no notice has been given of an intention to claim the benefit of exemption. 46 V., c. 16, s. 45.

2664. Immediately upon receipt of such affidavits, produced in support of claims for exemption, the sheriff shall add to the panel a further number of jurors, equal to the number of those who have furnished such affidavits, and those on the panels who have not been served with a summons, by reason of death, absence or other sufficient cause; which names shall be taken from the jury lists in the manner hereinabove established.

The sheriff shall proceed to summon such additional jurors in the same manner as if they had been upon the panel in the first instance. 46 V., c. 16, s. 46.

2665. All the provisions hereinbefore contained, as to notice to jurors respecting intended claims for exemptions, the mode of claiming exemption, the invalidity of a claim for exemption without previous affidavit, and the summoning of additional jurors in the place of those not served with a summons, or who have furnished an affidavit in support of their claim for exemption, shall apply to the jurors so added to the panel, in the same manner and to the same extent as to the jurors placed on the panel in the first instance. 46 V., c. 16, s. 47.

2666. The sheriff shall, before returning the panel before the court, state opposite the name of each juror who has furnished an affidavit, the fact that such affidavit has been furnished and the reason given by such juror in support of his claim. 46 V., c. 16, s. 48.

2667. The sheriff shall return, before the court, the panel, as first prepared by him, together with additions made to such panel; and shall also report his proceedings, including the certificates of service upon or attempts at serving those persons whose names appear in such panel and in such additions. 46 V., c. 16, s. 49.

2668. If, in consequence of the disallowance of claims for exemption, there remain more than sixty jurors in attendance upon the court, the surplus number of jurors may be discharged by the court; such surplus number being taken from amongst the names added to the panel first made, commencing at the end

thereof, unless specially otherwise ordered by the court; but such discharged jurors shall be considered as having served at the term of the court for which they were summoned. 46 V., c. 16, s. 50.

2669. If it appear, either previous to or during any term of the Court of Queen's Bench or any court of general sessions of the peace, that the number of cases to be tried will require a second panel of jurors, the court or any judge thereof may, on application of the representative of the Crown, order the sheriff to summon a second panel of petit jurors, in the same manner and containing the same number as the first panel.

Such second panel or petit jurors shall, for the Court of Queen's Bench, be summoned to attend on the twelfth juridical day of the term thereof, and for the court of general sessions of the peace, on the tenth juridical day of the session thereof.

Such second panel of petit jurors shall attend and serve for the residue of every such term or session, unless the court has ordered a third panel, in which case they shall not serve for more than eleven days for the Court of Queen's Bench, or nine days for the court of general sessions of the peace.

When a second panel of jurors is summoned, as aforesaid, for any term or session, the jurors on the first panel shall be discharged on the eleventh juridical day of such term, or on the ninth juridical day of such session, as the case may be. 46 V., c. 16, s. 51.

2670. Whenever the court is of opinion that the business of the term or session is likely to necessitate the attendance of the jurors summoned on the second panel, for a period of more than fourteen juridical days in the Court of Queen's Bench, or for more than eleven juridical days in the court of general sessions of the peace, such court may, at the instance of the representative of the Crown, specially authorized by the Attorney-General, order the sheriff to summon a third panel, in the same manner, and containing the same number of jurors, as the second panel; and the jurors, summoned on such third panel, shall serve during the remainder of the term or session.

Such third panel of petit jurors shall, for the Court of Queen's Bench, be summoned for the twenty-third juridical day of the term, and for the court of general sessions of the peace, for the nineteenth juridical day of the session. 46 V., c. 16, s. 52.

§ 2.—*Summoning of Jurors in Civil Cases.*

2671. Summons and other proceedings relative to jurors in civil cases are governed by articles 357 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure. 46 V., c. 16, s. 53.

2672. moned to r
side of the
shall recei
day he is n
before the
limits of su
The allow
clerk of the
The coun
dered as on

2673. E
of the Crow
the provision
penalty not
for the secon
nor less than
quent offence
less than one
2674. Ev
authority of t
bedience to
or excuse the
shall, further,
dollars, nor e
ffences comm
Such penalt
6, s. 56.

2675. Ev
who shall, aft
sheriff any ex
chapter, or wh
his chapter, s
her penalty of
ice upon him
uring which
7; 47 V., c. 1

2676. The
ng and jury fu
Such penalti

SECTION VI.

ALLOWANCE TO JURORS.

2672. (Replaced by 53 V., c. 34 s. 16.) Every juror summoned to serve as a grand or petit juror, whose domicile is outside of the limits of the municipality where the court is held, shall receive an allowance of one dollar and fifty cents for each day he is necessarily absent from his place of residence to serve before the court, and one dollar when his domicile is within the limits of such municipality.

The allowance is paid by the sheriff on the certificate of the clerk of the Crown, as the case may be.

The counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure shall each be considered as one district for the purposes of this article.

SECTION VII.

PENALTIES.

2673. Every sheriff, prothonotary, clerk of the peace, or clerk of the Crown, who wilfully or negligently offends against any of the provisions of this chapter, shall, for the first offence, incur a penalty not exceeding sixty dollars, nor less than forty dollars; for the second offence, a penalty not exceeding eighty dollars, nor less than sixty dollars; and for the third, or any subsequent offence, a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars. 46 V., c. 16, s. 55.

2674. Every person summoned to serve as a juror under the authority of this chapter, who refuses or neglects to appear in obedience to the summons, without assigning some lawful cause or excuse therefor, in addition to not being entitled to be paid, shall, further, incur a fine for each offence not exceeding five dollars, nor exceeding in the aggregate fifty dollars for all of such offences committed during the same term of any court.

Such penalties shall be imposed, sitting the court. 46 V., c. 16, s. 56.

2675. Every clerk or secretary-treasurer of any municipality, who shall, after a notice of six days, neglect to transmit to the sheriff any extract or supplement required of him under this chapter, or who shall fail to comply with the other provisions of this chapter, shall incur a penalty of twenty-dollars and a further penalty of five dollars for every day, subsequent to the service upon him of any information or complaint for such neglect, during which he shall continue to be in default. 46 V., c. 16, s. 57; 47 V., c. 11, s. 6.

2676. The penalties hereby imposed shall belong to the building and jury fund for the district in which the offence occurred. Such penalties shall be levied, on a rule or order of the court,

by the high constable or a bailiff of the district, upon the goods and chattels of the person fined, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the seizure and sale of moveable effects. 46 V., c. 16, s. 58.

2677. Upon the return of the high constable or of the bailiff entrusted with the execution of the rule or order, to the effect that the person, against whom he has proceeded under articles 2674, 2675 and 2676, has no goods and chattels, or that his goods and chattels are insufficient to satisfy such seizure, a warrant of arrest may issue against such person, who shall thereupon be imprisoned for not more than fifteen days in the discretion of the court; and the court may, at any time, reduce, mitigate, or remit the penalty or terminate the imprisonment. 46 V., c. 16, s. 59.



M

ABSENT,
ABSENT

ABUSES P

ACQUISIT
ACTS: p

" P

" a

" a

" of

" of

" in

ACTIONS (i

c

ADVOCATES

p

" the

ADJOURNME

" of

r

ADMINISTR

AFFIRMATIO

S

ANALYTICAL INDEX
OF THE
MUNICIPAL CODE
OF THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

	ARTICLES.
ABSENT, definition of.....	19, § 20
ABSENTEES, public notices are applicable to and binding upon	240
ABUSES prejudicial to agriculture, the local council may by by-law, prevent or cause to be done away with, all unprovided for by law	559
ACQUISITION of property by the corporation.....	4, 485 to 488 (460)
ACTS : performed by a person illegally filling the office of member of the council are not null by reason thereof	120
“ performed by a municipal officer, holding office illegally, are not invalid by reason thereof.....	188
“ are binding until they have been annulled.....	5 (461)
“ are not null and void on account of omission or of insufficiency in the designation of the qualities of the parties to such acts, or on account of any error in, or insufficiency of, the description of the corporation or municipality, unless some surprise or injustice result therefrom.....	15
“ of agreement.....	84, 888
“ of apportionment.— <i>See Procès-verbaux.</i>	
“ in operation when the code comes into force are continued.....	5
ACTIONS (meritorious) may be rewarded by the local council by means of a by-law or resolution to that effect.....	589(460)
ADVOCATES, practising advocates are exempt from municipal offices.....	209
“ their annual income is taxable property.....	710
ADJOURNMENT of the sessions, or of the council.....	138
“ of the sessions or of the council, for want of a quorum ; notice required	139
ADMINISTRATION of the moneys of the corporation.....	499
AFFIRMATION under oath, takes the place of the certificate of service of a special notice, if such notice is verbal.....	221

ANIMALS FOUND STRAYING :—

- " in cases of contestation, manner of determining the damages 442
- " damages are not due if occasioned by absence or defect of the complainant's boundary fences.... 443
- " the penalty and damages are due although they have not been impounded 444
- " the occupant of any land is answerable for any animal he receives to pasture thereon..... 445
- " persons in possession of, are responsible as owners. 446
- " an owner or occupant of any land or a member of his family may impound them on his own premises 447
- " in any such case the sale is made by the pound-keeper or by the rural inspector.. . . . 447
- " to whom the penalties, recovered from the owners of animals found straying, belong 448
- " See POUND-KEEPERS.

- ANNEXATION of a territory to an adjoining local municipality.....27, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 41, 74
- " of a town or village municipality to an adjoining local municipality 74 to 77
- " of a territory to a town or village municipality..... 72, 73
- " of a territory situated in a township, to a parish municipality, by the county council 33
- " See MUNICIPALITY, TERRITORY.

- ANNUAL STATEMENT filed before the county council by the Secretary-Treasurer 941a

- ANNULMENT of *procès-verbaux*, rolls, resolutions, and other orders of the council 5, 100
- " of by-laws..... 5, 698 to 708
- " " proceedings to be taken for..... 698 to 703
- " of the by-law ceases to be in force from the date of the judgment 704
- " " the corporation is alone responsible for any damages resulting from the putting into force of such by-law 706, 707
- " " the right of demanding the annulment is prescribed by three months..... 708

- APOTHECARIES(practising),are exempt from municipal offices APPEAL TO THE CIRCUIT COURT, from judgments of justices of the peace..... 209

- " from a decision of the county council, respecting a *procès-verbal* or act of apportionment, sitting otherwise than in appeal..... 1061
- " from any decision of a board of delegates..... 1061
- " notice and security required from parties desiring to appeal..... 1064, 1065

..... 221
 out
 in- 222
 226, 227
 ans
 484, (460)
 558
 the
 14
 58
 ade
 157
 810, 810a
 t... 1072
 the
 602

 423
 for
 be
 444
 429
 429
 e is
 430
 430
 ng
 l... 431
 431
 ue 432
 432
 433, 434
 435
 m-
 436
 er
 437
 ty,
 ay
 ce-
 438
 ny
 439
 of. 440
 nt. 441

APPEAL TO THE CIRCUIT COURT :—

- “ is brought by a writ signed by the clerk..... 1066
- “ the matter set forth in the writ..... 1066
- “ when and on whom must a copy of the writ be served.. 1067
- “ after such service the record must be transmitted to the court with a certificate. 1068
- “ the execution of the judgment is suspended if the writ is served within the prescribed delay... .. 1069
- “ when the writ of appeal must be returned..... 1070
- “ on the day of the return the appellant must produce a petition, setting forth his reasons of appeal, together with the returns of service..... 1070
- “ the allegations which the petition must contain..... 1070
- “ is decided in a summary manner..... 1071
- “ no fresh witnesses can be heard unless the appeal is from the decision of a county council or board of delegates 1071
- “ when the judgment must be set aside..... 1072
- “ if the objections do not effect the merits of the case, the court may amend the procedure 1072
- “ if the judgment is confirmed the record is returned to the court below, with a copy of the judgment in appeal and a certificate for the costs..... 1073
- “ under the authority of which court are the costs levied 1073, 1074
- “ if the judgment is modified or reversed the record remains in the archives of the circuit court..... 1074
- “ when the appeal is deemed abandoned..... 1075
- “ the manner in which the sureties are bound to satisfy the judgment 1076
- “ no appeal lies from a judgment of a judge of the superior court or of a district magistrate 1077
- “ decisions susceptible of appeal under the code, and the decisions of district magistrates cannot be removed by *certiorari*..... 1078
- “ documents produced by the county council or by the board of delegates, are returned to them with a copy of the judgment 1079

APPEAL TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL, what by-laws are subject to..... 925

- “ lies from any *procès-verbal* homologated by a rural council 926
- “ lies from any amendment made by the rural council to an act of apportionment..... 926
- “ lies from any amendment made by the rural council to the valuation roll prepared by the valuator.... 927
- “ lies also when the rural council neglects to take cognizances of any written complaint..... 927

APPEAL TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL, what by-laws are subject to..... 925

- “ ma
- “ is l
- “ suc
- “ a c
- “ the
- “ the
- “ the
- “ wh
- “ if th
- “ the
- “ deci
- “ cost
- “ wh
- “ a co
- fi
- b
- “ a de
- v

APPLICATI

- “ of by
- a
- o

APPOINTME

- “ of th
- m
- cr
- “ of th
- g
- “ the
- r
- t
- “ any
- l
- e

APPEAL TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL :—

.....	1066	" may be brought by any person having an interest therein	928
.....	1066	" is brought by means of a summary petition	923
ved..	1067	" such petition must be filed in the office of the county council within the prescribed delays	929
.....	1068	" a copy must be served at the office of the local council.	929
.....	1069	" the secretary must forthwith transmit to the office of the county council all the documents relating thereto	936
.....	1070	" these documents are returned after the decision of the county council or after the delay within which the decision must be given	939
.....	1070	" the petition must be taken into consideration by the county council within thirty days after the filling thereof	930
.....	1071	" when a special session of the county council must be convened for such purpose by the warden or the secretary-treasurer	930
.....	1071	" if there is not a quorum at the special session the petition may be taken into consideration at the next general session	931
.....	1072	" the county council cannot take the appeal .. consideration except after a public notice	931a
.....	1072	" decision of the council ; taxation of costs	932
.....	1072	" costs recoverable in the same manner as the penalties.	933
.....	1073	" when the appeal is held to be quashed	933
.....	1073	" a copy of the decision of the county council or a certificate that no action was taken in the matter must be transmitted to the office of the local council...	934
.....	1074	" a decision of the county council, amending a <i>procès-verbal</i> , must be published	935
.....	1074	APPLICATION of the municipal code	i
.....	1075	" of by-laws, resolutions, orders, rolls or municipal acts made before the annexation of any territory or its erection into a new municipality... 44,66,70,73,77,90	
.....	1075	APPOINTMENT, meaning of the word	14 & 16
.....	1076	" of the head of the council and its officers may be made by the council after the lapse of the prescribed delay	101
.....	1076	" of the officers of the council by the lieutenant-governor	177 to 181
.....	1077	" the council must be apprised of any such appointment and the secretary-treasurer must notify the person appointed	179
.....	1078	" any such appointment may be revoked by the lieutenant-governor and another officer appointed instead	181

APPOINTMENT. :—

“ the secretary-treasurer is not appointed by the lieutenant-governor..... 177

“ of officers of the council by the council, how made. 185

“ the officer appointed must be notified thereof..... 185

“ of warden by the council ; contestation of..... 253

“ of local councillors is made by the lieutenant-governor, in absence of an election... 326 to 229

“ of mayor.....,330 to 336

“ “ “ by the lieutenant-governor..... 332

“ of members of the local council, contestation of.346 to 364

APPORTIONMENT, *See* ACTS OF APPORTIONMENT.

APPRENTICE, *See* SERVANT.

APPROVAL of by-laws by municipal electors.....671 to 686

“ resolution of the council ordering that a public meeting of the electors be held 671

“ the place at which such meeting is held.....672 to 674

“ delay within which such meeting must be held.... 673

“ publication of the by-law and of the notice convening the meeting675,676

“ the person by whom the meeting is presided over, and the manner in which it is held.....677 to 683

“ the person presiding over the meeting does not vote thereat 679

“ special provisions for the holding of polls in the Magdalen Islands..... 1085

“ when electors who are the owners of real estate are alone entitled to vote..... 497

“ certificate establishing the number of votes given for or against the by-law682 to 684

“ when the council votes 685

“ the certificate of the approval or disapproval of the by-law is submitted to the council..... 686

“ the council may examine the poll books 686

“ of by-laws by the lieutenant-governor in council,687 to 690

“ the lieutenant-governor may exact from the council all information and documents respecting the by-law 688

“ the lieutenant-governor must not approve of the by-law until he has satisfactory proof that the formalities required have been observed..... 689

“ *See* BY-LAWS.

AQUEDUCTS may be established and kept in repair by the town or village council by means of a by-law...637 to 639

“ companies for supplying water may receive aid from a town or village council by means of a by-law 640

ARBITRATION..... 419, 640a

ARCHIVE

“

“

“

ARRAHS

“ s

“ a

ARREST O

ARTS (aid

ASHES, HO

ASSISTANC

“ ag

“ by

ASSISTANT

t

“ per

t

“ in c

s

“ tak

“ may

“ acts

su

su

“ is an

ATTENDANCE

te

AUCTION SA

AUDITOR of p

the

con

“ must

wi

AUDITORS (m

mo

“ they

“ the p

“ must

ARCHIVES OF THE COUNCIL are in the keeping of the secretary-treasurer 156

“ are open for inspection and examination 164

“ copies of extracts are given on demand and on payment of the fees 165

“ when withheld, proceedings for their recovery..... 193, 194

ARREARS OF MUNICIPAL TAXES, statement of, must be made every year in November by the local secretary-treasurer..... 371

“ such statement must be submitted to, and approved of by the council..... 372

“ an extract of such statement must be transmitted to the office of the county council 373

ARREST OF CRIMINALS (rewards for the), may be given by by-law or resolution of the council..... 506 (460)

ARTS (aid to), is given in the municipality by means of a by-law or resolution of the council 484 (460)

ASHES, how to be kept. See FIRES.

ASSISTANCE given to constructions, improvements and maintenance of public works not belonging to the corporation 477

“ agriculture, colonisation, horticulture, arts, sciences by-laws to that effect 484

“ by-laws to that effect 484, 974

ASSISTANT SECRETARY-TREASURER, appointed by the secretary-treasurer..... 145

“ performs all the duties of the office of secretary-treasurer 145

“ in case of vacancy in the office of secretary-treasurer, continues to perform the duties 145

“ takes an oath of office..... 145

“ may be removed by the secretary-treasurer..... 145

“ acts under the responsibility of the secretary-treasurer and of the sureties of such secretary-treasurer 145

“ is an officer of every court..... 172

ATTENDANCE at the sitting of the council or of the committees, may be ordered 465

AUCTION SALE of lands for taxes..... 998

AUDITOR of provincial accounts must compile annually, in the month of June, a statement of the municipal corporations which are indebted 979

“ must submit such statement to the legislature, within fifteen days of the opening of the session. 979

AUDITORS (municipal), are appointed by the council in the month of March of each year.....,..... 173

“ they take an oath of office. 174

“ the period during which they remain in office 174

“ must know how to read and write..... 175

y the 177

made. 185

..... 185

..... 253

nant-..... 326 to 229

..... 330 to 336

..... 332

of. 346 to 364

..... 671 to 686

public 671

..... 672 to 674

ld..... 673

con-..... 675, 676

over, .. 677 to 683

s not 679

n the 1085

state 497

given .. 682 to 684

..... 685

al of 686

..... 686

l, 687 to 690

bun-..... 688

the 689

..... 637 to 639

aid 640

f a 419, 640a

AUDITORS :—

- “ when they are to make their examination and report 176
- “ any person domiciled without the municipality may be appointed to the office 204
- “ *See* OFFICERS (municipal).
- BALIZES must be set up in fords to point out the crossing... 777
- “ on winter roads, their height and the manner in which they are placed..... 832, 835
- “ penalty for setting them up on any road after another has been substituted therefor..... 834
- BALLOT, members of the council are not permitted to vote by 137
- BANKERS may, by by-law of the local council, be compelled to take out a trading license 582
- BARK, *See* WOOD.
- BARNs, *See* FIRES.
- “ cannot be pulled down or injured by any county or rural council without the written consent of the owner 904
- BATHING, in the open air or in public waters in certain localities may be regulated by the local council ... 605
- BISHOP'S palaces and their dependencies are not taxable property 712
- “ no person can lay a road down through any such palace or its dependencies without the written consent of the owner..... 905
- BOARD, *See* COUNCIL.
- BOARD OF DELEGATES, how composed 266
- “ *See* DELEGATES, (county).
- “ time of sitting..... 267
- “ place of sitting..... 268, 269
- “ meeting of the board, how and by whom convened 269
- “ notice of the convocation may be given by mail.. 269, (260)
- “ circumstances under which any person interested may have a meeting there called 270
- “ the secretary ; his duties 271
- “ three form a quorum..... 272
- “ by whom the meeting is presided over..... 273
- “ manner in which contested questions are decided.. 274
- “ manner of annulling its documents, orders and proceedings 275, (100)
- “ its documents, orders and proceedings are binding until they have been annulled..... 275, (100, 461)
- “ publication of the documents, orders and proceedings thereof, how made when required 275, (100)
- “ hearing of the parties and their witnesses 725, (97)

BOARD OF
“ pa“ repre
jo“ may,
w“ may,
m

“ th

co

ro

be

an

gen

onl

“ such a

an

the

“ homol

“ *See* F

VER

“ cannot

flo

wat

“ approv

wor

man

“ contrac

und

“ may or

exec

“ exprop

whe

con'

“ every d

circu

“ *See* APP

BOARD OF HE

local

“ the men

unde

BONAVENTURE,

Febr

BOND, *See* DEE

BOOKS, (poll),

BREAD, may be

qualit

BOARD OF DELEGATES :—

and	176	" parties producing or lodging documents are entitled to a receipt ; penalty in case of refusal. 275, (103)
may	204	" represents the county corporations under whose joint control are municipal roads, bridges and water courses
ing...	777	" may, by resolution, cause private roads under their management to be closed
er in	832, 835	" may, by resolution, or in a <i>procès-verbal</i> , declare that any local road, bridge, or water course be a county work under its management, or that any road, bridge or water-course, of one county only, be a county work under its management, or that any road, bridge, or water-course under its management, be a local work or that of one county only
after	834	" such a declaration must be preceded by a notice, and be published immediately after the passing thereof
o vote	137	" homologation of <i>procès-verbaux</i>
pelled	582	" See ROADS, WATER COURSES, BRIDGES, PROCÈS-VERBAUX.
county	904	" cannot direct the demolition of any dam, dyke or flood-gate of any factory because it obstructs a water-course
sent of	605	" approves of any act of agreement determining the work to be done on a water-course under its management
ain loc-	712	" contracts for public works, how awarded for works under its control
ain loc-	905	" may order the road inspector to superintend the execution of the work
axable	266	" expropriation for municipal purposes, how effected when the works which require it are under its control
y such	267	" every decision thereof may be appealed from to the circuit court within ten days
written	268, 269	" See APPEAL TO THE CIRCUIT COURT.
county	269	BOARD OF HEALTH, may be established by by-law of the local council
il. 269, (260)	270	" the members are appointed by the local council, under a by-law
rested	271	BONAVENTURE, the valuation roll in this county is made in February and March.
nding	272	BOND, See DEBENTURE.
75, (100, 461)	273	BOOKS, (poll), See ELECTION OF LOCAL COUNCILLORS.
ceed-	274	BREAD, may be regulated by the local council as to weight, quality and marks
... 275, (102)		
... 725, (97)		

BREAD:—

“ sold in contravention of by-laws may be confiscated in virtue of a by-law 581

BRIDGES, what, form part of the roads on which they are situated 773

“ may be acquired by the council by by-law or resolution 485 (460)

“ (municipal) meaning of the term 19 & 26 85

“ are local or county 851, 852

“ which are local 851, 852

“ “ “ county 851, 852

“ must have hand rails at each side 853

“ their width 853, 858, (769)

“ how must they be built 853

“ “ “ “ kept in repair 854

“ manner of crossing them 859

“ penalty for driving too fast on or for injuring them 859

“ under the control of which local corporation are they 858, (757)

“ local, may be declared county bridges by the county council or the board of delegates. 858, (748, 759)

“ county, may be declared local bridges by the same authority 858, (758, 759)

“ of several counties may be declared the bridges of one county only, by the board of delegates. 858 (759)

“ in whose charge are the works to, after such declarations 858, (760)

“ such declarations must be preceded by a public notice and must be published after the passing thereof 858, (761)

“ such declaration may be made with regard to any bridge to be built 858, (762)

“ such declarations are made by resolution or in a *procès-verbal* 858, 758, (759)

“ are under the superintendence and control of the road inspector unless a special officer has been appointed 376, 858, 788

“ such special officer has the same powers and obligations as the road inspector 858, 788

“ nuisances and obstructions thereon must be removed 388

“ what is deemed a nuisance or obstruction... 387, 388, 388

“ what measures for safety must be taken, under a penalty of fine and damages, during the construction of any authorized work thereon 390

“ penalty for causing nuisances thereon 391

“ encroachments on, must be reported to the council by the road inspector 391

BRIDGES:—

“ mu
t
a
n
“ wh
of
se
“ the
th
ce
“ the
a
“ the
on
“ the
or
br
“ the
ord
“ such
hor
del
“ the
br
and
“ when
“ such
curr
coun
“ effects
to th
wor
“ the loc
on it
“ the wo
regu
law
“ or are
verba
“ See pro
“ in the
whor
“ in whic
ment
“ in such
levied
of app

BRIDGES :—

“ must be inspected by the road inspector between the 1st and 15th of June and October every year, and whenever the council or the mayor deems it necessary	404
“ when broken or dangerous, the mayor may, in case of urgent necessity, repair the same, or make a safe temporary bridge	405
“ the council may, by by-law or resolution, authorize the execution of dangerous works on bridges on certain conditions.....	476 (460)
“ the council may assist the building or repairing of a bridge in any other municipality.....	477 (460)
“ the county council may, by by-law, place toll bars on its bridges, and levy tolls.....	520
“ the local council may, by by-law or resolution, order the construction and maintenance of any bridge	526 (460)
“ the local council may, by by-law or resolution, order any bridge to be widened or altered.....	527 (460)
“ such works may be also ordered by <i>procès-verbal</i> homologated by the council or by the board of delegates	53
“ the local council may by by-law, place all or any bridge situated in the municipality at the costs and charges of the corporation.....	535, 857
“ when such by-law comes into force.....	535
“ such by-law cannot be repealed without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the council	540
“ effects of such by-law with respect to rate-payers, to the corporation and to any act relating to the works thereon.....	536 to 539
“ the local council may, by by-law, place turnpikes on its bridges and levy tolls.....	542
“ the works for which rate-payers are liable may be regulated, determined and apportioned by by-law of the council.....	528, 855
“ or are regulated and determined by a <i>procès-verbal</i>	528, 855
“ See <i>procès-verbal</i>	528, 855
“ in the absence of by-laws or <i>procès-verbal</i> , by whom are the works done	856
“ in which case works of construction or improvement are done by contract.....	856 (827)
“ in such case repairs are done by contributions levied by the road inspector by means of an act of apportionment approved of by the council	856, (827)

BRIDGES:—

- “ such works of repair are given out to the lowest tender by the road inspector in the months of April and October 856, (828)
- “ unoccupied crown lands are not liable for works thereon 858, (780)
- “ the occupants of crown lands are liable..... 858, (780)
- “ the occupants of any lot of land divided after the passing of an act regulating such works, are jointly and severally liable therefor 858, (781)
- “ ratepayers cannot be compelled to perform work in a neighbouring local municipality, except on a county bridge 858, (782)
- “ works on municipal bridges, how performed..... 856, 858, (786, 787)
- “ works in common, by whom and how ordered and superintended 382 to 384
- “ when are the persons liable for work on bridges, in default to perform such work..... 858, (789)
- “ the contractor is liable to the same obligations and penalties as the persons whose work he has contracted to perform and he is their surety..... 858, (790)
- “ the non-execution of work by those in default renders them liable for all damages and to a penalty 858, (791)
- “ in such case the work may be done by the road inspector 397
- “ or by the council on the report of such officer... 399 to 400
- “ and the value with 20 per cent in addition thereto, is recoverable by the officer for the council that performed the work 398, 401 to 402
- “ the road inspector cannot without authorization do work or furnish materials for any sum exceeding five dollars in any one year, without giving previous notice to the persons in default.. 399
- “ the road inspector must, whenever he has done any work or furnished any materials without authorization, immediately notify the persons in default 399
- “ exception in favor of certain companies as to such works..... 21, 22
- “ See COMPANIES, (iron and wooden railway.)
- “ the corporation must keep municipal bridges in the state required by law and the acts respecting them, under penalty of a fine and damages, saving their recourse 858 (20)
- “ pay-bridges may be acquired by the council by by-law or resolution..... 485 (46)

BRIDGES

“ F

“ P

BROKERS

BUCKETS,

BROME, (

BUILDINGS

“ (P

“ in

“ (w

“ Se

“ no

“ (

“ s

“ ma

“ I

“ r

“ See

BURIAL-GRO

“ v

“ ma

“ r

“ and

“ and

“ re

“ se

BY-LAWS, re

“ m

“ co

“ may

“ th

“ (of

“ w

“ mus

“ th

“ whe

“ mus

in

BRIDGES :—

“ pay-bridges may be established by by-law of the county council.....	520
“ pay-bridges may be established by by-law of the local council.....	542
BROKERS may, by by-law of the local council, be obliged to take out a trading license.....	582
BUCKETS, (fire) <i>See FIRES.</i>	
BROME, (county of) the public works on the roads and bridges are executed at the expense of the local corporations	1080
BUILDINGS are included in the words “ real estate ” or “ land ”	19 & 24
“ (public) of the Province may be acquired by the council by means of a by-law or resolution.....	487 (460)
“ in ruins ; the local council may, by by-law, cause them to be thrown down.....	642
“ (wooden) their erection may be prohibited by by-law of the town or village council.....	647
“ <i>See FIRES.</i>	
“ no county or rural council can pull down or damage any buildings without the written consent of the owner	904
“ may, in order to arrest the progress of a fire, be pulled down or destroyed in any town or village municipality, by by-law or by order of the mayor.....	665
“ <i>See WALLS.</i>	
BURIAL-GROUNDS, the local council may, by by-law, prevent their desecration	597
“ may be enclosed at the expense of the local corporation in virtue of a by-law.....	613
“ and their dependencies are not taxable property....	712
“ and their dependencies ; no council can cause a road to be run through them, without the consent of the owner.....	905
BY-LAWS, resolutions, <i>procès-verbaux</i> , or acts of apportionment, in force at the promulgation of the code, continue to have effect.....	5
“ may be annulled by the magistrate’s court or by the circuit court.....	5 (100)
“ (of the council) heretofore existing, are continued with certain exceptions.....	5
“ must not contain any provisions inconsistent with this code or any other law.....	453
“ when do they come into force and effect.....	454
“ must be promulgated fifteen days before coming into force.....	454, 455, 456

BY-LAWS :

" the original must be signed by the head or the president of the council and by the secretary-treasurer 457

" the original must, if the by-law has been approved of by the electors or by the lieutenant-governor, be accompanied by a certificate thereof..... 457

" of the county council, a copy thereof must be transmitted to the office of each local municipality in which they are in force..... 458

" several matters may be provided for in one and the same by-law... 459

" are binding until they have been annulled..... 5,461

" time during which they remain in force..... 462

" approved of by the electors or the lieutenant-governor, can only be amended or annulled by a by-law approved of in the same manner.. 463

" whenever a by-law has been amended or annulled mention must be made thereof on the margin of the register of proceedings, opposite such by-law 157

" within the jurisdiction of all municipal councils. 464 to 509

" within the special jurisdiction of county councils..... 510 to 524

" within the special jurisdiction of local councils. 525 to 615

" within the special jurisdiction of town or village councils..... 616 to 670

" the council may order that by-laws be read two or three times before being passed..... 468

" approval of by municipal electors, how given when required..... 627 to 686

" which must be approved of by the municipal electors..... 479, 480, 492, 493, 521

" approval of the lieutenant-governor in council.. 687 to 690

" which must be approved of by the lieutenant-governor in council... 479, 480, 492, 493, 520, 521, 542, 553

" which must be approved of by the council of another municipality..... 553, 762a

" when and how promulgated..... 691 to 696

" the neglect to read them does not prevent their coming into force..... 693

" penalty for neglect by the person whose duty it is to read the same..... 693

" may be published in newspapers..... 694

" when the promulgation is deemed to have been sufficiently made..... 697

" annulment thereof, by the magistrate's court or the circuit court..... 698 to 708

BY-LAW

" v
" a
" e
" e
" e

BY-ROA

" th
" S

CANALS

" no

CANDIDA
CANDLES
CARRIER
CARTERS

" lice
i
t
" in t
t

CASTING v

CAVITIES,
CELADINE,
CELLARS,

" The
cl

CEMETERY,
CENSUS, a

de
an

" the c
" the c

CERTIFICAT

out
" of pu

BY-LAWS —

“ which must be approved of by municipal electors and by the lieutenant-governor; must be submitted in the first instance to the electors..... 690

“ an appeal lies to the county council from by-laws of rural councils 925

“ except those which simply repeal other by-laws. 925

“ except those which must be approved of by the municipal electors..... 925

“ except those respecting the sale of intoxicating liquor..... 571, 925

BY-ROADS, local or county, are included in the word “road” 19 & 27

“ their keeping in repairs 826

“ See ROADS.

CANALS may be acquired by the council from the government, by by-law or resolution..... 487 (460)

“ no council can injure them or divert the course of the water therefrom without the consent in writing of the owner 905

CANDIDATE, See ELECTIONS.

CANDLES, See FACTORIES.

CARRIER (common) See CARTERS.

CARTERS may be compelled to take out a license, by by-law of the local council 582

“ licensed in one municipality, under a by-law, may go into any other municipality without paying a license therein 583

“ in the absence of a by-law, may obtain a permit from the council, equivalent to a license..... 583

CASTING VOTE When the chief of the council is to give his casting vote 134

CAVITIES, municipal road must by kept free from 788

CELADINE, See NOXIOUS WEEDS.

CELLARS, the town or village council may regulate the manner in which they are to be made and drained..... 646

“ The same council may, by by-law, cause them to be cleansed and purilled 651

CEMETERY, See BURIAL-GROUND.

CENSUS, a special—is made by the county council, on a demand to that effect, in any territory united or annexed to another territory 47

“ the cost thereof, when repaired to the council..... 48

“ the council may, by by-law or resolution, cause a census of the municipality to be taken..... 504 (460)

CERTIFICATE to be given by any person administering an oath 6

“ of publication or of service of a note 219, 220

CERTIFICATE :—

- " of the head of the council and of the secretary-treasurer, attesting the approval of a by-law by the municipal electors, and the lieutenant-governor in council, must accompany the original of such by-law..... 457
- " approved by the local council, to obtain a license to keep a house of public entertainment, may be taxed under a by-law of the local council..... 615
- " establishing the approval or disapproval of the municipal electors must be submitted to the council..... 686
- " of valuers rendering an award in any expropriation case..... 913, 917, 918
- " of the secretary-treasurer of the county establishing that no decision in appeal was given by the county council within the required time, must be transmitted to the office of the local council... 934
- " of the secretary-treasurer of the county establishing the sale of any land for the payment of taxes..... 1004

CERTIORARI, See APPEAL TO THE CIRCUIT COURT, JUDGES, DISTRICT MAGISTRATES

- CHANGE OF LIMITS of a municipality, its effect upon the obligations and rights of ratepayers 78, to 92
- " taxable property comprised within the territory which has been detached, remains liable for the debts..... 78
- " which council is authorized and obliged to settle the debts..... 79
- " place at which suits for the settlement and payment of such debts may be brought..... 80
- " basis upon which the debts are divided..... 81
- " the council which settles the debts may collect taxes levied for their payment or levy fresh taxes..... 82, 83
- " settlement of debts by mutual agreement..... 84, 85
- " property to be divided..... 86
- " property which remains in the possession of the council bound to settle the joint liabilities..... 87
- " arrears of taxes and other assets; by whom collected..... 88
- " such arrears and assets may be made over by deed of agreement..... 89
- " rate-payers, are not liable for work on local roads and bridges, not situated in their municipality, under any municipal act in force at the time of their separation..... 90

CHANGE
 " CHICORY,
 CHICOUTI
 CHIEF PL
 " t
 " m
 " ci
 " th
 CHILDREN,
 CHIMNEYS
 " th
 " th
 CHIMNEY-SW
 l
 CHURCHES,
 h
 a
 CIGARS, See
 CIRCUSES ma
 " mar
 CITATION of
 CLEARANCES
 tic
 in
 " their
 " exce
 " para
 cl
 " dama
 CLERGYMEN a
 COAL-OIL, See
 COCK-FIGHTS
 COU

CHANGE OF LIMITS :—

	" council interested are entitled to obtain copies of all documents relating to any territory separated from or annexed to or erected into a municipality	94
457	CHICORY, <i>See</i> NOXIOUS WEEDS.	
615	CHICOUTIMI (county of), exceptional provisions respecting the powers of certain local municipalities therein.....	1081
686	CHIEF PLACE, meaning of the term.....	19 2 2
	" the county council may fix the chief place by by-law.....	511
913, 917, 918	" may be changed by by-law passed with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the council.....	511
934	" circumstances under which it can be changed by the legislature only.....	511
1004	" the county council holds its sessions thereat.....	258
	CHILDREN, the local council may, by by-law, prevent the giving of liquor to them without the consent of parents, &c.....	606
	CHIMNEYS in ruins. <i>See</i> WALLS.	
78, to 92	" the town or village council may, by by-law, prescribe the manner of building and making use of them.....	653
78	" the town or village council may, by by-law, compel the owners of chimneys to have them swept and prescribe the manner of so doing.....	659
79	CHIMNEY-SWEEPS, the town or village council may, by by-law, provide for their appointment.....	659
80	CHURCHES, the local council may, by by-law, prevent horses from being driven at a rate faster than an ordinary trot in their vicinity.....	548
81	CIGARS, <i>See</i> FIRES.	
82, 83	CIRCUSES may be regulated and taxed by the local council.	599
84, 85	" manner of levying such tax.....	590
86	CITATION of this code, how made.....	19, p. 33, 1087
87	CLEARANCES are ordered by the rural inspector, on requisition after giving special notice to all parties interested, and examining the locality.....	417
88	" their extent.....	417
88	" exception in favor of certain trees.....	417
88	" penalty incurred by any person refusing to make clearances.....	418
88	" damages for neglect, how established.....	419
90	CLERGYMEN are disqualified for municipal offices.....	203
	COAL-OIL, <i>See</i> DELETERIOUS MATTER.	
	COCK-FIGHTS may be prevented by by-law of the local council.....	602

CODE (municipal) how cited19, p. 33, 1087

COLONISATION (aid to) may be given by by-law or resolution of the council484 (460)

COLLECTION of taxes. *See TAXES* (municipal). 954

COMMISSIONER of Agriculture, &c., must annex to his report, a compiled statement of municipal reports on the debts and statistics..... 168b

COMMITTEES of the council may be appointed..... 96

 " their reports must be signed by their chairman or by a majority of the members..... 96

 " their reports must be approved of by the council... 96

 " hear parties and their witnesses 97

 " may take communication of written proof..... 98

 " may summon witnesses residing in the municipality 98

 " may examine on oath the parties and their witnesses 98

 " such oath or the affirmation is administered by one of the members or by the secretary-treasurer 98

 " penalty for failing to appear when summoned..... 99

 " attendance at the sittings thereof may be regulated by the council..... 465

COMPANY, *See PROPRIETOR.*

COMPANIES of firemen may be established and governed by by-law of the local council..... 610

 " (iron or wooden railway) works to fences and on roads, bridges and water-courses; are only liable for such work, on land owned or occupied by them..... 21, 22

 " penalty to which they are liable for neglect to perform such works..... 22

 " on neglect to perform such works the council or its officers cannot cause the same to be performed..... 22

 " such companies cannot be subjected to the payment of taxes levied to aid the building of any iron or wooden railway in the municipality..... 22

 " the secretary-treasurer must send to the principal place of business of such companies, a certified copy of every public notice, by-law, resolution, or *procès-verbal* which affects such corporation, as well as an extract from the valuation roll containing the valuation of the property of such companies, if they have applied for the same, and made known their principal place of business..... 165

COMP
"
"
COMPT
CONCE
CONFIS
"
"
"
"
"
"
"
"
"
"
"
CONSTA
"
CONTES
"
"
"
"
"
"
"
CONTRIB

COMPANIES :—

“ must pay the secretary’s fees on receipt of such document	165
“ property belonging to companies which receive a grant from the provincial government, is not taxable	712
“ possessing real estate must furnish the local council with a statement of the value thereof.....	720
“ if such return is not made, their real estate is valued as that of any other rate-payer.....	722
COMPTON (county of), works on roads and bridges are made at the expense of the local corporations.....	1080
CONCESSION is meant by the word “range”	192 23
CONFISCATION of powder, when it may be authorized by the local council	577
“ of bread, when it may be authorized by the local council.....	581
“ of fire-wood, when it may be authorized by the local council.....	581
“ of lumber, when it may be authorized by the local council.....	581
“ of shingles, when it may be authorized by the local council.....	581
“ of bark, when it may be authorized by the local council	581
“ of all articles sold on markets or roads, when it may be authorized by the local council.....	636
CONSTABLES may, and must, when ordered so to do by the council, or by the head of the council, or one of the members thereof, arrest at sight, any person infringing a by-law, if the by-law contains a provision to that effect	1060
“ must in any such case take the offender before & justice of the peace.....	1060
CONTESTATION of the appointment of warden by the council.....	253
“ of appointments of members of the local council.....	346 to 364
“ by whom and on what grounds	346, 347
“ when must proceedings be taken	351
“ before which court.....	348
“ what proceedings must be taken.....	349 & fol.
“ security to be given by the petitioners.....	352, 353
“ costs may be recovered from the sureties.....	358
“ on whom may the judgment be served.....	359
“ new election ordered by the court.....	361 to 363
CONTRIBUTIONS; what; are municipal taxes	192 22

p. 33, 1087
 solu-
484 (460)
 954
 report,
 s on
 168b
 96
 in or
 96
 cil... 96
 97
 98
 nicipi-
 98
 wit-
 98
 d by
 trea-
 98
 99
 egu-
 465
 d by
 610
 l on
 liable
 d by
 21, 22
 per-
 22
 cil or
 per-
 22
 pay-
 any
 22
 cipal
 fied
 tion,
 tion,
 roll
 such
 ame,
 busi-
 165

CORPORATIONS :—

money 945
 r liqui-
 of the
 ested... 19 2 22
 en out
 85,892 to 901
 urses,
 alties,
 n they
 790, 858, 878
 by the
 r con-

 porate
 3
 4
 19 2 3
 93
 of the
 199
 ys into
 461, 706, 707
 tions,
 of the
 ...5, 100 (461)
 in the
 ...515 to 517
 515, 516
 e..... 712
 ridges,
 state
 elating
 793, 858, 878
 execu-
 793, 858, 878
977, 978
 ent of
 1005
 eed of
 s..... 1008
 t cor-
 1026 to 1041

“ the secretary-treasurer is bound to send to the principal place of business of any corporation a certified copy of every public notice, by-law, resolution, and *procès-verbal* which affects it, together with an extract of the valuation roll of the value of its property, provided it has asked for the same and made known its principal place of business..... 165

“ must pay the fees of the secretary-treasurer on receipt of the documents transmitted..... 165

“ the property of religious, charitable, and educational corporations, is not taxable..... 712

“ no council can lay down a road through any such property without the consent, in writing, of the owners..... 907

CORRUPTION, employed in the election of a mayor or local councillor, gives rise to a contestation of the election..... 346, 341

COSTS, in appeal to the council, are taxed by such council..... 932

“ in appeal to the county council, how recoverable... 932

COUNCIL (OFFICE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE) of a rural municipality may be established in a neighbouring city, town or village municipality..... 106

“ (OFFICE OF THE) is that of the secretary-treasurer... 105

“ of a rural municipality may be established in a neighbouring city, town, or village municipality..... 106

“ services or deposits which should be made at such office, may be made with the secretary-treasurer personally or with a reasonable person at his domicile..... 107

“ days on which the office is to be kept open, may be fixed by by-law..... 473

“ if no days are fixed, it must be kept open every juridical day..... 473

“ (LOCAL OR COUNTRY), represents the corporation..... 93

“ its name..... 94

“ its jurisdiction..... 95

“ appoints committees to whom it delegates its powers..... 96

“ hears parties and their witnesses..... 97

“ may take communication of all written proof..... 98

“ may summon witnesses residing in the municipality..... 98

“ may examine under oath parties and their witnesses..... 98

COUNCIL :—

“ parties summoned who make default, are liable to a penalty.....	99
“ all its orders are executory until annulled.....	100 (461)
“ may make appointments after the lapse of the prescribed delays, unless the lieutenant-governor has already done so.....	101
“ its documents, orders, and proceedings, how published when necessary.....	102
“ may publish its by-laws in the newspapers.....	694
“ of a rural municipality, may have its office and hold its sessions in any adjacent city, town, or village municipality.....	106
“ is not dissolved owing to any session not having taking place.....	140
“ must, as far as possible, hold its sittings in the most public place of the municipality.....	141
“ must approve of all minutes of the sitting...S.....	157
“ must have a secretary-treasurer.....	142
“ may demand an account of his receipts and expenditure whenever it deems necessary, in addition to the account he is bound to render in the month of June.....	166
“ must appoint auditors every year in the month of March.....	173
“ may fix, from time to time, by resolution, the place where the office of the secretary-treasurer must be held.....	171
“ may appoint as many officers as it deems necessary.....	182
“ must fill vacancies in municipal offices within thirty days.....	184
“ may remove municipal officers.....	189
“ may, with the approval of the lieutenant-governor, remove municipal officers appointed by him.....	189
“ cannot exempt its officers from the discharge of their duties.....	198
“ may dismiss any person notoriously disqualified for any municipal office to which he has been appointed, and may then fill such vacancy.....	208
“ may, by resolution, and after special notice to the rate-payers interested, liquidate or convert into money all taxes and contributions, whether in material or labour.....	19 § 22
“ of any territory erected into a new municipality or separated from any other municipality, may obtain copies of all documents relating to such territory.....	92

COUNCIL

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

COUNCIL:—

able to	99	" may, on petition, obtain from the lieutenant-governor, an order in council, that all notices, by-laws, &c., be published in one language only.....	244
..... 100	(461)	" previous public notice thereof required.....	244
the pre-	101	" may allow fees to the rural inspector whose services have been required by the corporation.....	411
governor	102	" fixes the localities in which public notices are to be posted up.....	232, 233
v pub-	694	" may authorize any work which shall have the effect of obstructing a public road or water-course.....	389
.....	106	" powers which may be exercised by it.....	449
ce and	140	" by-laws, resolutions, and other ordinances must be passed during its sessions.....	450
wn, or	141	" must comply with the formalities prescribed by its by-laws.....	451
having	157	" powers specially conferred on any council can be exercised by such council only.....	452
.....	142	" See BY-LAWS	
in the	166	" may exercise certain powers by resolution.....	460
.....	173	" may make by-laws respecting the following matters:	
.....	171	the attendance of members at the sittings of the council and of the committees.....	465
.....	182	the manner in which debates are to be carried on; order and decorum.....	466
.....	184	the duration of the ordinary sessions.....	467
.....	189	the reading of by-laws several times.....	468
.....	189	the appointment of an officer to serve special notices.....	469
.....	189	to define certain duties of officers of the council and to impose penalties for neglect or omission.....	470
.....	198	tariff of fees payable to municipal officers.....	471
.....	198	remuneration of municipal officers by the council.....	472
.....	208	days of the week on which the office of the council must be kept open.....	473
.....	19 & 22	publication of notices of the meeting of the council in newspapers.....	474
.....	92	works to be done at the expense of the corporation, to ditches, water-courses, sewers, embankments, and fences.....	475
.....		to authorise the road inspector to allow works of a dangerous nature to be carried on, on the public highway.....	476
.....		to aid any public work in another municipality.....	477

COUNCIL :—

second or	478	" homologation of <i>procès-verbaux</i>	805 to 807
taken by		" may amend an act of apportionment.....	819
l govern-		" See <i>procès-verbaux</i> .	
.....	479	" must, if there are two front roads not governed by	
.....	480	by-law or <i>procès-verbaux</i> , in a depth of 30 ar-	
griculture,		cents of land, declare which of such roads must	
.....	484	be kept in order by the occupant.....	825
rks...485 to	487	" approves of the apportionment made by the road	
.....	488	inspector of the cot of repairs on roads and	
y or real		bridges not governed by by-laws or <i>procès-</i>	
.....	489	<i>verbaux</i>	827,856
certain	490	" cannot cause the demolition of any dam or flood	
.....	491	gate of a manufactory because it is an obstruc-	
tain per-		tion to a water-course.....	880
.....	492 and fol.	" approves of acts of agreement respecting work to	
.....493 do	493	be done on water-courses under its control.....	888
the cor-		" gives out public works by contract.....	892 and fol.
.....	499	" notice thereof.....	893
.....	503	" awards the contract by resolution.....	894
imals...	504	" must take satisfactory security from the contrac-	
.....	505	tors.....	896
s officers	506	" which has made the contract may enforce the per-	
e carried		formance thereof.....	899
.....	507	" when other councils may also enforce the perfor-	
violation		mance of the contract.....	900
.....	508	" may order the road inspector to superintend the	
tioned in		execution of the work.....	901
.....	508	" may appropriate land required for municipal pur-	
to divide		poses.....	902 and fol.
lity after	508	" cannot do so in certain cases without the written	
.....79, 86, 88		consent of the proprietor.....	904, 905
posit all		" may make an arrangement with the expropriated	
.....	500	proprietor as to the indemnity.....	908
any road		" fixes the time and place, where the first valuers	
e same..	749	called in to decide on the amount of the indem-	
al to re-		nity, are to proceed.....	912
work on		" appoints another valuator in the event of the	
.....	791	award of the first valuator being objected to.....	916
al to re-		" may order the indemnity to be apportioned and	
work on		collected by the officer superintending the	
.....	853	work.....	923
.....	881	" must, when the corporation has not sufficient	
		funds to satisfy a judgment which has been ren-	
		dered against it, order forthwith by resolution,	
		a levy of the necessary amount.....	1027
		" may order a constable or police officer to arrest at	
		sight, any person infringing a by-law, if such	
		by-law contains a provision to that effect.....	1060

COUNCIL :—

- " See PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, SESSIONS *and other* COUNCILS.
- " (COUNTY), See COUNCIL (local or county).
- " of whom composed 246
- " place of session 258
- " quorum 259
- " See SESSIONS (local or council) and SESSIONS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.
- " governs any territory not erected into a local municipality or whereof the council is not organised. 29
- " may with the approval of the lieutenant-governor in council erect any parish or part of a parish situated in a township, into a municipality..... 32, 41
- " may with a like approval annex any territory situated in a township, into a parish municipality. 33, 41
- " may with a like approbation erect into a municipality of a part of a township, any township territory not situated in a canonical or civil parish.. 37a, 41
- " may with a like approval form united townships into a municipality 39, 41
- " may with a like approval annex any territory to an adjacent town or village municipality 72, 41
- " proceedings to be taken to annex any territory to a rural municipality 41
- " do do to any town or village municipality. 72
- " proceedings to be taken to separate any territory united or annexed to another territory..... 41
- " must, when required, have a census taken of any territory united or annexed to another territory.. 41
- " proceedings necessary in order to erect any territory into a village municipality 52 and 60
- " when is the warden appointed by it 248, 262
- " when are the delegates appointed by it..... 262, 263
- " a copy of the by-laws must be transmitted to the office of each local municipality 43
- " has alone the power to make by-laws for the following objects :
 - to fix the chief place of the county 5
 - to fix the place where the circuit court for the county must be held 5
 - building for such court 5
 - building for the registry office 514 to 518
 - for the copying of all deeds in the registry office according to sec. 94, cap. 37, C. S. L. C. 5
 - guide posts and mile posts on public roads.... 5
 - toll bars on bridges under the control of the corporation 5
 - winter vehicles on public roads. 5

COUNCIL :

- " mu
- " ma
- " v
- " c
- " v
- " suc
- " n
- " t
- " See
- " v
- " can
- " w
- " app
- " ti
- " th
- " an
- " ci
- " app
- " ce
- " app
- " ap
- " appe
- " lo
- " th
- " such
- " rel
- " mus
- " tio
- " notic
- " taxes
- " See A
- " gene
- " cor
- " may
- " pai
- " must
- " ma
- " cal

COUNCIL :—

and other
 246
 258
 259
 NS OF THE
 local mu-
 rganised. 28
 -governor
 of a parish
 ality..... 32, 4
 rritory si-
 nicipality. 33, 4
 municipa-
 ship terri-
 parish.. 37a, 4
 ownships
 39, 4
 ory to an
 72, 4
 rritory to
 4
 nicipality.
 rritory
 4
 en of any
 rritory..
 any terri-
 52 and fo
 248, 2
 262, 2
 ed to the
 4
 or the fol-
 5
 rt for the
 5
 5
 5
 514 to 5
 stry office
 L. C..... 5
 roads..... 5
 rol of the
 5
 5

to prevent the construction of macadamized or
 planked roads according to cap. 70 of C. S.
 L. C..... 522
 respecting fires in the woods..... 523
 the indemnity to be paid to the warden, the
 members and the delegates of the council,
 for board and travelling expenses..... 524
 " must examine the valuation rolls sent in by the
 local councils..... 740, 741
 " may by resolution or in a *procès-verbal* declare that
 a local road, bridge or water course be a county
 work, or that a county road, bridge or water
 course be a work of the local municipality in
 which it is situated 758, 858, 878
 " such a declaration must be preceded by a public
 notice, and must be published immediately after
 the passing thereof..... 761, 858, 878
 " See ROADS, WATER-COURSES, BRIDGES, and PROCÈS-
 VERBAUX.
 " cannot appropriate certain property without the
 written consent of the proprietor..... 904, 905
 " appeals lie to it from by-laws by rural municipali-
 ties, excepting those which repeal other by-laws,
 those relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors
 and those which must be approved by the munici-
 pal electors 925
 " appeals lie to it from the homologation of any *pro-
 cès-verbal* by a local council..... 926
 " appeals lie to it from any amendment to an act of
 apportionment by the local council..... 926
 " appeals lie to it from any amendment made by the
 local council to the valuation roll as prepared by
 the valuers..... 927
 " such right of appeal also exists if the local council
 refuse to take cognizance of written complaints.. 927
 " must take every petition in appeal into considera-
 tion within thirty days of the filing thereof..... 930
 " notice required..... 931a
 " taxes costs in appeal..... 932
 " See APPEAL TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL.
 " general taxes imposed by it are levied on the local
 corporations of the county..... 938
 " may be recovered before a court of justice, if not
 paid..... 939
 " must approve of the apportionment of such taxes,
 made by the secretary-treasurer, between the lo-
 cal corporations of the county..... 940

COUNCIL:—

- “ county taxes imposed for special purposes, how recoverable 941
- “ debts contracted by a county corporation for general purposes are apportioned and levied in the same manner as taxes..... 973
- “ its debt cannot exceed twenty per cent of the value of the taxable property of the municipality..... 977
- “ See DEBENTURES.
- “ an appeal lies to the circuit court from its decisions respecting the homologation of a *procès-verbal* or the amendment of an act of apportionment, when sitting otherwise than in appeal..... 1061
- “ See APPEAL TO THE CIRCUIT COURT.
- “ local councils which have the functions and powers of county councils.... 26, 1081, 1083
- “ (LOCAL), See COUNCIL (local or county):
- “ meaning of the term 19 & 3
- “ the number of persons composing it..... 27
- “ duration of the office of local councillor. 116, 277, 282, 333
- “ manner in which councillors, appointed at the first election after the coming into force of the code, retire from office..... 279, 280
- “ the head; how designated..... 281
- “ the mayor; when appointed by it..... 336
- “ qualification required to be member..... 283 to 285
- “ See MUNICIPAL OFFICES.
- “ may fix upon the localities in which public notices are to be read aloud..... 234
- “ appoints a person to preside at the election of councillors..... 296
- “ such person may be one of the members not retiring from office..... 296
- “ such person may, within four days, refuse to preside at the election..... 305
- “ must reimburse the presiding officer all necessary election expenses..... 306
- “ may allow him an indemnity for his services..... 306
- “ vacancies among the members, when to be filled up..... 339; 343
- “ if owing to vacancies there are fewer than four councillors, the council does not sit..... 338
- “ in any such case, the vacancies can be filled by the lieutenant-governor only..... 341
- “ may at any time appoint a pro-mayor..... 345
- “ appoints in the month of March, each year, valuers, road and rural inspectors and pound-keepers..... 365
- “ examines the statement of arrears of taxes, submitted by the secretary-treasurer for its approval 372

COUNCIL

“ I

“ n

“ h

COUNCIL :—

may, by resolution, authorize the road inspector to procure certain implements for use on winter roads.....	941	383
may authorize the rural inspector to perform at the expense of the corporation any work necessary in the snow or ice for the prevention of floods, &c.	973	414
has alone the power to make by-laws respecting the following objects, viz:	977	
the construction and maintenance of municipal roads and bridges.....	1061	536 and fol.
the improvement or change of position of existing roads and bridges.....		527 and fol.
the closing or destruction of public roads... ..		530, 762a
the levelling or cleaning of any ford.....		533
the raising, rounding, paving, macadamizing, gravelling or planking of any road... ..		533, 534
the ordering of works on roads and bridges at the expense of the corporation.....		535 and fol.
the levelling of fences on roads in winter.....		541
the erection of turnpikes on bridges or roads under the control of the corporation.....		542
squares, parks or public places.....		543
sidewalks.....		544, 546
sewers.....		545, 546
the planting of trees on public roads.....		547
the rate at which horses may be driven on public roads in the vicinity of churches.....		548
ferries and ferry licenses.....		549 and fol.
the fixing or approving of tolls for crossing such ferries.....		550 and fol.
maps, plans or surveys of the municipality....		554
the division of the municipality into road divisions.....		555
the division of the municipality into rural divisions.....		556
to prevent the destruction of certain trees.....		558
abuses prejudicial to agriculture.....		559
to establish public pounds, appoint guardians, and fix the tariff of fees.....		560
to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. 561 and fol.		
to limit the number of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.....		568 and fol.
the storage of gunpowder and other explosive substances.....		573 to 578
bread, its weight and quality, and the marks it should bear.....		579, 581
the measuring of cord, wood, lumber, bark, or shingles.....		580, 581

COUNCIL :—

trading licenses.....	582, 583
personal taxes on tenants and others.....	584, 585
indemnity to persons whose property has been injured by rioters.....	586
aid to the poor and to charitable institutions.....	587, 591
“ any person who has been injured or contracted sickness at a fire.....	588
“ the family of any person who has lost his life at a fire or in endeavouring to save any one from serious accident.. ..	590
the giving of rewards for meritorious actions..	589
the cleansing of stables, cattle sheds, pigsties, out-houses, privies, and yards.....	592
the deposit of substances whence issue noxious odors.....	503
the letting off of fire-works, fire-crackers, fire-arms, or lighting fires in the open air in certain localities.....	594
dogs, and the taxation of their owners.....	595
slaughter-houses, either public or private	596
the desecration of burial grounds, tombs, &c.,	597
the suppression of gambling-houses and gambling, and of houses of ill-fame.....	598
circuses and theatres.....	599
the closing of taverns and other places of public entertainment, from Saturday until Monday.....	600
the prevention of races and all other exercises on Sundays and holidays of obligation.....	601
the prevention of dog fights, cock fights, and other cruel amusements.....	602
the use of profane oaths and blasphemous language in certain localities.....	603
the posting up of indecent placards, &c., on walls, &c.....	604
bathing in the open air.....	605
to prohibit the giving of intoxicating liquor to any child, servant, or apprentice, without the consent of the father, mother, master, or legal guardian.....	606
the establishment of boards of health.....	607
measures against contagious diseases.....	608
lock-up houses.....	609
fire companies or firemen.....	610
to limit the number of the sessions of the council.....	611
fences on public roads.....	612

COUNCIL

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

COUNCIL :—

.....582, 583	fences around burial grounds	613
.....584, 585	public drinking fountains.....	614
as been	“ to impose a duty on certificates approved by	
..... 586	the council to obtain a license to keep a house	
institu-	of public entertainment.....	615
.....587, 591	“ may grant a permit to carters, which gives them	
or con-	the same privileges as a license, as to the right	
..... 588	to go into any other municipality.....	583
as lost	“ may order the valutors, or, on their refusal or	
ring to	neglect, any other person, to make a statement	
lent.. .. 590	of every one subject to personal taxes, imposed	
ctions.. .. 589	under any by-law.	585
igisties,	“ may, in the event of there being no valuation roll,	
..... 592	or of the valuation roll having been annulled,	
the nox-	order the valutors to make one.....	717
..... 503	“ may require certain information to be inserted in	
rs, fire-	the valuation roll.....	718
air in	“ must, within thirty days, examine the valuation	
..... 594	roll deposited by the valutors.....	734
..... 595	“ notice required thereof.....	734
ate	“ must, at the time of the examination, take cogni-	
..... 596	zance of all complaints, whether written or	
os, &c.,	verbal	737
gamb-	“ may, after each change of owner or occupant, on	
..... 598	a written petition and sufficient proof thereof,	
..... 599	erase from the valuation roll the name of the	
ces of	former owner or occupant, and substitute that	
y until	of the new one.....	746
..... 600	may, the year during which a roll is not made,	
ercises	revise that in force.....	746a
..... 601	“ when makes a by-law or <i>procès-verbal</i> to regulate,	
ts, and	determine and apportion the works on roads...528, 947	
..... 602	“ do do do on bridges...528, 855	
emous	“ do do do on wate.-courses.....528, 884	
..... 603	“ See ROADS, WATER-COURSES, BRIDGES, <i>procès-verbaux</i> .	
&c., on	“ ferries under its control.....	860
..... 604	“ See FERRIES.	
..... 605	“ circumstances under which, in cases of expropria-	
liquor	tion, valutors are appointed to replace those in	
without	office	911
master,	“ an appeal lies to the county council from the	
..... 606	homologation of a <i>procès-verbal</i>	926
..... 607	“ an appeal lies to the county council from an	
..... 608	amendment to an act of apportionment.	926
..... 609	“ an appeal lies to the county council from an amend-	
..... 610	ment to the valuation roll prepared by the valu-	
of the	ators	927
..... 611		
..... 612		

COUNCIL :—

- “ an appeal lies to the county council when no cognizance has been taken of any complaint against such roll. 927
- “ *See* APPEAL TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL.
- “ may, by resolution, exempt manufacturers and their land from the payment of certain taxes for a period not exceeding twenty years 943
- “ may, by resolution, commute the municipal taxes of such persons for a fixed sum of money, payable annually, for a period not exceeding twenty years 943
- “ may, by resolution, exempt the poor and their property from the payment of certain taxes 943
- “ may, by resolution, add ten per cent. to the taxes to be levied in order to cover costs and losses... 944
- “ cannot remit the interest due on taxes 947
- “ must, on demand of the school commissioners or trustees, collect their taxes at the same time as the municipal taxes 952
- “ its debt cannot exceed twenty per cent. of the value of the taxable property of the municipality 978
- COUNCIL (RURAL OR COUNTY), definition of the term 19 § 2
- “ may hold its office and sittings in any adjoining village, town, or city municipality 106
- “ cannot expropriate certain property without the written consent of the owner 904
- “ its by-laws, with some exceptions, may be appealed to the county council 925
- “ *See* APPEAL TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL.
- “ (TOWN OR VILLAGE), *See* COUNCIL (local or county) and COUNCIL (local).
- “ must, within four months after the coming into force of this code, make by-laws for the establishment of public pounds, the appointment of pound-keepers and to fix their salaries 560
- “ must, if the municipality has been divided into wards, appoint as many persons to preside at the election for councillors, as there are wards 296, 623a
- “ may make by-laws for the following objects :
- the division of the municipality into wards 617 to 623
- the conduct of masters towards their servants. 624
- of servants towards their masters 624
- public markets 625 to 636
- duties of officers of public markets. 626
- to prohibit the sale of certain articles elsewhere than on public markets 627, 628

COUNCIL (RURAL OR COUNTY):—

men no complaint	927	to prohibit or regulate the sale of fresh fish in the municipality.....	629
s and taxes	943	to regulate the conduct of buyers and sellers on markets.....	630
taxes paya- wenty	943	to impose duties on all persons selling certain articles in the municipality, or on the vehi- cles of such persons.....	631, 632
ir pro-	943	to regulate the manner in which such vehicles shall be placed in the markets.....	333
taxes sses...	944	hucksters, &c.....	634
ers or me as	947	weights or measures of certain articles.....	635
of the cipa-	952	the confiscation of certain articles sold in con- travention of the by-laws.....	636
.....	978	aqueducts, public wells or reservoirs.....	637, 639
.....	19 & 2	light	638, 639
oining	106	aid to companies for supplying light or water, by taking shares in, or lending money to such companies.....	640
t the	904	to cause the removal of erections projecting beyond the line of the public road.....	641
e ap-	925	the removal of walls in a state of dilapidation. to prevent the throwing of any filth on public roads.....	642
ounty)		to cause the removal of snow or filth from pub- lic roads, by proprietors.....	643
into estab- nt of	560	the removal of snow, by proprietors, from the roofs of houses.....	644
into de at are	296, 623a	to prevent the obstruction of the public high- way	645
.....	617 to 623	to regulate the construction of privies and cellars.....	646
ants.	624	to prevent the erection of wooden buildings or fences.....	647
.....	624	respecting the erection of steam factories.....	648
.....	625 to 636	respecting slaughter-houses, gas works, tanne- ries and other factories which might become public nuisances.....	649
else-	626	to prevent the deposit of deleterious substan- ces in the municipality.....	650
.....	627, 628	respecting the cleansing of groceries, cellars, manufactories and unhealthy places.....	651
		the drainage of stagnant waters by proprietors to take means to prevent or arrest the course of fires.....	652 to 667
		respecting the conduct of persons present at a fire	666
		the height of sidewalks and of safety and divi- sion walls.....	667

COUNCIL (RURAL OR COUNTY):—	
the police force.....	668
the numbering of houses and lots.....	669
the cleansing of roads and sidewalks.....	670
“ is bound to divide the municipality into wards, upon a special petition, otherwise the lieutenant- governor may divide.....	623a
“ may order that the roads in the municipality are not front roads.....	765
“ is the owner of land reserved or acquired for streets or squares in the municipality, and may deviate from the plan of such streets or squares.....	767
COUNCILLOR, (local) definition of the term.....	19 § 3
“ case in which not one of them can read and write	336
“ vacancy in the office.....	337 to 341
“ contested elections.....	346 to 364
“ (county) definition of the term.....	246
“ is not indemnified for his services.....	113
“ penalty by persons refusing to accept the office of.	117
“ See MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.	
COUNTY, signification of the word.....	19 § 7
“ means each of several counties united to form an electoral division.....	19 § 7
“ See MUNICIPALITY.	
“ COUNCIL. See COUNCIL.	
COURT CIRCUIT, OF THE COUNTY, meaning of the term.....	19 § 9
“ the choice of the place at which it must be held is made by by-law of the county council.....	512
“ the erection and maintenance of a building for the court is provided for by by-law of the county council.....	513
“ appeal to the.....	1061 to 1079
“ magistrate's court or magistrate's court of the county, meaning of the term.....	2.....19 § 10
CRANE ISLAND, (municipality of) possesses the powers of a county council.....	1081
CROWN PROPERTY, property belonging to Her Majesty or held in trust for her use is not taxable.....	712
“ no council can cause roads to be laid down through	
“ it without a written consent.....	905 (712)
“ front roads on, how made and maintained.....	780
CROWN LANDS, occupied, are liable for taxes by the occu- pant.....	714
“ the provincial registrar must forward to the offices of local municipalities a return of the lands granted by the crown.....	715
“ unoccupied, are not liable for work to roads, bridges and water-courses.....	780, 858, 878
“ the occupants thereof are liable.....	780, 858, 878

DAISIE
DAMS,
DANGEDAY-L
DAYS CDEAD E
DEBATEDEBAUC
DEBENT

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

DAISIES, *See* NOXIOUS WEEDS.
 DAMS, *See* ENBANKMENTS.
 DANGEROUS PLACES on roads form part of the works on such roads..... 773
 ' how protected 773, 788
 DAY-LABOURERS, *See* MASTERS AND SERVANTS.
 DAYS on which the office of the council is to be kept open, may be fixed by by-law..... 473
 " in the absence of a by-law, to be kept open every day..... 473
 DEAD BODIES, *See* DELETERIOUS MATTER.
 DEBATES in the council, the manner in which they are to be carried on may be regulated by the council... 466
 DEBAUCHERY, *See* GAMBLING HOUSES OR HOUSES OF ILL-FAME.
 DEBENTURES, meaning of the word..... 19 § 32
 " the council may, by by-law, authorize their issue.. 493
 " such by-law must declare the purposes for which they are issued 494
 " may contain the conditions deemed requisite for their issue..... 494
 " must impose on the property liable therefor, an annual tax for the payment of the interest and the formation of a sinking fund..... 495
 " this tax may be imposed or levied according to the last roll, if the valuation is not less..... 978a
 " must be approved by the lieutenant-governor in council, and if it affects the whole municipality, by the municipal electors..... 496
 " the owners of real estate are alone entitled to vote, if the by-law refers to real estate only..... 497, 986
 " the secretary-treasurer must forward to the lieutenant-governor a statement under his special oath shewing the value of the taxable property of the municipality and all its liabilities..... 498
 " if made by a county council and if a local corporation has already given aid to the same undertaking, it may be stipulated in such by-law that the local aid shall form part of the county aid..... 974
 " effect of such stipulation with regard to the local aid and debentures 975, 976
 " must, before the debentures are negotiated, be transmitted to the registrar and registered by him..... 990, 992
 " by-laws made before the coming into force of the code and which have not been registered, must be registered within three months thereafter..... 991
 " penalty incurred by the secretary-treasurer for neglect to comply with the provisions of articles 990 and 991 995

..... 068
 669
 670
 ards,
 nant-
 623a
 y are
 765
 reets
 viate
 767
 19 § 3
 write 336
 337 to 341
 346 to 364
 246
 113
 ce of. 117
 19 § 7
 m an
 19 § 7
 19 § 9
 ld is
 512
 r the
 unty
 513
 061 to 1079
 the
 19 § 10
 of a
 1081
 y or
 712
 ough
 905 (712)
 780
 ccu-
 714
 ices
 ands
 715
 ads,
 80, 858, 878
 80, 858, 878

DEBENTURES :—

- “ so registered are open to public inspection 993
- “ issued before the coming into force of this code continue to be governed by the provisions of cap. 83, C. S. L. C..... 980
- “ what must be specified in each981, 982
- “ interest thereon is payable half-yearly..... 983
- “ where and in what manner are they made payable. 972
- “ to whom payable..... 984
- “ may be issued for a sum less than \$100..... 985
- “ may be made payable within five or after thirty years from their date..... 985
- “ if payable after five years the annual tax can be imposed on taxable real estate only..... 986
- “ manner in which they may be negotiated... .. 987
- “ may contain a stipulation that the sinking fund be payable to the lender 988
- “ which do not contain the foregoing stipulation may be exchanged for others payable in the manner set forth in article 988 989
- “ in any action for the recovery of the amount of a debenture, it is not necessary to allege the proceedings in virtue of which it issued 996
- “ issued under a by-law approved by the lieutenant-governor are valid notwithstanding any irregularity or illegality..... 997
- DEBTS (municipal), for general county purposes are payable by local corporations..... 973
- “ of corporations cannot exceed twenty per cent. of their valuation.....977, 978
- “ annual return of, must be sent by the sec.-treasurer to the auditor of accounts of the Province..... 168
- “ period at which the latter must prepare and submit a statement to the legislature of all corporations indebted..... 979
- “ passive born in common..... 78
- “ See DEBENTURES.
- “ division of the debts of a separated municipality..78 to 85
- DECENCY, may be regulated by the local council.....597 to 606
- DECLARATION of qualification by a councillor..... 283
- DEED of sale of land for taxes 1009
- “ “ “ by the Sheriff..... 1035
- DELAYS, appointments by the council may be made after the prescribed delay, unless the lieutenant-governor has already done so 101
- “ intermediate, after special notice, run from the date of service..... 231
- “ ordinary delays after pub. not. are of 7 clear days.. 238
- “ intermed.; after pub. not., date from which they run. 239

DELEG
 “ a
 “ t
 “ th
 “ a
 “ o
 “ m
 “ an
 “ S
 DELETE
 “ th
 DENTIST
 DEPOSIT
 “ of
 “ of
 “ of v
 “ on
 “ See
 “ DE
 DESCRIPT
 DIFFEREN
 DISEASES,
 DISQUALIF
 DISTILLER
 c
 DISTRICT,
 DITCHES, v
 t
 c
 “ mun
 “ on st
 “ (bou
 on
 “ pena

MUNICIPAL CODE.

471

..... 993	DELEGATES (county), are three in number	261
his code	“ act with those from other counties.....	262
sions of	“ the warden is <i>ex-officio</i> one of the delegates.....	261
..... 980	“ the other two, are appointed by the council after	
.....981, 982	the entry into office of the warden.....	262
..... 983	“ appointments in case of vacancy, when made.....	263
ayable. 972	“ on neglect of the council to appoint, the lieutenant-	
..... 984	Governor may do so.....	264
..... 985	“ must be members of the council.....	265
t thirty	“ an indemnity may be allowed them for their ex-	
..... 985	penses and board, by by-law of the county	
can be	council	524
..... 986	“ See BOARD OF DELEGATES.	
..... 987	DELETERIOUS MATTERS (making deposits of) may be regu-	
and be	lated by the local council.....	593
..... 988	“ the town or village council may, by by-law, pre-	
n may	vent the leaving of, in the municipality.....	650
nanner	DENTISTS, their annual income is taxable property.....	710
..... 989	DEPOSIT of documents which must be made at the office of	
t of a	the council, may be made with the secretary-	
e pro-	treasurer personally or with any reasonable per-	
..... 996	son at his domicile.	107
enant-	“ of deleterious matter may be regulated by the local	
regu-	council	593
..... 997	“ of <i>procès-verbaux</i>	55, 804
yable	“ of valuation Roll	726
..... 973	“ on the opposition to the seizure for taxes	966
ent. of	“ See RECEIPT.	
.....977, 978	“ DEPOSITION, on oath on behalf of a municipal corpo-	
surer	ration, by whom made.....	8
..... 168	DESCRIPTION of any lot of land, how given.....	20
sub-	DIFFERENCE between the French and English texts of the	
pora-	code; when any such occur which version shall	
..... 979	prevail	18
..... 78	DISEASES, contagious, the local council may, by by-law or	
ity..78 to 85	resolution, take proper measures for securing	
..597 to 606	the municipality from.....	608 (460)
..... 283	DISQUALIFIED, See OFFICE (MUNICIPAL.)	
..... 1009	DISTILLERIES may be regulated by the town or village	
..... 1035	council	649
after	DISTRICT, meaning of the term	19 & 6
gov-	DITCHES, works in connection therewith, may, by resolu-	
..... 101	tion or by-law, be made at the expense of the	
date	corporation	475 (460)
..... 231	“ municipal roads must, when necessary, have ditches.	771
ays.. 238	“ on such roads are a part thereof.....	773
run. 239	“ (boundary) must be opened up and repaired on the	
	order of the rural inspector.....	420 to 422
	“ penalty for neglecting to comply with the orders given.	423

DITCHES :—	
“ penalty for obstructing or allowing them to be obstructed.....	424
DIVISION of the debts of a separated municipality.....	78 to 85
“ common property do	86 to 89
DIVISIONS (road), are made by the local council by by-law or resolution	555 (460)
“ the local council must appoint a road inspector for each	365
“ (rural) are made by the local council, by by-law or resolution.....	556
“ the council must appoint a rural inspector for each	365
“ if the municipality is not divided by the council it forms one division only	557
“ of the municipality in wards.....	554, 617
DOCUMENTS filed with the council as exhibits, must be returned.....	104
“ posted up, penalty for tearing down, injuring or destroying them	11
DOCS , the local council may make by-laws to order them to be kept muzzled or tied up, or to prevent them from straying	595
“ the local council may, by by-law, impose a tax on the owners of.....	595
DOG-FIGHTS may be prevented by by-law of the local council	602
DOMICILE , <i>See</i> ABSENTEE, NOTICE.	
DOOR-STEPS , <i>See</i> ERECTIONS.	
DRAINS , <i>See</i> PLACES (unhealthy and unwholesome).	
“ (small) municipal roads must, if necessary, have small drains	771
“ from part of the municipal roads on which they are situated.....	773
DRAWINGS (indecent), the local council may, by by-law, prohibit the posting up of, in certain localities... ..	604
DRINK , any, whereof part is intoxicating, is an intoxicating liquor.....	19 § 31
DRINKING FOUNTS (public) may be established and regulated by by-law of the local council.....	614
DUTIES of a certain kind are municipal taxes.....	19 § 22
DYKES may be acquired by the council by means of a by-law or resolution.....	485 (460)
“ must not be demolished because they are obstacles to water-courses.....	880
ELECTIONS (general) of local concillors.....	292 to 325
“ seven concillors must be elected at the first	278
“ when must it take place.....	292, 293
“ when must the first general election of a new municipality take place.....	293

ELECTIONS :—

" notice required ; by whom given.....	294
" neglect to give such notice does not prevent the election taking place.....	295
" by whom is it presided over.....	296 to 298, 623
" when does the presiding officer vote.....	299, 321
" the person presiding at an election is not eligible as a candidate.....	285
" the person presiding is a keeper of the peace ; his powers as such.....	300, 301
" the person presiding must be reimbursed his costs and may be indemnified for his loss of time.....	306
" the person appointed to preside, may, within four days, decline the office.....	305
" place at which the meeting of municipal electors is held.....	307, 620
" hour at which it must be opened.....	307
" nomination of candidates.....	308, 309
" their names as well as the names of their proposers must be given to the presiding officer.....	309
" must be closed after the lapse of an hour, if no poll is required.....	310
" a poll is held on the demand of five electors present.....	311 to 325, 621
" in the absence of any such demand the presiding officer decides the election.....	312
" number of candidates for whom an elector may vote.....	314, 622
" oath which an elector must take, if so required.....	315
" penalty incurred by any unqualified person who votes.....	316
" the interpreter and the oath which he must take... ..	317
" poll book, how kept.....	313, 318 to 320
" " must be sent to the office of the local council within eight days after the election.....	304
" when is the election continued to the following day.....	322
" when must the poll be closed.....	323, 324
" the successful candidates are proclaimed elected ..	325
" notice must be given by the presiding officer, within three days after the election, to the candidates elected.....	302
" the presiding officer must make the result of the elections known to the county council.....	303
" new elections are ordered by the court in the case of a contested election being annulled.....	361 to 363
" exceptional provisions respecting the holding of polls in the Magdalen Islands.....	1085

EXECUTION :—

just pos- 291
 t a poll 311, 363
 that no 326
 ace..... 671 to 687
 entitled
 of a by- 497
 which 7
 ion.....
 olution,
 kept in 475 (460)
 or a by- 485 (460)
 polished 880
 written 905
 are are 209
 a muni- 209
 property 710
 fected.. 111
27 to 71
51 to 67
68 to 71
 public
 village 641
 tion or
 cause
 justice
 15
 uenay, 1081
 corpora-
1026 to 1041
 asurer
 funds 1026
 ust be
 council 1027
 1028

" If the judgment remains unsatisfied for two months,
 or at the expiration of the delay granted, the
 court issues a writ of execution on 1029
 " such writ is attested, sealed and signed by the
 prothonotary or clerk, and is addressed to the
 sheriff 1030
 " what such writ enjoins on the sheriff..... 1030, 1031
 " the sheriff has access to the archives of the coun-
 cil..... 1032
 " he may require the services of the officers of the
 council under the usual penalties..... 1032
 " must take possession of the rolls and documents
 which are necessary to him 1033
 " if he cannot obtain the rolls, or if there be no
 such rolls he must make a valuation of the pro-
 perty..... 1034
 " the costs of such valuation form part of the costs
 of execution..... 1034
 " the sale and adjudication of real estate by the
 sheriff, have the same effects as if made by the
 secretary-treasurer of the county..... 1035
 " a deed of sale is given by the warden, if the re-
 demption has not been effected within two years. 1035
 " the fees, costs, and disbursements of the sheriff,
 are taxed by the court..... 1036
 " the sheriff must transmit to the council a copy of
 his collection roll, and any other document of
 which he took possession..... 1037
 " any arrears or surplus belong to the corporation... 1038
 " property in the name of the corporation may also
 be taken in execution for such judgment..... 1039
 " the sheriff may obtain any order from the court
 which is necessary to him..... 1040
 EXEMPTION from municipal offices..... 209 to 213
 EXISTING town or village municipalities..... 49
 EXPERTS, *See* ANIMALS FOUND STRAYING, CLEARANCES.
 EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES, *See* POWDER.
 EXPRESSIONS, (useless) when the validity of an act is not
 affected by..... 14
 EXPROPRIATION for municipal purposes, how effected..... 902 to 924
 " when does the corporation become the owner of
 the land expropriated..... 903
 " what property cannot be taken by a rural or
 county council..... 904
 " what property cannot be taken by municipal
 council..... 905
 " no indemnity is allowed for a first front road or

EXPROPRIATION :—

for the land reserved for a road in the concession of a lot.....	906
“ no indemnity is allowed by way of <i>prix d'affection</i>	906
“ advantages which the owner derives from the new road go in deduction of the value of his land expropriated.....	907
“ the indemnity may be fixed by agreement.....	908
“ it may be agreed to allow no indemnity.....	908
“ in the absence of an agreement the indemnity is fixed by the valuator.....	908
“ in what cases are the valuator incompetent to act.....	990
“ the competence of any valuator cannot be questioned after the award is rendered.....	910
“ the local council must replace any incompetent valuator.....	911
“ proceedings of the valuator; previous public notice; examination of the parties and their witnesses; investigations; award; notice of the lodging of such award.....	912, 913
“ award of the first valuator, when final.....	914
“ objection may be made thereto within thirty days after public notice.....	915
“ three new valuator are then appointed.....	916
“ proceedings of such valuator.....	917
“ their award is final.....	917
“ what must be set forth in the award.....	918
“ the indemnity granted bears interest at the rate of four per cent. from the entry into possession, and is payable within four months.....	919
“ any person in possession who is deemed to be the <i>bona fide</i> proprietor is entitled to receive the indemnity.....	920
“ if within four months any creditors lay claim to the money, the secretary-treasurer must keep it in his hands until a judgment is rendered by the magistrate's court or the circuit court.....	920
“ if the work is at the charge of the rate-payers, the indemnity, costs and interest are apportioned among them by the secretary-treasurer who must collect the same.....	920
“ the apportionment may be made, by order of the council, by the officer superintending the work, and the amount collected by him.....	920
“ when are the works under the direction of the delegates.....	920
EXTRACTS from books, registers, documents, &c., certified by the secretary-treasurer are evidence of their contents.....	15

FABRIQUE
 “ n
 FACTORIES
 “ Sa
 FARM-YARD
 FENCES, th
 “ the
 i
 “ alo
 b
 “ aro
 b
 o
 “ wo
 v
 “ on l
 “ on l
 “ on
 m
 ro
 “ requ
 or
 “ whic
 ro
 “ the l
 res
 FENCES, (bou
 “ must
 run
 “ pena
 “ notic
 of
 “ no c
 dan
 def
 ERRIES are
 loca
 “ when
 por
 “ are un

	FABRIQUES, property belonging to, is not taxable	712
906	" no council can lay down a road through any such property without written consent.....	905
906	FACTORIES of candles or soap may be regulated by the town or village council	649
	" See MANUFACTORIES.	
907	FARM-YARDS, no council of a county or rural municipality can cause a public road to be made through certain farm-yards without the written consent of the owner.....	901
908		
908		
908	FENCES, the council may, by by-law or resolution order that fences be made and kept in repair at the expense of the corporation.....	475 (460)
910	" the local council may, by by-law, prevent the posting up or making of indecent drawings, placards or writings thereon.....	601
911	" along municipal roads; the local council may, by by-law, oblige owners to put them up.....	612
912, 913	" around burial grounds; the local council may, by by-law, cause them to be put up at the expense of the corporation.....	613
914	" wooden, may be forbidden by by-law of a town or village council.....	647
915	" on front roads, at whose cost.....	774
916	" on by-roads, at whose cost.....	775
917	" on by-roads, the portions to be made are determined by <i>procès-verbal</i> , by by-law, or by the road-inspector.....	775
918	" required on municipal roads must be kept in good order	776
919	" which must be kept levelled by the owners on front roads during winter.....	838
920	" the local council may make by-laws or resolutions respecting the levelling thereof.....	541 (460)
921	FENCES, (boundary) meaning of the term.....	19 & 28
922	" must be constructed or repaired on the order of the rural inspector.....	425, 425a
	" penalty in case of refusal.....	427
923	" notice required, if the cost would be equal to that of a new fence.....	426
924	" no complainant is entitled to compensation for damages by stray animals, if occasioned by the defect or absence of his own boundary fences....	443
925	FENCES are under the control of the corporation of the local municipality in which they are situated....	860
926	" when are under the joint control of the local corporations.....	861
15	" are under the superintendence of the rural inspec-	

FERRIES :—

tor unless the council has placed them under another officer	377
" obstructions found therein must be removed	386
" what is deemed an obstruction	387
" penalty for placing obstructions therein.....	391
" must be inspected by the road inspector between the 1st and 15th of June and October in each year, and moreover, whenever required by the council or the mayor.....	404
" the council may, by by-law or resolution, and on certain conditions, permit the execution of dangerous works thereon.....	476
" the local council may regulate them.....	549
" may by by-law determine the amount to be paid and the conditions to be observed for a ferry license	549
" may by by-law fix or approve of the tolls payable thereon.....	550
" the tolls payable and the advantages given by such by-laws must be uniform.....	551
" licenses must not be given for more than twelve months	552
" when the by-law must be approved by the council of another municipality, or in default thereof, by the lieutenant-governor.....	553
" by whom is the license given in any such case.....	863
" to whom does the money, arising from licenses given by the lieutenant-governor, belong.....	864
" penalty for carrying on the occupation of ferryman without a license.....	862
" no license can be granted within the limits for which a privilege has been conferred on the owner of a toll-bridge.....	865
" which are not governed by the provisions of this code	866
FILTH, the town or village council may, by by-law, prohibit the throwing of, on public roads or lanes, or order its removal	643
FINES, See PENALTIES.	
FIRES, the town or village council may make by-laws for their prevention.....	653 to 667
" any such council may, by by-law of resolution buy engines, &c.....	663
" in the woods, the county council may, by by-law, determine the time during which fire may be applied to land for clearing purposes.....	523
" in the open air, the local council may, by by-law, prevent the lighting of, in certain localities.....	594

FIRE-AR
FIRE-CR
FIRE-ENG
FIRE-MEN
FIRE-COM
FIRE-WOR
FISH, (fre
" S
FLOOD-GA
FORDS, th
" th
" ar
" ho
" m
" Se
FORM, obje
FORMS whi
FORMALITI
" ess
" k
FRAUD, if e
c
e
FUNCTIONAR
" the
a
FUNDS of th
" (ger
sc
" (sinl
la
" of at
ev
FURNACES, S
" the t
sci
lat

nder an- d..... between in each by the and on of dan- be paid a ferry payable by such twelve council eof, by se..... licenses ferry- its for on the of this rohibit nes, or ws for653 to on buy y-law, ay be y-law, 594	377 386 387 391 404 476 549 549 550 551 552 553 863 861 862 865 866 613 667 663 523 594	<p>FIRE-ARMS, the local council may, by by-law, prohibit the discharge of fire-arms in certain localities.....</p> <p>FIRE-CRACKERS, the discharge of, may be forbidden in certain localities by by-law of the local council.....</p> <p>FIRE-ENGINES, the town or village council may, by by-law or resolution, buy fire engines, &c.....</p> <p>FIRE-MEN, <i>See</i> FIRE COMPANIES.</p> <p>FIRE-COMPANIES, may be established and governed by by-laws of the local council.....</p> <p>FIRE-WORKS in certain localities may be prohibited by by-law of the local council.....</p> <p>FISH, (fresh), the sale thereof may be regulated by the town or village council.....</p> <p> " <i>See</i> MARKETS, (public).</p> <p>FLOOD-GATES, cannot be demolished because they are obstacles to a water-course.....</p> <p>FORDS, the council may, by by-law or resolution, authorize on certain conditions, the construction of certain dangerous works thereon.....</p> <p> " the local council may, by by-law, cause them to be levelled and cleaned... ..</p> <p> " are a part of the municipal roads on which they are situated.....</p> <p> " how kept</p> <p> " must be marked out by guide-poles.....</p> <p> " <i>See</i> ROADS (municipal).</p> <p>FORM, objection to the, <i>See</i> OBJECTION.</p> <p>FORMS which may be used.....</p> <p>FORMALITIES omitted, <i>See</i> OBJECTION.</p> <p> " essential, if not observed in the election of a mayor or local councillor, the election may be contested.....</p> <p>FRAUD, if employed in the election of a mayor or local councillor, gives rise to contestation of the election.....</p> <p>FUNCTIONARIES, (civil), are exempt from municipal offices....</p> <p> " their salaries or the value of their offices are taxable property</p> <p>FUNDS of the corporation, <i>See</i> MONEYS OF THE CORPORATION.</p> <p> " (general), may be employed for any purpose within scope of the functions of the council.....</p> <p> " (sinking) may be established and managed by by-law or resolution.....</p> <p> " of at least two per cent must be provided in the event of a loan or an issue of debentures.....</p> <p>FURNACES, <i>See</i> OVENS.</p> <p> " the town or village council may, by by-law, prescribe the mode of making furnaces, and regulate their use.....</p>	594 594 663 (460) 610 594 629 880 476 (460) 533 777 777 777 13 346, 347 346, 347 209 710 502 503 (460) 495 653
--	--	---	--

FURNACES :—
 “ for making charcoal, the town or village council may, by by-law, prevent or regulate their construction..... 661

GALLERIES, See ERECTIONS.

GAMBLING may be suppressed by by-law of the local council 598
 “ houses or houses of ill-fame may be suppressed by by-law of the local council..... 598

GAOLERS, are exempt from municipal offices..... 209

GARDENS, no county or rural council can lay down a road through gardens of a certain kind without the written consent of the owner..... 904

GASPE, the valuation roll is made in this county in February and March..... 712

GAS-WORKS may be regulated by the town or village council..... 649

GOOD MORALS, See DECENCY.
 “ may be regulated by the local council..... 597 to 606

GOVERNMENT, property owned or occupied by, is not taxable 712
 “ no council can lay down roads through any such property without a consent in writing..... 905

GRAIN, See PUBLIC MARKETS.

GRATES, the town or village council may, by by-law, regulate the manner in which they are to be put up and used..... 653

GRAVES, See BURIAL GROUNDS.

GROCERIES, See PLACES, (unhealthy and unwholesome.)

GUIDE-POLES, See BALIZES.

GUIDE-POSTS, See POSTS.

GUNPOWDER, storage of, by-laws of the local council respecting it..... 573 to 578
 “ may be confiscated in virtue of a by-law, if kept contrary to by-law..... 577
 “ the town or village council may, by by-law, prevent the sale thereof, after sunset..... 660

HANDRAILS, must be set up in dangerous places on municipal roads..... 788
 “ must be set up on municipal bridges..... 853

HARBOURS, may be acquired by the council, by by-law or resolution..... 487 (460)

HAY-LOFTS, See FIRES.

HEAD OF THE COUNCIL, to whom applied..... 19 & 11
 “ may be appointed by the council, even after the prescribed delay, unless the lieutenant-governor has done so..... 101
 “ See MAYOR, MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL, WARDEN.
 “ superintends the officers of the corporation and sees to the execution of the by-laws and orders of the council..... 121

HEAD OF
 “
 “ s
 “ r
 “ fu
 “ is
 “ ca
 “ m
 “ pr
 See P
 “ ac
 “ cer
 s
 “ cor
 s
 b
 “ ma
 o
 “ mu
 n
 th
 “ sign
 “ sign
 an
 be
 “ may
 fu
 “ acce
 pe
 pu
 “ may
 at
 ord
 HEAD OF A CO
 “ MU
 HEBERTVILLE,
 a c
 HEDGES OR IN
 “ See R
 HIGHWAYS ARE

HEAD OF THE COUNCIL :—

ouncil con-	661	" communicates any information or suggestion to the council which he deems advisable.....	121.
ouncil d by	598	" signs, seals and executes all deeds of the corporation, unless the council provide otherwise.....	122
.....	598	" reads to the council all communications from the government and makes them public, if required.	123
.....	209	" furnishes the government, if required, with all information he can give, with the concurrence of the council.....	124
road the	904	" is <i>ex-officio</i> a justice of the peace, his powers as such.....	125
br-	712	" cannot decide cases in which the corporation or its officers are interested.....	125
lage	649	" may, at any time, convene a special session of the council.....	126
597 to	606	" presides over the sessions of the council.....	131, 132, 134
able	712	<i>See</i> PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE COUNCIL.	
such	905	" accepts, in the name of the corporation, the surety-bond of the secretary-treasurer.....	149
, re- put	653	" certificate of discharge, when given by him to the sureties of the secretary-treasurer.....	153
		" consent to discharge of hypothec given by the sureties of the secretary-treasurer, when signed by him.....	154
		" may authorize the secretary-treasurer, to pay sums of money not exceeding ten dollars.....	160
		" must, in default of the secretary-treasurer, give notice to the lieutenant-governor of neglect on the part of the council to make any appointment.....	178
ouncil 573 to	578	" signs the original of every municipal by-law.....	457
kept	577	" signs the certificate establishing the approval of any by-law, when such by-law must be approved before having effect.....	686
pre-	660	" may oblige the secretary-treasurer to deposit the funds of the corporation in a bank.....	500
uni-	788	" accepts contracts for public works, unless some person has been specially authorized for that purpose by the council.....	895
.....	853	" may order any constable or police officer to arrest, at sight, all persons infringing a by-law, if so ordered by the by-law.....	1060
w or	487 (460)		
.....	19 § 11	HEAD OF A CORPORATION } " MUNICIPALITY. } <i>See</i> HEAD OF THE COUNCIL.....	9 § 11
the rnor	101	HEBERTVILLE, the local council of, possesses the powers of a county council.....	1081
and ders	121	HEDGES on municipal roads, must not be levelled in winter. " <i>See</i> ROADS.	836
		HIGHWAYS are included in the work roads.....	19 § 27

HOLES, municipal roads must be kept from 788

HOLIDAYS, if the day fixed for an ordinary session of the council falls on a holiday the session is held on the next following juridicial day..... 129

“ special notices may be served on, except at places of business 229

“ the local council may prohibit horse racing on holidays..... 601

HOMOLOGATION of the *procès-verbal* notice..... 808

HORSE RACES. *See* RACES.

HORTICULTURE, (aid to) in the municipality, may be granted by by-law or resolution of the council 484 (460)

HOTEL-KEEPERS are disqualified for municipal offices..... 203

HOUSES, the local council may, by by-law, prevent the posting up, marking or writing of indecent placards paintings, etc., on houses 604

“ (roofs of) the town or village council may, by by-law, cause snow or ice to be removed therefrom. 644

“ the town or village council may, by by-law, oblige owners to have ladders from the ground to the roof, and thence to the top..... 654

“ the town or village council may, by by-law, cause houses to be numbered 609

“ cannot be thrown down or injured by any county or rural council without the written consent of the owner..... 904

HOUSES of detention. *See* LOCK-UP HOUSES.

“ refuge. *See* POOR-HOUSES.

“ ill-fame. *See* GAMBLING-HOUSES.

“ public entertainment. *See* TAVERNS.

HUCKSTERS may be regulated by the town or village council 634

HUNTINGDON, (county of), the works on roads and bridges are at the cost of the local corporations..... 1080

HYPOTHEC given by the security-bond of the secretary-treasurer..... 148 and fo.

IMPROVEMENTS included in the word “real estate” or “land”..19 & 24

INCAPACITY, the appointment of any mayor or local councillor may be contested on the ground of incapacity.346, 347

INCOME, the annual professional income of advocates, notaries, pilots, physicians, surgeons, dentists, civil engineers and provincial land surveyors is taxable property 710

INDECENT words, etc., the local council may, by by-law, prevent the posting up or writing thereof on houses, walls, etc..... 604

INDEMNITY to the warden and to members and delegates of the county council, for their travelling expenses and board, may be allowed by by-law..... 524

INDEMNITY
 “ to
 “ to
 INFORMATION
 INNS. *See*
 INSCRIPTION
 “ (in
 v
 INSPECTOR,
 (I
 “ for
 c
 “ wh
 “ tim
 “ pen
 of
 “ sup
 br
 “ sup
 over
 “ how
 “ is an
 his
 “ pena
 “ his p
 bri
 “ has
 “ scrap
 mu
 “ cause
 wo
 “ make
 cro
 atio
 “ may e
 a su
 “ may e
 mat
 “ dama
 “ may p
 not
 scrib
 “ or mu

INDEMNITY :—

- “ to sufferers by riots, may be allowed by by-law or resolution of the local council.....586 (460)
- “ to persons whose property has been expropriated, *See* EXPROPRIATION.

INFORMATION, a deposition under oath, on behalf of any municipal corporation, by whom given..... 8

INNS. *See* TAVERNS.

INSCRIPTIONS on municipal roads, penalty for injuring or damaging them..... 792

“ (indecent) the local council may, by by-law, prevent the writing thereof in certain localities..... 604

INSPECTOR, (ROAD), *See* OFFICER (municipal), OFFICERS (municipal).

“ for every road division is appointed by the local council every year, in the month of March..... 365

“ when enters upon the discharge of his duties..... 366

“ time during which he remains in office..... 366

“ penalty for refusing to accept or to continue his office..... 367a

“ superintends works to roads, sidewalks and bridges376, 539, 785, 858

“ superintends ferries..... 377

“ over whom his jurisdiction extends.....378, 539

“ how replaced during any temporary incapacity..... 379

“ is an officer of the county as to county works under his superintendance..... 380

“ penalty for refusal or neglect to act 381

“ his powers and duties when the works to roads or bridges are in common.....382 to 384

“ has under his charge the snow-ploughs, rollers, scrapers, &c., and may cause them to be used on municipal roads..... 385

“ causes the removal of nuisances, &c, from the works under his charge.....386 to 391

“ makes a report to the council respecting any encroachments on the public works of the corporation 392

“ may enter upon any land for the purpose of making a survey or searching for materials..... 393

“ may authorise any person to do likewise..... 393

“ may enter upon unoccupied lands and take certain materials..... 394

“ damages in any such case.....395, 396

“ may perform works or furnish materials which have not been performed or furnished within the prescribed delays..... 397

“ or must inform the council, which may authorize

..... 788
the
on
..... 129
ces
..... 229
on
..... 601
..... 808
ted
484 (460)
..... 203
st-
rds
..... 604
by-
m.
644
ige
the
..... 654
use
..... 609
nty
of
..... 904
cil
634
ges
..... 1080
ry-
48 and fo.
19 & 24
cil-
y. 346, 347
es,
sts,
is
..... 710
w,
on
..... 604
of
ses
..... 524

INSPECTOR, (ROAD):—

him to do the work or furnish the materials at the cost of the corporation 399

“ the value thereof, together with twenty per cent in addition thereto, may be recovered from the parties in default.....398, 401, 402

“ in any suit brought for the recovery thereof, his evidence, if uncontradicted, is sufficient proof... 403

“ cannot without authorization, do work or furnish materials for any sum exceeding five dollars in any one year, without previously notifying the parties in default..... 397

“ must whenever he has, without authorization done work, or furnished materials, give immediate notice to the parties in default..... 397

“ exception in favor of certain companies as to such works..... 21, 22

“ See COMPANIES (iron or wooden railway).

“ when must he inspect the works under his superintendence and make a report thereof to the council..... 404

“ prosecutes, in the name of the corporation, any person in default..... 404

“ prosecutes the corporation when the works to roads and bridges are at its cost..... 539

“ must in case of urgent necessity, on the authorization of the mayor, repair any dangerous bridge or make a temporary one..... 405

“ may be authorized, by by-law, to allow dangerous works to be carried on, on the highway..... 476

“ gives out to the lowest tender, every year in the month of October, the winter work to by-roads and bridges not governed by by-laws or *procès-verbaux*828, 856

“ and for the summer work, in the month of April.828, 856

“ levies on the persons liable for such work, the cost thereof, by means of an act of apportionment made by himself, with the approval of the council.....827, 856

“ selects the localities for winter roads..... 832

“ lays out winter roads on by-roads before the first of December 832

“ winter roads, how and where laid out.832, 833, 835, 840, 845

“ See ROADS (municipal) BRIDGES (municipal).

“ may be required by the council or the board of delegates to superintend the execution of their works given out by contract..... 901

INSPECTOR

“ fo

“ w

“ pe

“ tin

“ du

“ ov

“ ho

“ is

“ pe

“ his

“ su

“ if

“ c

“ mu

“ fi

“ c

“ mu

“ th

“ w

“ ce

“ may

“ sr

“ may

“ sa

“ in

“ or m

“ hi

“ th

“ the v

“ ad

“ pa

“ in a

“ evi

“ cann

“ fur

“ in a

“ to t

“ must

“ for

“ dia

“ excep

“ wor

“ See C

INSPECTOR (RURAL) *See OFFICES (municipal) OFFICERS (municipal).*

- " for every rural division is appointed by the local council, every year, in the month of March..... 365
- " when enters upon the discharge of his duties..... 366
- " penalty for refusing to accept or continue his office 367a
- " time during which he remains in office..... 366
- " duties which he must fulfil..... 406, 873
- " over whom his jurisdiction extends..... 407 (378)
- " how replaced during any temporary incapacity..... 407 (379)
- " is a county officer as to county works under his superintendence 407 (380)
- " penalty for refusal to perform any duty..... 407 (381)
- " his powers and duties when works to a water-course are in common 407 (382 to 384)
- " superintends and directs works to water-courses 406, 873
- " if personally interested, cannot superintend the opening of a water-course..... 874
- " must inspect water-courses every year between the first and fifteenth of June, and see that the necessary works have been performed..... 876
- " must inspect water-courses at any time between the fifteenth of June and the first of November when requested, by any person interested, by the council or by the board of delegates..... 876
- " may order work on water-courses obstructed by snow or ice..... 877
- " may perform work and furnish materials when the same have not been performed or furnished within the prescribed time..... 408 (397)
- " or must report to the council, which may authorize him to do such work or furnish such materials at the cost of the corporation..... 408 (399)
- " the value thereof, together with twenty per cent in addition thereto, may be recovered from the parties in default..... 408, (398, 401, 402)
- " in any suit brought for the recovery thereof, his evidence, if not contradicted is sufficient proof 408 (403)
- " cannot without authorization perform work or furnish materials for a sum exceeding five dollars in any one year, without giving previous notice to the parties in default..... 408 (397)
- " must whenever he has without authorization performed work, or furnished materials, give immediate notice to the parties in default..... 408 (397)
- " exception in favor of certain companies as to such works..... 21, 22
- * *See COMPANIES, (iron or wooden railway.)*

ls at :
 399
 cent
 n the
 98, 401, 402
 , his
 of.... 403
 nish
 rs in
 the
 397
 done
 diate
 397
 such
 21, 22
 super-
 the
 404
 per-
 404
 oads
 539
 riza-
 ridge
 405
 ous
 476
 a the
 oads
 ocès-
 828, 856
 ril. 828, 856
 the
 tion-
 the
 827, 856
 832
 first
 832
 3, 835, 840,

 d of
 heir
 901

JUDGES :—	
" the salaries of judges are taxable property.....	710
JURISDICTION of the head of the council, acting <i>ex-officio</i> as justice of the peace.....	125
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, any oath required by the provisions of this code may be made before them.....	6
" penalty and responsibility incurred by their refusing to act under this code.....	9
" the term refers also to the head of the council acting <i>ex-officio</i>	19 § 13
" are exempt from acting as rural or road inspectors, or as pound keepers.....	367
KEEPERS, of houses of confinement or correction, or of reformatories are exempt from municipal offices...	209
" of houses of public entertainment are disqualified for municipal offices.....	203
LADDERS, the town or village council may by by-law, order that houses be provided with ladders.....	654
LAND, meaning of the word.....	19 § 24
" beach lots may be acquired by the council by by-law or resolution.....	485 (460)
" along the roadside, the local council may, by by-law compel owners to fence such land.....	612
" on which is stagnant water, the town or village council may, by by-law, compel owners to drain such land.....	652
" the town or village council may, by by-law, cause lots situated on roads to be numbered.....	669
" occupied by a municipal road, to whom does it belong.....	749 752
" of a discontinued road, to whom does it belong....	753
" acquired or set apart, for squares, &c., in any village or municipality, belongs to the council.	767
" crown lands are not liable for work to municipal roads, bridges or water-courses; but the occupants thereof are.....	780, 858, 878
" low and swampy drainage of.....	882
" no indemnity is allowed for the first front road on a lot.....	906
" no indemnity is allowed for the land reserved for a public road in the concession of a lot.....	906
LAND-SURVEYORS (provincial) practising their profession are exempt from municipal offices.....	209
" their annual income is taxable property.....	710
LANGUAGE, in which language must special notices be drawn up and given.....	224
" which, may be used by the council in session.....	241
" the books, &c., of the council are kept in French or in English.....	242

LANGUAGE :—

- “ the publication of notices, by-laws or orders of the council is made in both languages, unless the lieutenant-governor in council issues an order to the contrary 243
- “ order of the lieutenant-governor in council, prescribing the use of one language only; how given, its effect..... 244, 245
- “ previous public notice must be given before the council can adopt a resolution requesting such an order from the lieutenant-governor in council. 244
- “ the order in council must be published in the *Official Gazette*..... 245
- “ (obscene or blasphemous), may be suppressed in certain localities by by-law of the local council. 603
- LESSEE, *See* TENANT.
- LICENSES, (ferry), may be regulated by the local council..... 549, 551 to 553
- “ (trading) may be regulated by the local council.... 582
- “ limitation of their number..... 568
- LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, proceedings taken by him for the erection of a village municipality..... 51, 61, 62
- “ may, by proclamation, erect a village municipality into a town municipality..... 68
- “ may, by proclamation, on a petition to that effect, annex a town or village municipality or any part of it to an adjoining local municipality..... 74
- “ municipal officers when appointed by him..... 177
- “ what persons can he appoint to offices in the council..... 180, 327
- “ may revoke any appointment made by himself.... 181, 329
- “ may replace any person appointed by himself..... 181, 329
- “ the warden; when appointed by him..... 250
- “ the county delegates when appointed by him..... 264
- “ the local councillors: when appointed by him... 326 to 329
- “ must, when all the local councillors are unable to read and write, replace one among them by some person able to read and write..... 336
- “ vacancies in the council; when filled by him... 340, 344, 364
- “ must fill vacancies when less than four councillors remain in office..... 341
- “ (*in council*) approves by-laws..... 687 to 690
- “ may divide a town or village municipality into wards, if the council refuse to 633a
- “ may exact from the council all information and documents respecting the by-law 688
- “ must not approve of a by-law until he has proof that the necessary formalities have been observed.... 689

LIEUTENANT

“

“

“

LIGHT, in

LIMITS of

LIQUOR, (

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

LOANS, the

“

See

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :—

“ by-laws which must be approved by him.....	479, 480, 492 493, 520, 521, 542, 553
“ may require the insertion in the valuation roll of any details respecting the census and statistics.....	724
“ valuator for making the valuation roll, when appointed by him.....	728, 731
LIGHT, in town or village municipalities; may be attended to by by-law of the council.....	638 to 640
LIMITS of a municipality bounded by a river, extend to the middle of the river.....	19 § 1
LIQUOR, (intoxicating or strong), meaning of the term.....	19 § 31
“ the sale thereof, in quantities less than three gallons or twelve bottles, may be prohibited by by-law of the local council.....	561
“ any such by-law, or one for repealing the same, only comes into force on the first of May then next.....	562
“ a copy thereof must be previously sent to the collector of inland revenue.....	562
“ the collector of inland revenue cannot, in the case of a prohibitory by-law, grant licenses.....	563
“ if a prohibitory by-law is annulled, the local council may make another within two months.....	564
“ licenses issued in contravention of a prohibitory by-law are null.....	565
“ penalty for infringing such by-law.....	566
“ exempt for medicinal or other purposes and on delivery of a medical certificate.....	566
“ obligations contracted and payments made in contravention of such by-law are null.....	567
“ the local council may, by by-law, limit the number of licenses to be granted.....	568, 569
“ any such by-law is suspended on the passing of a prohibitory by-law.....	570
“ prohibitory and restrictive by-laws of a rural council are not subject to appeal to the county council.....	571
“ repeal of certain by-laws, from the month of May next after the coming into force of the code.....	572
“ the local council may, by by-law, prohibit the sale thereof to children, apprentices or servants, without the consent of fathers, mothers, masters, &c.....	606
“ spirituous or malt. See LIQUOR (intoxicating or strong).	
LOANS, the council may, by by-law, contract loans.....	492 to 498
“ See DEBENTURES DEBTS, (municipal).	

- LOCAL, meaning of the word when applied to "municipality," "corporation," "council" or "councillor"..... 19 § 3
 " council. *See* COUNCIL
- LOCK-UP-HOUSE may be established by by-law of the local council 609
- LOT, meaning of the word..... 19 § 25
 " includes the subdivisions made since the oldest title that is to be found..... 19 § 25
- LUMBER. *See* WOOD
- MACHINERY work'd by steam may be prohibited, allowed or regulated by the town or village council..... 648
- MAGDALEN islands, (municipality of), possesses the powers of a county council..... 1081
 " exceptional provisions respecting the holding of polls therein 1085
- MAGISTRATES, (district,) are disqualified for municipal offices... 203
 " their decision are not appealable and cannot be removed by *certiorari*..... 1077, 1078
 " (police,) are disqualified for municipal offices..... 203
 " COURT, *See* COURT.
- MAIL, when may a notice be given by it..... 226, 227, 260, 269
 " *See* NOTICE.
- MANUFACTORIES..... 649, 651
 " water-courses which feed them cannot be diverted by any council without the written consent of the owner..... 905
- MAP, *See* PLAN.
- MAPLE-GROVES, *See* MAPLE-TREES.
 " no county or rural council can run a road through certain maple groves without the written consent of the proprietor..... 904
- MAPLE-TREES forming part of a maple grove must not be cut down in virtue of a *procès-verbal*..... 802
 " *See* CLEARANCES.
- MARK, any person unable to write or sign his name must affix his mark..... 12
- MARKETS, (public,) in town or village municipalities... 625 to 636
 " by-law or resolution respecting their establishment, &c..... 625 (460)
 " by-law or resolution respecting the leasing of stalls thereon..... 625 (460)
 " by-law respecting the duties and powers of employees..... 626
 " prohibition to sell certain articles elsewhere than on markets or in stalls..... 627, 628
 " the conduct of buyers and sellers..... 630

MARK

"

"

"

MARIN

MASKI

MASTE

"

MAYOR,

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

MARKETS :—

“ duties on persons selling or on their vehicles.....	631, 632
“ the manner of placing vehicles	633
“ hucksters and other traders	634
“ the confiscation of articles sold in contravention of by-laws.....	636
MARINERS are exempt from municipal offices.....	209
MASKINONGE, county of, responsibility for damages result- ing from improper maintenance of winter roads.....	872a
MASTERS, in town and village municipalities the council may regulate the conduct of masters towards their servants.....	624
“ in town and village municipalities, in the absence of a by-law, the provisions of law in force in rural municipalities respecting masters and ser- vants, are applicable	624
“ See SERVANTS.	
MAYOR, See HEAD OF THE COUNCIL, MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.	
“ any oath required by this code may be made before a mayor.....	6
“ under what name may be designated.....	281
“ must give public notice for the election of coun- cillors.....	294, 362
“ penalty for neglect to give such notice.....	295
“ must be appointed at the first session after each general appointment of councillors.....	330
“ if not present at his appointment, must be notified thereof, the warden must also be notified.....	331
“ the appointment of, may be made by the lieuten- ant-governor, if the council neglects to do so within the prescribed delay	332, 344
“ time during which he remains in office.....	333
“ penalty for refusing to accept the office.....	334
“ must know how to read and write.....	335
“ vacancy in the office of.....	342 to 344
“ during vacancy or absence, the duties may be dis- charged by a pro-mayor.....	345
“ contestation of the appointment of.....	347 and fol.
“ must, whenever the rural or road inspector is inca- pable of acting, place the division in charge of another inspector should the council neglect so to do.....	379, 407
“ may require the road inspector to visit the works under his direction, prosecute parties in default and make a report.....	404
“ may, whenever a bridge is destroyed or broken, in case of urgent necessity, authorize the road in- spector to repair it or make a temporary one.....	405

MAYOR—

- “ of a town or village municipality, may authorise the destruction of buildings in order to arrest the progress of a fire 665
- “ presides at the meeting of electors held for the approval or disapproval of a by-law 677
- “ cannot vote when presiding at such meeting,..... 679
- “ duties and powers when presiding at such meeting 680, 682, 683
- “ must inform the lieutenant-governor of neglect on the part of the valuator to make the valuation roll..... 727
- “ to the county council 739
- “ signs warrant of seizure and sale for taxes. 963
- “ may, by authorization of the council, become the purchaser of immoveables sold for taxes..... 1005

MEAT the town or village council may regulate its sale...627, 628

“ *See* MARKET (public),

“ meeting of municipal electors..... 307

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL (local or county) meaning of the term..... 192 12

- “ must make oath as soon as he is appointed..... 108
- “ manner in which he enters upon the discharge of his duties 111
- “ cannot hold subordinate offices..... 114
- “ is a competent witness in any case in which the rights of the corporation are in question..... 7
- “ attendance at sittings of the council or of committees may be regulated by the council. 465
- “ *See* OFFICE, (municipal) COUNCILLOR, MAYOR, WARDEN.
- “ may administer an oath or affirmation to all parties and their witnesses examined by the council. 98
- “ cannot be surety for an officer of council..... 115
- “ time during which he remains in office when appointed in the place of another 116, 363
- “ when deemed to have refused to perform the duties of his office..... 118
- “ whose office is vacant, may resume his duties..... 119
- “ any vote given or act performed by a person illegally filling the office of member, is not invalid by reason of such illegality..... 120
- “ a special session of the council may be convened at any time by two members..... 126
- “ may give any information or deposition under oath required by the corporation..... 8
- “ interested in any question cannot take part in the discussion 135
- “ If a majority of them are interested..... 136

MEMBER

“

MEMBER

“

MEMBER

“

“

“

“

MEMBERS

“

“

“

“

MERCHANT

MILE-POST

MILL, CAN

“

MILLERS W

MINORS ar

“ *See*

MINUTES of

MISSISQUOI

MONEYS of

“ in

“ not

“ the

“ for

“

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL:—

" may order any constable or police officer to arrest, at sight, any person infringing a by-law, if it is ordered by the by-law	1060
MEMBER OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL, an indemnity for board and travelling expenses may be allowed by by-law...	254
" See MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL (local or county).	
MEMBER OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL, must be domiciled in the municipality or in an adjacent city, town or village municipality.....	283, 284
" must own real estate to the value of four hundred dollars.....	283
" the person presiding at the election of, cannot be elected councillor.....	285
" contestation of the appointment of.....	346 to 364
" See MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL (local or county.)	
MEMBERS of the privy council are disqualified for municipal offices.....	203
" of the senate are exempt from municipal offices....	209
" of the house of commons.....	209
" of the executive council.....	209
" of the provincial legislature.....	209
MERCHANT, See TRADER.	
MILE-POSTS, See POSTS.	
MILL, cannot be demolished or injured by any county or rural council without the written consent of the owner	904
" any water-course which supplies a mill cannot be diverted by any council without the written consent of the owner.....	905
MILLERS when employed alone are exempt from municipal offices.....	209
MINORS are disqualified for municipal offices.....	203
" See SERVANTS	
MINUTES of the sittings of the council, by whom approved of and signed.....	157
MISSISQUOI, (county of,) the works on roads and bridges are performed at the cost of the local corporations	1080
MONEYS of the corporation, by-law or resolution of the council respecting their deposit.....	499 (460)
" in the absence of a by-law or resolution, are temporarily deposited.....	500
" not specially appropriated, form part of the general fund	501
" the excess of any levy forms part of the general fund.....	501
" forming part of the general fund may be employed for any purpose.....	502

MONTH, means a calendar month..... 19 § 29

MONTMORENCY, the county of, forms two county municipalities..... 1081

MOORING, *See* ANCHORAGE.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES, *See* OFFICE (municipal.)

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, *See* OFFICERS (municipal.)

MUNICIPALITY : local, rural or county, definition of the terms 19 § 1, 2, 3

“ (COUNTY,) what territory forms a county municipality; its name..... 24, 25

MUNICIPALITIES, (LOCAL) continuation of existing..... 26, 49

“ erection of 26 to 77

“ the council may, by by-law, have maps, plans or surveys made thereof..... 554

“ the council may, by by-law or resolution, divide them into road divisions..... 555 (460)

“ the council may, by by-law or resolution, divide them into rural divisions... 556 (467)

“ parish, what territories form 29, 32

“ parish, their name 34

“ of part of a parish, their name 34

“ of part of a parish, what territories form 31, 32

“ parish, or of part of a parish, erected into a township by the county council with the approval of the lieutenant-governor in council..... 32, 41

“ township, their name..... 38

“ township, what territories form 35

“ of part of a township, their name..... 38

“ of part of a township, what territories form 37

“ of part of a township erected by the county council 37a

“ of united townships, their name..... 40

“ formed by the county council..... 39

“ date of their formation..... 40

“ village continuation of existing..... 49

“ new village, their erection and name..... 51 to 67

“ of what territories may be formed 51

“ petition praying for their erection..... 52

“ appointment of a special superintendent 52

“ visit, hearing and examination of the special superintendent 53

“ the report of the superintendent is deposited at the office of the council together with a plan of the territory 54, 55

“ notice of such deposit is given by the secretary-treasurer of the county council..... 56

“ homologation or rejection of the report..... 57 to 59

“ transmission of the documents by the secretary-treasurer to the provincial secretary..... 60

MUNICIPALITY

“ pro

“ pro

“ c

“ nan

“ tow

“ t

“ pub

“ thei

“ tow

“ an

“ pu

“ tit

“ the

“ th

“ pr

“ this

“ pe

“ div

NAME of mun

“ of co

“ of lo

“ of ru

“ of pa

“ a p

“ of to

“ pa

“ of mu

“ of vil

“ of vil

“ of tov

“ of the

“ any p

“ his

NEWSPAPERS p

“ can

NOTARIES pra

“ cipa

“ their a

NOTICES, (mun

“ bal.

“ what

“ by wh

“ certifi

“ notifi

“ the ori

“ offic

MUNICIPALITIES :-

" proceedings of the lieutenant-governor in council	61, 62
" proclamation of the lieutenant-governor, its publication and effect	63 to 65
" name of the municipality	62 to 67
" town, (new) erected by proclamation of the lieutenant-governor in council	68
" publication and effect of the proclamation	69
" their name	71
" town or village, may be, the whole or a part of any, annexed to an adjoining local municipality by proclamation of the lieutenant-governor, on petition to that effect	74 to 77
" the town or village council may by by-law divide the municipality into wards for purposes of representation in the council	617
" this council must make the division upon special petition, otherwise the lieutenant-governor may divide	623a
NAME of municipal corporations	3
" of county municipalities	24
" of local municipalities, (existing)	26
" of rural municipalities, (new)	34, 38, 40
" of parish municipalities or municipalities of part of a parish	34
" of township municipalities or municipalities of a part of a township	38
" of municipalities of united townships	40
" of village municipalities, (existing)	49
" of village municipalities, (new)	62, 67
" of town municipalities	71
" of the municipal council	94
" any person who cannot sign his name must make his mark	12
NEWSPAPERS published in one language only; no notice can be inserted therein in both languages	237
NOTARIES practising their profession are exempt from municipal offices	209
" their annual income is taxable property	710
NOTICES, (municipal), are special or public, written or verbal	215
" what they must contain	216
" by whom must copies be attested	218
" certificate of the publication or service of the notice	219, 220
" the original and the certificate must be filed in the office of the council	219.

..... 19 & 29
 palia
 1081

 the
 19 & 1, 2, 3
 pal-
 24, 25
 26, 49
 26 to 77
 s or
 554
 wide
 555 (460)
 wide
 556 (460)
 29, 32
 34
 34
 31, 32
 own-
 oval
 32, 41
 38
 35
 38
 37
 acil 37a
 40
 39
 40
 49
 51 to 67
 51
 52
 52
 er-
 53
 the
 the
 54, 55
 ry-
 56
 57 to 59
 ry-
 60

NOTICE, :—

“ if the notice is verbal, an affirmation under oath takes the place of the certificate, and is only required in case of contestation	221
“ when a person cannot avail himself of any irregularity in a notice, or in its publication or service....	223
“ cannot be published in French and in English in a newspaper published in one language only....	237
“ (special), in what language must they be drawn up or given.....	224
“ manner in which the service of a special notice in writing is effected.....	225, 226
“ manner in which a special verbal notice is given...	227
“ cases in which notices may be sent by post.....	226, 227, 260, 269
“ an absent proprietor who has neither appointed a resident agent, nor made his address known is not entitled to a notice.....	228
“ when may be served.....	229
“ may be served on holidays.....	229
“ manner in which the service is effected if the doors are closed or if there is no reasonable person within.....	230
“ date from which the delay runs.....	231
“ an officer whose duty it shall be to serve special notices may be appointed in virtue of a by-law of the council.....	469
“ (public), manner in which they are given.....	232 to 235
“ when and where must they be read aloud.....	234
“ effect of the omission to read a public notice aloud	234
“ publication in the newspapers.....	236, 237
“ the delay after the publication is seven clear days.	238
“ date from which the delay runs.....	239
“ are applicable to and binding upon absentees as well as residents.....	240
“ publication of the notices of the meetings of the council may, in virtue of a by-law or of a resolution, be made in a newspaper.....	474, (460)
Noxious Weeds on municipal roads, when must they be destroyed	778
Nuisances on public highways must be removed by order of the road inspector.....	386
“ what are deemed nuisances.....	377, 388
“ any authorized work is not a nuisance.....	389
“ conditions which must be observed in any such case	390
“ penalty for causing any nuisance.....	391

NUISANCES
“ on
“ pe
“ (p
“ do
“ m
“ Se
NUMBERING
“
OATH requ
“ is
s
c
“ of
“ neg
a
“ a ce
b
“ to h
q
“ to h
in
OATHS , (pro
lo
OBJECTION to
fo
OBSTRUCTION
“ at an
“ on p
“ on p
ma
“ fords
“ mun
OCCUPANT , m
“ of cr
“ may
and
cou
“ is ans
tur
“ may
lan
the
“ of any
32

NUISANCES :—

“ on any property or in water-courses (filth or dead animals) must be removed	415
“ penalty for causing any such nuisance.....	416
“ (public,) by-laws respecting them, by the local council.....	592 to 596
“ do. do. by the town or village council.....	641 to 652
“ municipal roads must be kept free therefrom.....	788
“ See DELETERIOUS MATTER, ROADS.	
NUMBERING of houses and lots in any town or village municipality. the town or village council may make by laws on this subject	669
OATH required by the provisions of this code, before whom may be taken	6
“ is administered to the parties and their witnesses under examination by the council or the committees	98
“ of office of members of the council	108 to 111
“ neglect to take it, during fifteen days, constitutes a refusal of such office.....	112, 186
“ a certificate attesting that it has been taken must be filed in the office of the council.....	187
“ to be taken by any municipal elector, when required, before giving his vote.....	315
“ to be taken by valuator and their clerk, respecting the valuation roll prepared by them.....	725
OATHS, (profane), the use of, may be suppressed in certain localities by by-law of the local council.....	603
OBJECTION to the form, or founded on the commission of any formality, when admitted.....	16
OBSTRUCTIONS, See NUISANCES.	
“ at any ferry landing, what are deemed such	387
“ on public highways, what are deemed such.....	387 to 389
“ on public highways, town or village councils may make by-laws for their prevention	645
“ fords must be kept free therefrom	777
“ municipal roads do. do	788
OCCUPANT, meaning of the word	19 & 19
“ of crown lands—See PROPRIETOR	17 & 18
“ may be obliged to do work connected with clearances, boundary ditches or fences and water-courses, saving his recourse against the owner.	413
“ is answerable for any animal he receives on pasture	445
“ may be compelled to pay the taxes imposed on land occupied by him, saving his recourse against the owner.....	948, 949
“ of any lot of land divided after the passing of any	32

OCCUPANT :—

act regulating the work on roads, bridges or water-courses, are jointly and severally liable for such work, saving recourse..... 781, 858, 878

OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL, *See* COUNCIL.

OFFICE, (MUNICIPAL,) meaning of the term..... 19 & 15

“ any person qualified and not exempt, is bound to discharge the duties of any office to which he may be appointed; that of secretary-treasurer excepted..... 201

“ persons qualified for..... 202 to 284

“ disqualified..... 155, 203 to 206, 283, 285

“ notice to be given by disqualified persons, who hold or have been appointed to any municipal office..... 207

“ until such notice is given, such persons are liable to all penalties and prosecutions..... 207

“ the appointment of a person notoriously disqualified may be annulled by the council..... 208

“ persons exempt from..... 209 to 212, 305, 367

“ persons exempt, who have been appointed, must give notice claiming exemption..... 213, 305

“ in default of so doing, the exemption is forfeited. 213, 305

“ *See* MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL, OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

“ (subordinate) members of the municipal council cannot hold any, under such council, or under the county council if they are members of a local council..... 114

OFFICERS, (MUNICIPAL) *See* OFFICES (municipal) and the names of each of such officers.

“ the council may appoint as many as it deems necessary..... 182

“ in office when the code comes into force, are continued therein..... 183

“ vacancies must be filled by the council within thirty days..... 184

“ appointment or removal by the council, how effected..... 185

“ appointment or removal by the lieutenant-governor..... 177 to 181

“ oath of office, when taken..... 186

“ neglect so to do during fifteen days is deemed a refusal of the office..... 186

“ who have refused to accept office may reconsider such refusal..... 186

“ who have taken an oath of office must file a certificate thereof in the office of the council..... 187

OFFICE

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

OFFICERS, (

o

OFFICERS, (MUNICIPAL) :—

“ no act, duty, writing or proceeding executed in his official capacity by any officer holding office illegally, is invalid by reason of such illegality.	188
“ may be removed	181, 189
“ time during which an officer appointed to replace another holds office	190
“ who have ceased to discharge the duties of their office must deliver up everything belonging to such office	191
“ in the event of absense or death, their representatives must deliver up everything belonging to the office which they held	192
“ the corporation may have recourse to revendication and coercive imprisonment for the recovery of everything belonging to such office, from the person in their possession	193, 194
“ their lawful orders must be obeyed ; penalty for neglect or refusal	195
“ penalty for molesting a municipal officer in the exercise of his functions	195
“ must give receipts for documents deposited in their hands	193, 196
“ must file the documents deposited with them among the archives of the council	196
“ when in greater number than two, the majority may act	197
“ cannot be discharged or exempted from the performance of their duties by the council	198
“ the corporation is responsible for their acts	199
“ to whom are they responsible	200
“ may make an oath, any deposition or information required from the corporation	8
“ the council may make by-laws to define their duties and inflict penalties for their non-observance	470
“ to establish a tariff of fees	471
“ to fix their remuneration by the council	472
“ to appoint an officer for the service of special notices	469
“ to authorize them to visit and examine all property in order to ascertain whether the by-laws are carried out	507
“ their tariff of fees, must be posted up in the office of the council	471
“ this tariff may be made by resolution	471, (640)
OFFICERS, of the militia staff are exempt from municipal office	309

OFFICERS :—

- “ of Her Majesty's army and navy, on full pay are disqualified for municipal office..... 203
- “ of the police are disqualified for municipal office... 203
- “ of the police. *See* CONSTABLE.
- OMISSION of formalities. *See* OBJECTION.
- “ to set forth the qualities of any officer or person, party to an act, is not a cause of nullity, if no injustice or surprise result therefrom..... 15
- “ by any member or officer of the council, to take the oath of office within fifteen days, constitutes a refusal to accept such office..... 112, 186
- “ to give notice of the meeting for the election of local councillors, prevents such meeting from being held..... 295, 362
- “ to read any public notice aloud does not invalidate its publication..... 234
- “ to read any by-law aloud in public does not prevent its coming into force..... 693
- OPENING in any road, *See* TRENCH.
- OPPOSITION founded on a right of property or privilege, to the seizure and sale of any movables for municipal taxes, must be accompanied by a deposit of money..... 966
- “ how made, heard and adjudicated upon..... 966, 967
- “ may be made by any rate-payer whose effects are under seizure for an amount of taxes greater than he owes..... 970
- ORCHARDS, no rural or county council can cause a road to be made through certain orchards without the written consent of the owner..... 904
- ORDER of the lieutenant-governor in council, prescribing the use of one language only in the publication of documents of the council..... 244, 245
- “ such order must be published in the official gazette..... 244, 245
- “ of the lieutenant-governor in council respecting municipal matters may be revoked by another order in council..... 10
- ORDERS, (existing), respecting municipal matters are continued in force..... 5
- “ of the council may be annulled by the magistrate's court or the circuit court..... 5, 100
- “ are executory until annulled..... 5 (461)
- ORDURE, *See* FILTH.
- OUTHOUSES, the local council may make by-laws respecting their cleanliness..... 272
- “ *See* FIRKS.

OVENS,

OWNER,

PAINTING
PARKS,
PARISH,

“

“

PARSONA

“

PARTNER

PAY-BRID

PENALTY

“ f

“ f

“ f

“ f

“ f

“ b

“ b

“ b

“ b

“ by

“ by

MUNICIPAL CODE.

are 203
ce... 203

son,
f no 15
lake
utes
... 112, 186
n of
rom
... 295, 362
ate
... 234
pro-
... 693

, to
uni-
it of
... 966
... 966, 967
are
ater
... 970
l to
the
... 904
ing
tion
... 244, 245
cial
... 244, 245
ing
her
... 10
on-
... 5
te's
... 5, 100
... 5 (461)

ing
... 272

OVENS, the town or village council may, by by-law, prescribe the manner in which they must be built, and regulate their use..... 653

OWNER, *See* ANIMALS FOUND STRAYING, TENANT, OCCUPANT, PROPRIETOR.

PAINTINGS, *See* PLACARDS.

PARKS, *See* PUBLIC PLACES 543

PARISH, meaning of the word 19 2 4
“ part of a, when must be annexed to an adjoining rural municipality 31
“ or part of a parish included in any township may, with the approval of the lieutenant-governor, be erected into a municipality by the county council 32, 41
“ *See* MUNICIPALITY.

PARSONAGE-HOUSES and their dependencies are not taxable property 712
“ no council can lay out a road through them without the written consent of the owner. 905

PARTNERSHIP, *See* PROPRIETOR.

PAY-BRIDGES, *See* BRIDGES.

PENALTY by a justice of the peace or any other person refusing or neglecting to act under the authority of this code 9
“ for injuring, tearing down or destroying any document posted up 11
“ for neglecting to attend as a witness when summoned by the council or the committees..... 99
“ for refusing to discharge the duties of councillor 117
“ for refusing to accept the office of warden..... 254
“ for refusing to accept the office of mayor 334
“ by the secretary-treasurer or president of the council for refusing a receipt to any one filing or producing a document, or for refusing to receive such document, or to deposit it in the archives of the council..... 103
“ by the secretary-treasurer for lending moneys of the corporation or for giving a receipt without having received the amount therein specified.... 161
“ by the secretary-treasurer for continuing to discharge the duties of his office without having given fresh security..... 151, 152
“ by the secretary-treasurer for neglecting to notify the head of the council of the death, insolvency, failure or absence from the district of his sureties 152
“ by the secretary-treasurer for neglecting to render account 167
“ by the secretary-treasurer for neglecting to send the

PENALTY:—

auditor of the province the statement (of the debt) required by article 166	169
“ by the secretary-treasurer for neglecting or refusing to send the registrar copies of the by-laws authorising an issue of debentures, and of the return	995
“ by the road inspector or other special road officer for refusing to act	381, 785
“ by the rural inspector or other special officer for refusing to act	407 (381) 873
“ by pound-keepers for refusing to take proper care of any animal impounded.	429
“ for refusing to notify the owner of any animal impounded	430
“ for refusing to give public notice	431
“ for refusing to deliver up any animal impounded, on payment of the amount due.....	432
“ by valuator for refusing or neglecting to perform their duty respecting the valuation of property.....	729, 730
“ by the valuator, rural or road inspector or the pound-keeper refusing to accept or to continue his office.....	367a
“ for refusing or neglecting to obey the lawful orders of municipal officers.....	195
“ for molesting any municipal officer	195
“ by any municipal officer for refusing to give a receipt when required.....	196
“ by any person, whose duty it is, for neglecting to read public notices aloud.....	234
“ for neglecting to give the notice required for municipal elections.....	295, 362
“ for voting at any election of local councillors, without being qualified.....	316
“ for neglecting to take proper precautions when performing any duly authorized work on a public road.....	390
“ for causing an obstruction on any public road.....	391
“ for depositing filth, or dead animals in any water-course, stream or river, or on any property whatever	416
“ for refusing to obey any lawful order respecting clearances	418
“ for refusing to obey any lawful order respecting boundary ditches.....	423
“ for obstructing any boundary ditch.....	424
“ for refusing to obey any lawful order respecting boundary fences.....	427

PENALTY

“ t
 “ f
 “ b
 “ fo
 “ fo
 “ b
 “ by
 “ fo
 “ fo
 “ fo
 “ by
 “ by
 “
 “ for
 “ t
 “ for
 “ a
 “ h
 “ for
 “ for
 “ a
 “ for
 s
 PENALTIES,
 “ by
 v
 “ ma
 o
 b
 “ mu
 th
 “ wh

PENALTY:—

the	169	“ taking away, without permission, any animal im-	
.....		pounded.....	439
re-		“ for allowing animals to stray.....	440
laws		“ by the county corporation for neglecting to repair	
of the		or build a vault or safe in the registry office.....	515
.....	995	“ for selling intoxicating liquors in any municipality	
officer		in which a prohibitory by-law is in force.....	566, 567
.....	381, 785	“ for voting for the approval or disapproval of a by-	
r for		law submitted to the electors, when not qua-	
7 (381)	873	lified.....	680 (316)
care		“ by any person, whose duty it is, for neglecting to	
.....	429	read aloud a by-law.....	693
l im-		“ by the owners of roads used by their permission,	
.....	430	for refusing to close the same when ordered by	
ded,	431	the council or by the board of delegates.....	249
.....	432	“ for refusing to give any information required by	
form		the valuator respecting the value of property... ..	745
ty. 729, 730		“ for refusing to perform work on public roads.....	791
the		“ for refusing to perform work on bridges.....	857 (791)
inue		“ for refusing to perform work on water courses... ..	878 (791)
.....	367a	“ for injuring trees, posts, or other works on public	
orders		roads.....	792
.....	195	“ by corporations for not keeping roads and side-	
a re-	195	walks in repair.....	793
.....	196	“ by corporations for not keeping bridges in repair 858	(793)
g to		“ by corporations for not keeping water-courses in	
.....	234	repair, with the exception of those regulated by	
mu-		an act of agreement.....	878 (793)
.....	295, 362	“ for removing <i>balizes</i> on a winter road or for placing	
with-		them improperly.....	834
.....	316	“ for driving any vehicle faster than a walk over	
when		any bridge exceeding twenty feet in length, not	
public		built of stone, brick or earth.....	859
.....	390	“ for injuring any bridge, or work belonging thereto..	859
.....	391	“ for carrying on the business of ferryman without	
ater-		a license... ..	862
hat-		“ for obstructing any water-course or allowing the	
.....	416	same to be obstructed.....	879
ting		PENALTIES, (certain kinds of), are municipal taxes.....	19 & 22
.....	418	“ by municipal officers; how and by whom reco-	
ting		verable.....	200
.....	423	“ may be inflicted by the council for infringement	
ting		of its by-laws, by fine or imprisonment or by	
.....	424	both.....	508
.....	427	“ must be fully set forth in the by-law respecting	
		them.....	508
		“ when the council may, by by-law, authorize con-	

PENALTIES :—

fiscation.....577, 581, 636

“ the contractor for roads, sidewalks, bridges and water-courses is liable to penalties in the same manner as those with whom he has contracted..... 790, 858, 878

“ the recovery of.....1042 and fol.

“ imposed on the owners of animals found straying.. 440

“ may be paid before suit brought..... 441

“ to whom belonging..... 448

“ (RECOVERY OF).

“ imposed by the provisions of this code, before what court recoverable..... 1042

“ all, incurred by the same person may be included in the same suit..... 1043

“ incurred for each day can be recovered for one day only, unless special verbal or written notice has been given to the person in default..... 1044

“ suits for their recovery must be commenced within six months..... 1045

“ such suits may be brought by any person of age, or by the head of the council..... 1046

“ and are decided on the oath of one credible witness..... 1047

“ to whom belonging..... 1048

“ in default of payment within fifteen days from the rendering of the judgment, the defendant may be imprisoned for thirty days..... 1049

“ imprisonment ends on payment of the sum due.... 1049

“ imprisonment discharges the defendant from the obligation of satisfying the judgment..... 1049

“ the plaintiff or complainant whose demand is dismissed with costs is bound to pay the costs under penalty of imprisonment..... 1050

“ manner in which prosecutions brought before justices of the peace are heard and decided 1052

“ such prosecutions need not be commenced by a deposition on oath of the complainant, if the purport of the demand is sufficiently set forth in the writ or the declaration..... 1053

“ delay between the service and return of the writ... 1055

“ the justice of the peace who has signed the writ is entitled to sit alone..... 1056

“ he may require the assistance of any other justice of the peace..... 1056

“ the returns of the bailiff are given under his oath of office..... 1057

“ the justice of the peace or the clerk must take

PENALTIES
 “ th
 “ th
 “ w
 “ in
 PERFORMA
 PERSONS,
 “ Se
 “ w
 “ in
 “ ov
 “ em
 “ the
 PHYSICIANS
 “ on
 “ the
 PIERS, may
 h
 PIG-STIES, t
 (t)
 “ See
 PILOTS, (lic
 “ thei
 PITS on mu
 ro
 “ See
 PLACARDS, t
 p
 PLACES of p
 by
 Sa
 “ (unl
 co
 pa

PENALTIES :—

	notes of the important parts of the evidence.....	1058
	“ these notes form part of the record	1058
	“ the judgment may be executed fifteen days from date	1059
	“ when constables and police officers may, and are bound to arrest, at sight, persons found contravening a by-law	1060
	“ in case of appeal to the circuit court the record must be remitted to the justice of the peace.....	1054
	PERFORMANCES, See CIRCUS, THEATRE.	
	PERSONS, penalty by those who refuse to act under this code.....	9
	“ See PENALTY.	
	“ who are entitled to be heard before the council or the committees, may be heard in person, or by another, and may produce witnesses.....	97
	“ in holy-orders are disqualified for municipal offices	203
	“ over sixty years of age are exempt from municipal offices.....	209
	“ employed on iron or wooden railways are exempt from municipal offices.....	209
	“ the annual salary of all, engaged in the service of others, when it exceeds four hundred dollars, is taxable property	710
	PHYSICIANS (practising), are exempt from municipal offices.	209
	“ on production of a medical certificate, intoxicating liquors may be given, for certain purposes, in a municipality in which their sale is forbidden.....	566
	“ their annual income is taxable property.....	710
	PIERS, may be acquired by the council by by-law or resolution.....	485 (460)
	PIG-STIES, the local council may make by-laws respecting the cleansing of.....	592
	“ See FIRES.	
	PILOTS, (licensed), are exempt from municipal offices.....	209
	“ their annual income is taxable property.....	710
	PITS on municipal roads form part of the works on such roads.....	773
	“ See DANGEROUS PLACES.	
	PLACARDS, the local council may, by by-law, prevent the posting up of, in certain localities.....	604
	PLACES of public entertainment, the local council may, by by-law, cause the bars thereof to be closed from Saturday until Monday.....	600
	“ (unhealthy and unwholesome) the town or village council may, by by-law, oblige owners or occupants to keep them clean.....	651

PLACES :—

- “ See PUBLIC PLACES.
- “ See DANGEROUS PLACES.
- PLAN of the municipality; the local council may, by by-law, have a plan thereof made..... 564
- “ if prepared at the expense of the corporation, must be made by a provincial surveyor and on a scale of not less than four inches to a mile..... 554
- “ of a territory before its erection into a village must accompany the report of the special superintendent.. 55
- PLANT-TREES forming part of a maple grove, cannot be cut down under a *procès-verbal*..... 802
- “ See CLEARANCES.
- POLICE may be maintained in any town or village municipality by by-law of the council..... 668
- “ (provincial), the officers and men thereof are disqualified for municipal offices..... 203
- “ See CONSTABLE.
- “ magistrate, See MAGISTRATES (police).
- POLL-BOOKS, See ELECTION OF LOCAL COUNCILLORS.
- POOR, may be assisted by the local council, by by-law or resolution.....587, 591, (460)
- “ poor-houses and houses of refuge may be established by by-law or resolution of the local council.....591 (460)
- “ domiciliary relief may be given them by the local council, under a by-law or resolution.....591 (460)
- “ may be exempted by the local council from the payment of certain municipal taxes..... 943
- POOR-HOUSES or houses of refuge, may be established and maintained by by-law or resolution of the local council.....591 (460)
- PORCHES, See ERECTIONS.
- POST, See MAIL.
- POSTS, guide and mile posts, on public roads; the county council may make by-laws or resolutions respecting them.....419 (460)
- “ on municipal roads: penalty for injuring them.... 792
- “ upright, cannot be levelled on municipal roads in winter..... 836
- POUNDS, (public) may be established by by-law of the local council..... 560
- “ must be established by every town or village council within four months from the coming into force of this code..... 560
- POUND-KEEPERS, the local council appoints one or more, in the month of March every year..... 365

POUND-KE

“ w

“ th

“ p

“ re

“ gi

“ w

“ m

“ se

“ rec

“ ap

“ sel

“ v

“ th

“ mu

“ f

“ See

POWERS (CO

PRECIPICES

“ See

PRESCRIPTION

“ of t

“ of t

“ of n

PRESIDENT C

“ mai

“ wh

“ mus

“ mus

th

POUND-KEEPERS :—

	“ when they enter upon the discharge of their duties.....	366
	“ time during which they discharge their duties.....	336
564	“ penalty for refusing to accept or to continue his office.....	367a
554	“ retain in safe keeping and take proper care of all animals impounded.....	428, 429
55	“ give special notice to the owner of the animal, if he is known and domiciled in the municipality.	430
802	“ when must they give public notice describing the animal and announcing its sale by auction.....	431
	“ must deliver up the animal to the owner, on payment of all amounts due thereon.....	432
668	“ sell the animal by auction if he is not reclaimed and if the amounts due are not paid.....	433 and fol.
203	“ receive the penalties paid by the owners before suit brought.....	441
	“ appoint an expert for the complainant or owner of the animal, on his neglect so to do.....	442
	“ sell any animal impounded on private property, without rendering the corporation responsible for their acts.....	447
	“ their fees may be fixed by by-law of the local council.....	560
	“ must be appointed and their fees fixed, in every town or village municipality, within four months from the time when this code comes into force...	560
	“ See ANIMALS FOUND STRAYING.	
	POWERS (collective) of municipal corporations.....	4 and 449
	PRECIPICES on municipal roads form part of the works which must be attended to on such roads.....	773
	“ See DANGEROUS PLACES.	
	PRESCRIPTION of actions, claims and demands against the secretary-treasurer.....	170
	“ of the right to demand the repeal of existing municipal acts or orders.....	5
	“ of the right to demand the repeal of any by-law or other municipal act.....	100, 708
	“ of municipal taxes, with certain exceptions.....	950
	PRESIDENT of the council, (in session) how chosen in the absence of the head.....	131
	“ maintains order and decorum and decides questions of order, saving an appeal to the council.....	132
	“ when entitled to vote and when bound to vote. ...	134
	“ must sign the minutes of the sitting of the council.	157
	“ must sign the original of every by-law passed by the council.....	457

PROCÈS-VERBAUX :—

.....	273	legates can only be amended or repealed on	
.....	274	petition by the majority of rate-payers men-	
6 to 325, 623		tioned therein.....	810
ligible	285	“ when must a copy be sent to the office of the	
.....		local council.....	813
inform	326	“ an appeal lies to the county council from any	
n take		homologation thereof by the local council.....	926
ection		“ the decision of the county council amending any	
notice		<i>procès-verbal</i> must be published by public no-	
.....	305	tice.....	935
.....		“ act of apportionment, when and by whom	
OF THE		made.....	812, 814, 816
ng the		“ “ what it must indicate.....	815
.....	592	“ “ notice of its deposit in the office of the	
MATTER.		council; when in force.....	817
man-		“ “ must be annexed to the <i>procès-verbal</i> to	
ned....	646	which it relates.....	818
certain		“ “ when must a copy be sent to the local	
.....	26	councils.....	818
.....	5	“ “ may be amended, after public notice	819
appor-		“ “ cannot contain any provisions inconsis-	
.....796 to 821		tent with the <i>procès-verbal</i>	820
.....528, 794		“ “ an appeal lies to the county council from	
.....628, 855		any amendment made to an act of ap-	
.....884		portionment by a rural council.....	926
y the	794	“ and acts of apportionment may be annulled by the	
held		magistrate's court or by the circuit court.....	5, 100
.....	796	“ and acts of apportionment are binding until an-	
super-	797	nulled.....	5, 100 (461)
w in-		“ and acts of apportionment, on what is the appor-	
.....798		tionment of works based.....	821
l.....799, 800		“ an appeal lies to the circuit court from any deci-	
.....801 to 803		sion of a board of delegates, or of a county coun-	
ndent 804		cil not sitting in appeal, respecting any <i>procès-</i>	
of del-		<i>verbal</i> or act of apportionment.....	1061, 1062
.....805 to 807		PRODUCTION, <i>See</i> RECEIPT, SERVICE.	
ouncil		“ which must be made at the office of the council,	
le.....	807	“ may be validly made at the domicile of the sec-	
.....	808	retary-treasurer or to the secretary-treasurer	
rocès-	809	personally.....	107
of de-	810	PRO-MAYOR may be appointed by the council; performs	
		the duties of mayor during his absence or during	
		a vacancy in the office.....	345
		PROMULGATION of by-laws.....	691 to 697
		“ <i>See</i> BY-LAWS.	
		PROOF in writing, the council or the committees may	
		take communication of any such proof.....	98

PROPERTY, acquisition thereof, by the corporation 4, 485 to 488 (460)
 " taxable, meaning of the term 19 § 17, 709
 " taxable comprised in a territory separated from a municipality, remains liable for all obligations contracted before such separation 78
 " taxable. See VALUATION 709 to 747
 PROPRIETOR, meaning of the word 19 § 18
 " absent, may appoint an agent to represent him 222
 " absent, who has neither appointed an agent nor made his address known, is not entitled to special notices 223
 PROPRIETORS of real estate, when have they alone the right to vote for the approval or disapproval of a by-law 492, 986
 " of any lot of land divided after the passing of any act regulating the works on roads, bridges or water-courses, are jointly and severally liable for such works, saving their recourse 781, 858, 878
 PROSECUTION before justice of the peace 1052 to 1060
 " See FINES.
 PROVISIONS, See MARKETS, (public).
 " the town or village council may regulate the sale thereof 527, 628
 " common to all municipal corporations 93 to 245
 " common to all county corporations 246 to 275
 " common to all local corporations 276 to 448
 " (interpretative) 19
 " declaratory 2 to 16, 20
 " (exceptional) 846, 847, 847a, 866, 1080 to 1085
 " (final) 1086, 1087
 PUBLICATION of documents, orders or proceedings in council, how made when required 102
 PUBLIC MARKETS, See MARKETS (public).
 PUBLIC PLACES (squares, parks, &c.,) may be established and kept in repair by by-law or resolution of the local council 543 (460)
 " the local council may, by by-law, plant trees therein 547
 " the local council may by by-law prevent the posting up of indecent placards, &c., in public places 604
 " the town or village council may, by by-law, prevent the obstruction thereof 615
 PUBLIC WORKS OF CORPORATIONS, See ROADS, WATER-COURSES, FERRIES, BRIDGES 475
 " by contract ; how such contract is made 982, 901
 " notice required thereof 893
 " the contract is awarded by resolution of the council 894
 " by whom such contract is accepted 895

PUBLIC W
 " th
 " w
 " th
 " by
 " m
 PURCHASE
 PURCHASE
 QUALIFICA
 " rec
 " sp
 QUICK-LIME
 QUORUM, a
 " of t
 " of t
 " of t
 QUESTIONS,
 " con
 RACES, (ho
 p
 RAILROADS.
 RAILWAYS,
 fr
 " (aid
 " See
 " (wo
 fr
 " (aid
 " may
 la
 " See
 RANGE, mean
 RATE-PAYER.
 " See
 " is no
 th
 " is no
 un
 su
 no

PUBLIC WORKS :

85 to 488 (460)	" the contractor must give security.....	896
...19 § 17, 709	" when the work is under the direction of the dele-	
from a	gates.....	897
gations	" the contract is binding on every municipal corpora-	
..... 78	tion interested.....	898
....709 to 747	" by what councils may suit for enforcing the per-	
.....19 § 18	formance of the contract be brought.....	899, 900
im..... 222	" may be placed under the direction of the road in-	
nt nor	pector of the division.....	901
led to	PURCHASER of any land is liable to pay the taxes due on	
..... 223	such land at the time of his purchase, saving	
right	recourse.....	948, 949
a by-	PURCHASERS. See MARKETS (public).	
.....492, 986	QUALIFICATION. A local councillor must be a real estate	
of any	owner.....	291
ges or	" required from municipal officers appointed by	
ble for	Lieutenant-Governor.....	180
781, 858, 878	" special, required from the mayor.....	335
1052 to 1060	QUICK-LINE , how to be kept. See FIRES.	
	QUORUM , adjournment for want of.....	139
	" of the county council.....	259
	" of the board of delegates is of three.....	272
	" of the local council is of four.....	289
	QUESTIONS , contested, how decided in the council.....	133
	" contested, how decided at the board of delegates...	274
	RACES , (horse), may, by by-law of the local council, be	
	prevented on Sundays and holidays of obligation.	601
	RAILROADS. See RAILWAYS.	
	RAILWAYS , (iron), persons employed thereon are exempt	
	from municipal offices.....	209
	" (aid to), may be given by by-law of the council. 479 and fol.	
	" See COMPANIES, PROPRIETORS.	
	" (wooden,) persons employed thereon are exempt	
	from municipal offices.....	209
	" (aid to), may be given by by-law of the council. 479 and fol.	
	" may be acquired by the council by means of a by-	
	law or resolution.....	485 (460)
	" See COMPANIES, PROPRIETORS.	
	RANGE , meaning of the word.....	19 § 23
	RATE-PAYER , meaning of the term.....	19 § 21
	" See PROPRIETOR.	
	" is not an inadmissible witness in any case in which	
	the rights of the corporation are in question.....	7
	" is not liable, after the division of a municipality,	
	under any regulations in force at the time of	
	such division, for work to local loans or bridges	
	not in his municipality.....	90

REGISTRAR :—

“ must register, in a book kept for the purpose, all municipal by-laws authorizing a loan or an issue of debentures, and transmitted to his office with the report.....	992
“ such documents are open to the inspection of the public, on payment of the regular fees.....	993
“ schedule of such fees.....	994
“ (the provincial), must transmit to the office of local municipalities a list of crown lands conceded...	715
REGISTRY OFFICE, the construction and maintenance of a building with a vault or safe must be provided by by-law of the county council.....	514
“ a fire-proof vault or safe must be provided and kept in repair therein by the county corporation.....	515
“ penalty for omission or neglect.....	515
“ on the neglect of the corporation, the vault or safe is provided or repaired by the government at the expense of such corporation.....	516, 517
“ copying of deeds under cap. 37, Sec. 94 C. S. L. C.	518
RELIEF to the poor, may be given by by-law or resolution of the local council.....	587, 591 (460)
“ to any person who has received an injury or contracted sickness at a fire may be given by by-law or resolution of the local council.....	588 (460)
“ to the family of any person who has lost his life at a fire, or in endeavoring to save any one from a serious accident, may be given by by-law or resolution of the local council.....	590 (460)
REMOVAL of municipal officers, how effected.....	185
“ notice must be given them.....	185
REPEAL, See ANNULMENT.	
REPERTORY kept by the secretary-treasurer.....	163
RESERVOIR, See WELLS (public).	
RESIGNATION of a councillor, when accepted, renders the office vacant.....	337
RESOLUTIONS heretofore existing are continued.....	5
“ may be annulled by the magistrate's court or by circuit court.....	5, 100
“ are binding, until annulled.....	5, 100 (461)
“ for what purpose may be passed instead of by-laws.....	460
“ when annulled or amended, mention must be made thereof on the margin of the Register of Proceedings, opposite such resolution.....	157
RESPONSIBILITY of the corporation for the acts of the officers of the council.....	100

ect on
er..... 178
.....250 (178)
.....264 (178)
.....332 (178)
ble for
..... 970

.....234, 235
blica-
.....234, 235
.....234, 235
-laws
pass-
..... 468
..... 693
from
..... 693
..... 693
name
qua-
..... 17
..... 175
..... 335
illors
..... 336
.....19 & 24
any
3, 196, 275
hibit 104
pay-
effect 1023
1042 to 1060

022 to 1025
ting
..... 157
t be
uch
..... 157
the
.....368, 369
ult. 235
ncil
nty
..... 257

RESPONSIBILITY :—

“ of the corporation for damages resulting from orders of the council, annulled by the court..... 100, 706 to 708

“ municipal officers are responsible to the corporation only, except in so far as penalties are concerned 200

REWARDS may, by by-law or resolution of the council, be given for the destruction of wild animals..... 505 (640)

“ may, by by-law or resolution be given for the arrest of criminals..... 506 (460)

“ may, by by-law or resolution of the local council, be given to any one for performing a meritorious action. 589 (460)

RICHMOND (county of) the works on roads and bridges are performed by the local corporation except in the municipality of St. George of Windsor..... 1080

RIGHT AND PRIVILEGES previously enjoyed by certain corporations or municipalities, are continued..... 26

RIVERS, when are they municipal water-courses..... 868

“ Ottawa }
 “ Milles Isles } See roads (winter) and ferries.
 “ Chambly }
 “ des Prairies }
 “ St. Lawrence }

ROADS, what is included in the word 193 27

“ front roads are included 193 27

“ front roads on crown lands, how made and maintained 780

“ may be acquired by the council, by by-law or resolution 485 (460)

“ county councils may, by by-law or resolution, cause mile posts and guide posts to be set up thereon at the expense of local corporations... 519 (460)

“ county councils may regulate the use of winter vehicles thereon 521

“ local councils may by by-law cause sidewalks and sewers to be made thereon..... 544 to 546

“ local councils may, by by-law, cause trees to be planted along roads 547

“ local councils may, by by-law, prevent parties from riding or driving faster than at an ordinary trot thereon in the vicinity of churches..... 548

“ local councils may, by by-law, prevent the posting up or writing of indecent words, placards or drawings on roads 604

“ town or village councils may, by by-law prevent their obstruction..... 645

ROADS :—

“ to
 “ See
 “ the
 “ suc
 “ a b
 “ in
 “ mu
 “ wh
 “ p
 “ all
 “ exc
 “ p
 “ exc
 “ 70
 “ use
 “ m
 “ use
 “ lo
 “ or
 “ use
 “ by
 “ ga
 “ the
 “ do
 “ the
 “ the
 “ in
 “ vi
 “ ser
 “ cou
 “ do
 “ (mun
 “ when
 “ when
 “ unde
 “ local
 “ cou
 “ count
 “ aut
 “ of sev
 “ be
 “ unde
 “ clas

ROADS:—

“ town or village councils may, by by-law, cause them to be watered, swept and kept clean.....	670
“ See ERECTIONS, MARKETS, NOISANCES.	
“ the rural inspector may authorize the opening of any trench thereon so as to admit of the passage of a water-course.....	883
“ such opening must be indicated, day and night, so as to prevent accident.....	883
“ a bridge must be built over such excavation within forty-eight hours.....	883
“ must not be run through certain property without the written consent of the owner.....	904, 905
“ which lead solely to railway stations, ferries and pay-bridges, are municipal.....	748
“ all public roads, are municipal.....	748
“ except those under the control of the federal or provincial government.....	751
“ except those governed by special acts or by cap. 70, C. S. L. C.....	751
“ used by permission of the owner when they are municipal.....	749
“ used by permission of the owner, the obligation to maintain such roads is vested in the owner or occupant.....	749
“ used by permission of the owner may be closed by order of the council or of the board of delegates.....	749
“ the ground occupied by municipal roads, to whom does it belong.....	749, 752
“ the ground occupied by a discontinued municipal road, to whom does it belong.....	753
“ in village municipalities; the land acquired or reserved for public squares, &c., belongs to the council which may deviate from the plan laid down.....	767
“ (municipal,) are either local or county.....	754
“ when local.....	755, 756
“ when county.....	755, 756
“ under the control of which corporation are they..	757
“ local, may be declared county roads by the county council or by the board of delegates.....	758, 759
“ county, may be declared local roads by the same authorities.....	758, 759
“ of several counties, may by the board of delegates, be declared the road of one county only.....	759
“ under whose charge are the works after such declarations have been made.....	760,

orders
 706 to 708
 para-
 con-
 200
 il, be
505 (640)
 arrest
506 (460)
 council
 rious
589 (460)
 s are
 n the
 1080
 a cor-
 26
 868
 es.
19 & 27
19 & 27
 main-
 780
 or re-
485 (460)
 tion,
 t up
519 (460)
 inter
 521
 and
544 to 546
 o be
 547
 rties
 nary
 548
 ting
 s or
 604
 vent
 645

ROADS:—

761	" work thereon is done by the persons liable or by the corporation.....	779
758, 759	" crown lands are not liable for road work.....	780
762	" but the occupants thereof are.....	780
763	" the occupants of any lot divided after the road work has been settled by by-law or <i>procès-verbal</i> , are jointly and severally liable.....	781
763	" no rate-payer is liable for work in any neighbouring local municipality, unless on a county road	782
764	" work which must be performed on a by-road by the labor of the persons liable, is apportioned according to the superficial extent of the land liable.....	783
765	" road work, how performed	784
765	" are under the superintendence and control of the road inspector, unless a special officer has been appointed.....	376, 785
766	" such special officer has the same authority and is under the same obligations as the road inspector	376, 785
766 to 770	" the work may be done by contract if so ordered....	786
771	" the work of keeping them in repair may be given to the lowest tender, in the months of April and October, by the road inspector	787 (828)
772	" must at all times be in good order, free from ruts, &c.....	788
773	" when are persons liable for road work, in default... ..	789
774	" the contractor is liable for the persons whose work he has contracted to perform, and is their surety in default of the work being executed.....	790
775	" the non-execution of work by persons in default, renders them liable for all damages resulting therefrom, in addition to a penalty.....	791
775	" in any such case the work may be done by the road inspector.....	397
776	" or by the council, on the report of the road inspector.....	399 to 401
777	" and the value of such work, with 20 per cent in addition thereto, may be recovered by the council or the officer who has done the work. 398, 401 to 403	
777	" the road inspector cannot, without authorization, do work or furnish materials for any sum exceeding five dollars annually, without previously notifying the persons in default.....	397
778	" the road inspector must, every time he does any such work, or furnishes materials, without au-	
386		
387 to 389		
390		
391		
392		
403		

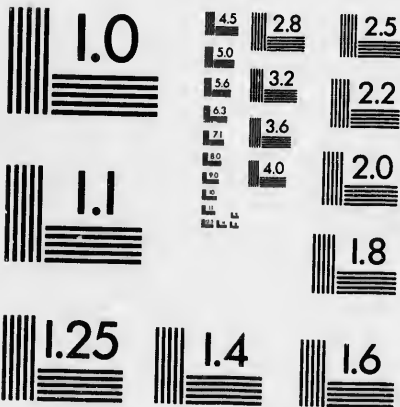
ROADS:—

son in	397	" persons bound to perform work may be compelled to use such implements; the use thereof being gratuitous.....	385
.....21, 22		" the work for which rate-payers are liable, may be regulated, determined and apportioned by by-law of the local council.....	628, 794
between	404	" or is regulated and determined by a <i>procès-verbal</i>	528, 794
and Oc		" <i>See Procès-verbaux</i> .	
nd so to	792	" what persons may be made liable for work thereon by by-law or <i>procès-verbal</i>	795
rees or		" in the absence of any <i>procès-verbal</i> or by-law, by whom is the work on the front roads performed.....	824, 825
.....	792	" by whom is the work on by-roads performed.....	826 to 830
he con		" repairs to such by-roads are made by means of a contribution in money levied by the road inspector, under an act of apportionment, approved by the council.....	827
erbaux		" such work is given out to the lowest tender by the road inspector, in the months of April and October.....	828
penalty	793	" work to be performed in common, by whom directed and superintended.....	382 to 384
against		" the local council may, by by-law, order that any or all of them, be, for the future, at the costs and charges of the corporation.....	535 to 538
.....	793	" when such by-law would come into force.....	535
w, and		" such by-law can only be repealed with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the council.....	540
uction		" effect of such by-law as to rate-payers, the corporation, and all acts respecting such work.....	536 to 539
assage	476 (460)	" WINTER.....	831 to 849
ive aid	477 (460)	" are laid out before the first of December in the places fixed by the road inspector.....	832
.....	526 (460)	" how laid out.....	832
lution,	527 (460)	" front roads, by whom laid out.....	832
of any	530	" by-roads, by whom laid out.....	832
lic no-		" the council may order that they be kept with a double track.....	833
y road..	531	" in default of an order of the council a double track must be made at every four acres.....	833
ing or		" penalty for displacing or substituting <i>balizes</i>	834
procès-		" their width.....	835
l de-	531	" fences on the front roads must be kept levelled from the 1st December to the 1st April, unless	
a road	762a		
he ap-			
board of	533, 534		
.....	460 and 555		
round,			
ad... 533, 534			
...460 and 555			
rne by	533		
ssed on			
ayers...	54		
npikes			
mized,	385		
.....			
pector			
is.....			



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

ROLLS:—

“ may be annulled by the magistrate’s court or by the circuit court	5, 100
“ are binding until annulled	5, 100 (461)
“ See VALUATION, TAXES (MUNICIPAL).	
ROOFS, the town or village council may, by by-law, cause the removal of ice or snow therefrom.....	644
“ See LADDERS.	
Row, (côté), is designated by the word range.....	19 § 23
RURAL, meaning of the word.....	19 § 2
“ INSPECTOR, See INSPECTOR.	
RUTS, municipal roads must be kept free from	763
SALARIES, councillors do not receive any salary	113
“ of judges, civil servants, and of persons engaged in the service of another, exceeding four hundred dollars, are taxable property	710
SALE by auction of animals impounded..	431 and fol.
“ See ANIMALS FOUND STRAYING, POUND KEEPERS.	
“ by the road inspector to the lowest tender, of the work of keeping roads and bridges in repair; when does such sale take place.....	787, 828, 856
“ on markets, See MARKETS (public).	
“ of effects for the payment of municipal taxes.....	599, 963 to 968
“ lands for non-payment of taxes.	998 to 1025
“ the secretary-treasurer must prepare a list of such lands every year before the eighth of January... ..	998
“ such list is accompanied by a notice of sale for the first Monday in March.....	998
“ publication of the list and notice, when and how made	999
“ by whom and how is such sale made.....	1000, 1001
“ the purchaser must pay immediately on adjudication	1002
“ in default thereof the land is resold.....	1002
“ adjournment of the sale, when does it take place.....	1002, 1003
“ on payment of the purchase-money the secretary-treasurer gives a certificate to the purchaser	1004
“ the purchaser may then enter into possession of the land	1004
“ he cannot carry off timber during the first year....	1004
“ the local corporation may, at any such sale, bid for and buy land without making immediate payment.....	1005
“ a list of the lands so sold must be forwarded by the secretary-treasurer of the county to the office of each local municipality interested.....	1006

e other- 836
 y winter 832, 837
 roads, at 838, 839
 s, where 840
 ot in re- 841, 848
 p in re-
 ch sepa- 842
 ot in re-
 demand- 843
 d across
 until they 844
 845
 St. Law-
 and des
 municipi- 846
 alities on
 e costs of
 thin two 817
 848
 accidents 849

 may be
 on of the
 478 (400)
 be grant-
 479 and fol.
 e council
 485 (460)
 nicoutimi,
 cil. 1081
 road in-
 385
 municipal
 385

SALE :—

- “ the local secretary-treasurer must give notice to the owners of such lands of the particulars of their sale..... 1006
- “ if the land is not redeemed within two years the purchaser becomes the irrevocable proprietor.....1007, 1012
- “ he is then entitled to a deed of sale..... 1008
- “ how is such deed executed1009, 1011
- “ such deed must be registered on demand of the warden or of the secretary-treasurer..... 1010
- “ effect of such sale..... 1013
- “ recourse of the purchaser if the land sold does not exist 1014
- “ recourse of the purchaser if the adjudication or sale has been declared null..... 1014
- “ the right of demanding that a sale be annulled is prescribed by two years..... 1015
- “ how is such right exercised 1015
- “ if the land announced for sale by the secretary-treasurer is also to be sold by the sheriff, the secretary-treasurer does not proceed to the sale, but files the claim of the corporation with the sheriff.....1016, 1041
- “ if the proceedings for the sale by the sheriff are suspended, the corporation may intervene in the case..... 1018
- “ if on the first Monday in March, the proceedings have been discontinued, the secretary-treasurer may proceed with his sale 1017
- “ which corporation is liable to an action to annul or set aside the sale..... 19
- “ may be rescinded by consent..... 1020
- “ one and the same lot cannot be sold two years consecutively 1021
- “ if the land liable for taxes levied by a council, is no longer in the county municipality..... 83
- “ (REDEMPTION) the owner of land sold may redeem it within two years..... 1022
- “ on what conditions..... 1022
- “ such redemption may be made by any person, whether authorized or not..... 1023
- “ as soon as the redemption is effected the secretary-treasurer must give notice to the local council and to the purchaser..... 1024
- “ and must remit to the latter, on demand, the amount paid into his hands..... 1024

SALE :

“

“

“

SCIENC

SCRAP

SECRET

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

“

SALE:—

“ claim of the purchaser to be reimbursed for im-	1025
“ improvements, &c	1025
“ such claim is privileged	1025
“ the purchaser may retain possession of the land	1025
“ until such claim is paid	1025
SCIENCES, (aid to) may be granted in the municipality, by	484 (460)
“ by-law or resolution of the council	484 (460)
SCRAPER, <i>See</i> Roller.	
SECRETARY-TREASURER (local or county), appointment of....	142
“ is not appointed by the lieutenant governor, on	177
“ neglect of the council	201
“ no person is bound to fill the office	203
“ any person domiciled without the limits of the	144
“ municipality may be appointed	144
“ time during which he retains office	144
“ must take an oath of office and give security before	6. 99
“ entering upon the discharge of his duties	145
“ an oath required by the provisions of this code may	146 to 155
“ be made before him	152
“ may appoint an assistant	156
“ his sureties	156
“ when must he replace his sureties	126
“ has charge of the archives of the council	157
“ cannot divest himself of the possession of the	157
“ archives without the permission of the council	158
“ or on the order of a court	159
“ may at any time convene a special session of the	160
“ council	160
“ attends the sessions of the council and keeps the	161
“ Register of Proceedings	161
“ countersigns the minutes of the sittings of the	161
“ council	161
“ copies and extracts of archives, documents, &c.,	161
“ certified by him, are evidence of their contents...	161
“ collects and has charge of the moneys of the cor-	161
“ poration	161
“ pays in the name of the corporation all amounts	161
“ due by it, on the authorization of the council or	161
“ of the head of the council	161
“ when such authorization is unnecessary	161
“ cannot under penalty of a fine, give a receipt	161
“ without having received the value therein spe-	161
“ cified	161
“ cannot under penalty of a fine lend money be-	161
“ longing to the corporation	161
“ keeps books of account; manner in which such	162
“ books must be kept	162

SECRETARY-TREASURER :—

" must keep vouchers of his expenditure	162
" keeps a " <i>repertory</i> ," what it contains.....	163
" keeps the books, vouchers and other archives of the council open for inspection and examination	164
" gives copies or extracts on payment of his fees.....	165
" such copies or extracts are given gratuitously to the government, to the council and to its officers.	165
" must transmit to the principal place of business of any corporation or company which has filed an application to that effect, and made known such principal place of business, a certified copy of every public notice, by-law resolution and <i>procès-verbal</i> affecting such company or corporation, together with an extract from the valuation roll containing the valuation of its property.....	165
" renders an account of his receipts and expenditure in the month of June, and oftener if required by the council.....	166
" may be sued to render such account, and be condemned to coercive imprisonment.....	167
" prescription of claims against him.....	170
" place at which he holds his office.....	171
" productions, services and deposits which should be made at the office of the council, may be made to him personally, or to any reasonable person at his domicile.....	107
" is an officer of every court.....	172
" must notify the lieutenant-governor when the council neglects to make an appointment.....	178
" must notify any municipal officer of the resolution by which he is appointed or removed.....	185
" must sign the original of every by-law passed by the council.....	457
" may deposit the moneys of the corporation in a bank, in the absence of a by-law to that effect...	500
" must make such deposit if required by the council or its head.....	500
" his duties respecting the approval of by-laws by municipal electors.....	457, 675, 676, 678, 686
" his duties respecting their approval by the lieutenant-governor in council.....	457, 498, 687
" his duties in connection with the promulgation of by-laws	692 and fol.
" if any work, for which a <i>procès-verbal</i> has been made, falls within the jurisdiction of another	

SECRET

SECRET

SECRETARY-TREASURER :—

.....	162	council, he transmits all the proceedings connected therewith to the office of such council.....	805
.....	163	" must give public notice of the homologation of a <i>procès-verbal</i> by the council.....	808
hives of		" must retain in his hands all moneys for the payment of expropriation indemnities, if creditors come forward, until there is a decision of the court	921
examin-	164		
ees.....	165	" must apportion and collect the amount of such indemnities with interest and costs, if at the costs and charges of the rate-payers	922
usly to		" must transmit to the registrar copies of all by-laws authorizing an issue of debentures.....	990
officers.	165	" if debentures have been issued under heretofore existing by-laws without complying with such formalities, he must comply therewith, within three months of the coming into force of this code.....	991
business		" penalty for neglect so to do	995
as filed		" must, when a copy of a judgment against the corporation has been served at the office, forthwith pay the amount on authorization.....	1026
known		" the office occupied by him is the office of the council.....	105
ed copy		" where such office is established	171
on and		" See OFFICE (municipal), OFFICERS (municipal) SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE COUNTY, AND SECRETARY-TREASURER (local).	
corpo-	165	SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE COUNTY, See SECRETARY-TREASURER (local or county).	
valuation		" duties respecting the erection of a village municipality.....	55, 60, 64
rtty.....	166	" must transmit, each year, to the Provincial Secretary, a statement of the debts, etc., of the corporation; penalty for refusing.....	168a, 169
nditure		" must inform the lieutenant-governor of neglect by the council to appoint a warden or delegates.....	250, 264 (178)
ired by	167	" must transmit a copy of the by-laws to the office of each local municipality.....	458
.....	170	" in cases of appeal to the county council, when must he convene a special session of the council	930
be con-	171	" gives notice of the day, etc., when the council shall take the appeal in consideration.....	931a
.....	107	" must transmit to the local council, a copy of the decision of the council before which the appeal	
sonable	172		
.....	178		
en the	185		
olution	457		
.....	500		
sed by	500		
.....	676, 678, 636		
on in a	457, 498, 687		
effect...	692 and fol.		
council			
.....			
ws by			
ne lieu-			
tion of			
.....			
been			
another			

SECRETARY-TREASURER :—

was brought, or a certificate establishing that no decision was given..... 934

“ apportions, with the approval of the council, the taxes payable by local corporations, and sends them a copy of such apportionment..... 910

“ his duties respecting the sale of lands for non payment of taxes, and their redemption.....998 and fol.

“ must transmit to the offices of local municipalities a list of the lots sold 1006

“ and the warden execute the deed of sale in favor of the purchaser two years after the sale, in default of redemption..... 1009

“ must cause such deed to be registered..... 1010

“ if the land announced for sale by him is also advertised by the sheriff, he does not proceed with the sale but files his claim with the sheriff... 1016, 1041

“ must, when lands are redeemed, give notice to the local council 1024

“ must, in cases of appeal to the circuit court, transmit the record to the clerk, after service of the petition in appeal..... 1068

SECRETARY-TREASURER (LOCAL), See SECRETARY-TREASURER (local or county).

“ must transmit to the provincial secretary, every year a roll is made, a statement of debts, statistics, &c., of the corporation; penalty for refusing..... 168, 169

“ may be required to attend to the publication in the municipality, of notices given for county purposes, and to the transmission of the certificate of publication..... 235

“ must give the notice required for the election of councillors..... 294, 362

“ when does he preside at the election of councillors 296, 363

“ must notify the lieutenant-governor if no election of local councillors takes place..... 326

“ must notify the warden of the appointment of the mayor... 331

“ must notify the mayor of his appointment, if he was not present thereat..... 331

“ keeps the register of roads and water-courses... 368, 369

“ must comply with the provisions of the law respecting juries and parliamentary elections..... 370

“ submits to the council, every year in the month of November, a statement of the arrears of municipal taxes..... 371, 372

SECRETARY

SECURITY

“ b
“ S
“ b

that no
 934
 cil, the
 l sends
 940
 on pay-
 ...998 and fol.
 palities
 1006
 a favor
 in de-
 1009
 1010
 also ad-
 d with
 f...1016, 1041
 tice to
 1024
 trans-
 of the
 1068
 ASURER
 every
 ts, sta-
 for re-
168, 169
 ion in
 county
 certifi-
 235
 ion of
294, 362
 uncil-
 296, 363
 ection
 326
 of the
 331
 if he
 331
 es...368, 369
 y res-
 370
 month
 mu-
371, 372

SECRETARY-TREASURER (LOCAL) :—

- " transmits to the office of the county council, an extract of such statement, before the 20th December 373
- " may be employed by the valutors and paid for his services..... 375
- " attends with the valuation roll, as poll clerk, at any meeting held by the electors for the approval of by-laws..... 678
- " must attend to the reading of county by-laws, if notice thereof has been given him..... 693
- " must publish by-laws which have been amended or confirmed in appeal by the county council.... 695
- " must in due time give the valutors the return furnished by iron or wooden railway companies. 720
- " must sign the valuation roll, if he has been employed as clerk by the valutors..... 725
- " must give notice to the lieutenant-governor if the valutors do not deposit the valuation roll within the prescribed delay..... 727
- " gives notice of the deposit of the valuation-roll by the valutors at the office of the council..... 732
- " must initial every amendment to the valuation roll 738
- " enters a declaration on the roll testifying to the accuracy, date and number of the amendments. 738
- " transmits a certified copy of the valuation roll to the office of the county council..... 739
- " must publish any decision of the county council in appeal, amending a *procès-verbal*..... 935
- " in cases of appeal must transmit all documents relating thereto, to the county council..... 936
- " his duties respecting the collection of taxes.....954 to 971
- " See TAXES municipal, (collection of).
- " is bound, whenever any lot of land on which taxes are due, is to be sold by the sheriff or is the object of a petition for ratification of title or for expropriation, to file a detailed statement of such taxes ... 969
- " must give proprietors or occupants notice of the particulars of the sale of their lands for taxes.... 1006

SECURITY by persons requiring a census of the municipality to be taken..... 47

- " by the Secretary-Treasurer..... 146 to 155
- " See SECRETARY-TREASURER.
- " by petitioners in cases of contested appointments.....352, 353

SECURITY:—

- “ by any person to whom a contract has been awarded by the council 896
- “ by appellants to the circuit court.....1064, 1065, 1076
- “ See APPEAL TO THE CIRCUIT COURT.

SEIZURE AND SALE of effects for the payment of municipal taxes.....599, 962 to 968
 “ See TAXES (municipal).

SELLERS, See MARKETS (public).

SEPARATION of a territory annexed or united to another....45 to 48

- SERVANTS, the local council may, by by-law, prevent intoxicating liquor from being given to them without the consent of their master, &c..... 606
- “ in town and village municipalities, the council may regulate their conduct towards their masters..... 624
- “ in the absence of any by-law, the provisions of law in force in rural municipalities are applicable.... 624

SERVICE which should be made at the office of the council may also be made on the secretary-treasurer personally at his domicile..... 107

SERVICES of councillors are gratuitous..... 113

SESSIONS, (of the local or county council) meaning of the word 19 & 14

- “ special, are convened by giving special notice to the members of the council..... 126
- “ may be convened at any time by the head, the secretary-treasurer or two members of the council 126
- “ duties of the council, before proceeding to business 127
- “ what matters may be dealt with thereat 127
- “ hour at which they commence..... 128
- “ in the event of the day fixed for an ordinary session falling on a holiday 129
- “ are open to the public ; their duration..... 130
- “ of the presiding officer 131, 132, 134
- “ contested questions, how decided..... 133
- “ when the presiding officer may, and when he must vote..... 134
- “ when a member is interested in any question..... 135
- “ when a majority of the members of the council are interested in any question..... 136
- “ voting by ballot not allowed 137
- “ votes are recorded when required..... 137
- “ adjournment 138
- “ adjournment for want of a quorum ; notice required..... 138
- “ place at which the sittings of the council are held 141

SESSIONS

“

“

“

“

SESSIONS

“ i

“ w

“ q

“ t

“ s

“ S

SESSIONS

“ of

“ pl

“ fo

“ th

“ ge

“ Se

SETTLEMENT

s

SEWERS, th

t

“ the

“ the

“ the

“ a

“ a

“ a

“ a

“ a

“ a

“ a

“ a

“ a

“ a

“ a

“ a

“ a

“ a

“ a

SESSIONS:—

“ the secretary-treasurer attends all sessions and draws up the minutes thereof in the “ Register of Proceedings ”.....	157
“ either language may be made use of.....	241
“ the duration of ordinary sessions may be regulated by by-law of the council.....	467
“ See SESSIONS OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.	
SESSIONS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL, when are the ordinary or general held	256
“ in any newly organized municipality the registrar must, as soon as possible, hold a special session	257
“ where are they held.....	258
“ quorum of the council.....	259
“ the delay for notice of a special session or of adjournment for want of a quorum, is ten days.....	260
“ such notice may be sent by mail, prepaid.....	260
“ See SESSIONS (of the local or county council).	
SESSIONS OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL, when and where is the first one held in any new municipality, and by whom is it presided over	286, 302
“ of the local council, when do the ordinary sessions take place.....	287
“ place where the council sits.....	288
“ four members form a quorum.....	289
“ the delay for the notice of a special session or of an adjournment for want of a quorum is two days.....	290
“ general sessions may, by by-law, be limited to four per annum.....	611
“ See SESSIONS (of the local or county council).	
SETTLEMENT OF the debts of a municipality after its division.....	78 to 85
SEWERS, the council may, by by-law or resolution, order them to be made and kept in repair at the expense of the corporation.....	475 (460)
“ the local council may, by by-law, oblige proprietors to make sewers, fix the manner in which they are to be made, or cause them to be made at the expense of the corporation.....	545, 546
SHEFFORD (county of) works to roads and bridges therein are performed by the local corporations; except in the municipalities of Milton and Roxton.....	1080
SHERBROOKE (town of) works to roads and bridges therein are performed by the corporation.....	1080

SHERIFFS are disqualified for municipal offices..... 203
 " their duties and powers in the execution of judgments against corporations..... 1030 and fol.

SHINGLES, *See* **WOOD**.

SIDE-WALKS are under the superintendence and control of the road inspector, unless an officer has been specially appointed for such work..... 376, 785
 " such special officer has the same powers and is liable to the same obligations as the road inspector 785
 " nuisances or obstructions found thereon must be removed 386
 " what is deemed a nuisance or obstruction..... 388, 389
 " what precautions must be taken, under penalty of a fine and damages, when any duly authorized work is in course of construction thereon..... 390
 " penalty for causing any obstruction or nuisance thereon..... 391
 " must be inspected by the road inspector between the first and fifteenth of June and October every year, and whenever required by the council or the mayor..... 404
 " the council may, by by-law or resolution, and on certain conditions authorize the construction of dangerous works thereon..... 476 (460)
 " the local council may, by by-law compel owners or occupants to lay them down on public roads, and fix the manner in which they must be made..... 544, 546
 " the local council may, by by-law, cause them to be made at the expense of the corporation..... 546
 " the local council may, by by-law, cause trees to be planted along them 547
 " the town or village council may, by by-law, cause the removal of snow, ice or other matter therefrom 644, 670
 " the town or village council may, by by-law, prevent their obstruction 645
 " the town or village council may, by by-law, determine their level and height 667
 " the town or village council may, by by-law, cause them to be watered, swept and kept clean..... 670
 " in what order must they be kept..... 788
 " when are persons, liable for work thereon, in default 789
 " the contractor is liable to the same obligations and penalties as those whose work he has undertaken to do, and is the surety of such persons..... 790

SIDE-WALKS
 " i
 " c
 " a
 " t
 " th
 " th
 " Se
SIGNATURE
 " an
 c
 in
SLAUGHTER
 n
 p
 " the
 v
 is
SLOPES, mu
SMOKING in
SNOW, *See* **H**
SNOW-PLOWS
 to
 " the
 pu
SOAP, *See* **F**
SQUARES, *See*
ST. ANNE D
 po

SIDE-WALKS:—

..... 203
 f judg-
 1030 and fol.
 trol of
 s been
 376, 785
 d is li-
 inspec-
 785
 ust be
 386
 388, 389
 alty of
 orized
 390
 aisance
 391
 etween
 every
 ncil or
 404
 and on
 ion of
 476 (460)
 wners
 roads,
 ust be
 544, 546
 n to be
 546
 s to be
 547
 cause
 there-
 644, 670
 , pre-
 645
 deter-
 667
 cause
 670
 788
 n, in
 789
 s and
 taken
 790

“ the non-execution of work by persons in default therefor, renders them liable to a penalty and damages..... 791
 “ in any such case the work may be executed by the road inspector..... 397
 “ or by the council in report of such officer. 399 to 401
 “ and the value with 20 per cent. in addition thereto is recoverable. by the road inspector or the council which has done the work... 398, 401 to 403
 “ the road inspector cannot, without authorization, do work or furnish materials thereon for any sum exceeding five dollars in any one year, without giving previous notice to the parties in default..... 397
 “ the road inspector must, whenever he has performed work or furnished materials without authorization, give immediate notice to the parties in default 397
 “ the corporation must have them kept in the state of repair required by law and by the acts respecting them, under penalty of a fine and damages, saving their recourse..... 793
 “ See ROADS (municipal.)
SIGNATURE, any person unable to sign his name should make his mark in the presence of a subscribing witness..... 12
 “ any person able to sign his name and read print only, is not deemed able to read and write within the meaning of this code..... 17
SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, the local council may regulate the manner in which they may be built and kept in repair 596
 “ the town or village council may, by by-law, prevent their erection and cause the removal of existing ones..... 649
SLOPES, municipal roads should be kept free from..... 788
SMOKING in certain localities, See FIRES.
SNOW, See HOUSES, ROOFS, ROADS.
SNOW-PLOUGH, the local council may oblige the road inspector to procure a snow-plough..... 385
 “ the use thereof on municipal roads may be compulsory..... 385
SOAP, See FACTORIES.
SQUARES, See PUBLIC PLACES.
ST. ANNE DES MONTS, (local council of,) possesses the powers of a county council..... 1081

ceptio- 1830
 of the 1084
 outimi, 1081
 cil of,) 1081
) pos- 1081
 ncial ... 1084a
 pecting 592
 therein 1080
 168b
 mitted. 720
 the ex- 371
 reas. of 788
 653
 regulate 653
 and used. 653
 by-law, 653
 to be put 19 § 27
 on..... 601
 (village,) 804, 814, 884
 filed out 204
 hemsel- 150
 153
 be mem- 155
 from all 710
 guenay, 108
 council. 649, 653

TARIFF of fees of municipal officers may be made by by-law or resolution 471 (460) 560
 " must be posted up in the office of the council..... 471
 TAVERNS, the local council may, by by-law, cause their bars to be closed from Saturday until Monday... 600
 TAVERN-KEEPERS are disqualified for municipal offices..... 203
 TAXES and contributions in material or labour, are convertible into money, after they fall due..... 945
 " such taxes and contributions are municipal taxes, when liquidated or converted into money by a judgment, or by a resolution of the council after special notice to all interested parties..... 19 § 22
 " (municipal,) definition of..... 19 § 22
 " may be levied by by-law of the council on all taxable property or only on all taxable real estate.. 489
 " may be levied by by-law of the council on the property of all persons interested in any work... 490
 " may be levied by by-law of the council on the property of certain persons on a petition there-to by a majority of such persons 491
 " must be imposed by any by-law which authorizes an issue of debentures or a loan 495
 " those for the payment of the debentures or of their interests, may be imposed or levied according to the last roll, if the valuation is not less..... 978a
 " can be imposed on real estate only, if the debentures are made payable five years after date..... 986
 " how apportioned 937, 942
 " imposed by the county council are levied on the local corporations of the county 938
 " the portion imposed on each local corporation is a debt due by such corporation to the county corporation 939
 " how such portion is levied 939
 " apportionment of county taxes, when made by the secretary-treasurer of the county..... 940
 " such apportionment must be approved by the county council..... 940
 " a copy thereof is transmitted to each local council 940
 " special county taxes, how collected 941
 " the local council may exempt certain kinds of business, and the persons carrying on the same, or make certain arrangements with them 943
 " the local council may exempt the poor from the payment of taxes 943

TAXES :—

extend front	943	" at the expiration of such delay the secretary-treasurer must make a demand of payment.....	961
to the	944	" fee for the service of such demand	961
money	945	" fifteen days after such demand the amounts due may be levied by the secretary-treasurer by seizure and sale of the chattels and effects found in the municipality	962
ion.....	946	" the warrant of seizure is signed by the mayor, addressed to a bailiff and executed the same as any writ <i>de bonis</i> from the circuit court	963
ate on	947	" notice of the day and place of sale is given by the bailiff.....	964
.....	947	" such notice must set forth the names and quality of the debtor.....	964
om the	948	" if the debtor is absent, or in the event of refusal to open the doors, &c., the bailiff may be authorized to cause the same to be opened.....	965
m any	949	" opposition to the seizure and sale of effects, founded on a right of property or of privilege, must be accompanied by a deposit of money.....	966
ame is	950	" how such opposition is made, heard, and adjudicated upon.....	966
in the	951	" what becomes of the deposit.....	967
wner...	953	" the proceeds of the sale are applied to the payment of the debt and costs	968
three	954	" the surplus is returned to the debtor, unless claims are made against it	968
.....	954	" in the event of claims being made against it, the surplus is retained by the secretary-treasurer until there is a judgment of the court, or the parties come to an understanding respecting it..	968
forms	501	" in case of a sale by law, or a demand for ratification of title, or expropriation, the secretary-treasurer must file the claim of the corporation.	969
peace,	951	" any rate-payer required to pay an amount greater than that which he owes, may plead by exception or opposition	970
.....	951	" how such opposition is made, heard and decided; it delays the sale if accompanied by an order to that effect.	970
ipality	953	" the secretary-treasurer may, at the expense of the corporation, employ assistance in collecting the taxes.. ..	971
law of	584	" he is responsible for those he employs	971
.....	584	" he must every year, in the month of November, draw up a statement of the arrears and submit it for the approval of the council.....	371, 372
abitant	595		
by-law	599		
.....	599		
cil, on	615		
.....	615		
cil, on	954		
perform-	954		
.....	955		
cil, on	956 to 959		
sale of	960		
.....	960		
asurer			
.....			
.....			
orth in			
.....956 to			
lection			
forth			
.....			

MUNICIPAL CODE.

TOLLS on county bridges may be levied by by-law of the county council..... 520

 " certain persons may be exempted from their payment 520

 " on local roads and bridges, may be levied by the local council 542

 " certain persons may be exempted from their payment..... 542

 " on ferries may be fixed or approved by by-law of the local council.....550, 551

 " must be the same for every person..... 550, 551

TOLL BARS See **TURNPIKES.**

TOMBS, See **BURIAL GROUNDS.**

TOWN, See **ANNEXATION, MUNICIPALITY.**

 " Council, See **COUNCIL.**

TOWNSHIPS, definition of the word..... 19 & 5

 " or part of a township, when must it be annexed to an adjoining rural municipality..... 35, 37

 " See **MUNICIPALITY, TERRITORY.**

 " (united) See **MUNICIPALITIES.**

 " where are the municipal taxes expended, which are levied by the local council..... 953

TRADERS by wholesale or retail may, by by-law of the local council, be obliged to take out a trading license 582

TREES, the local council may by by-law, cause trees to be planted along public roads..... 547

 " the local council may, by by-law, prevent the destruction of those kept for shade or ornament 558

 " planted or kept on municipal roads; penalty for mutilating or injuring them..... 792

 " fruit trees, or trees reserved for ornament need not be cut down in virtue of any *procès-verbal*..... 802

 " See **CLEARANCES.**

 " **TRENCHES,** in municipal roads are deemed nuisances..... 87

 " when authorized, are not deemed obstructions..... 389

TURNPIKES may be set up, under a by-law, by the county council on its bridges..... 520

 " may be set up by the local council, under a by-law, on its bridges, and on its roads whether macadamized, paved or planked..... 542

UNHEALTHY PLACES, See **PLACES** (unhealthy and unwholesome.)

USUFRUCT, See **PROPRIETOR.**

VACANCIES which the council is bound to fill, may be filled after the delay has expired 101

 " in the place of any municipal officer must be filled within thirty days..... 184

to the 373

qualify a 291

of the 952

at the 959

must 640

n, and 209

schools.. 480 and fol.

h the 19 & 19a

from 413

law of 584

480 and fol. 948, 949

cating 1

..... 28

..... 30

..... 33

..... 36

..... 91

..... 599

..... 599

..... 664

VACANCIES in the office of warden, when must they be filled...	249
" in the office of local councillor, when do they occur	337
" when must they be filled	339
" may be filled by the lieutenant-governor if the council neglects to act.....	340
" notwithstanding any vacancy, the local council exercises its powers if there is a quorum.....	338
" if in consequence of any vacancies, less than four councillors remain in office, such vacancies are filled by the lieutenant-governor.....	341
" in the office of mayor, when do they occur.....	342
" when must they be filled.....	343
" are filled by the lieutenant-governor on the neglect of the council.....	344
VALIDITY of any act is not affected by unnecessary allegations, or expressions.....	14
" of any debentures issued under a by-law approved of by the lieutenant-governor is not affected by any irregularity or illegality.....	997
VALUATION of taxable property.....	709 to 747
" lands which are taxable.....	709
" movable property which is taxable.....	710, 711
" property not taxable.....	712
" crown lands on which there are occupants are taxable as to such occupants.....	714
VALUATION ROLL, when must it be made.....	716
" if there is none in the municipality.....	717
" if it has been annulled.....	717, 747
" what it must contain.....	718, 722, 723
" information respecting the census and statistics must be inserted in it if required by the lieutenant governor.....	724
" what is included in the actual value of real estate return to be made by iron and wooden railway companies	720
" such return to serve as a valuation of their real estate.....	721
" if no return has been made.....	722
" by whom signed and attested.....	725
" must be deposited in the office of the council.....	726
" if it has not been deposited the mayor or the secretary-treasurer must notify the lieutenant-governor.....	727
" appointment of valuers by the lieutenant-governor.....	728, 731
" rights and powers of such valuers.....	728, 729
" their fees; by whom payable.....	730

VALU

VALUAT

illed... 249
 they 337
 339
 if the 340
 council 338
 n four
 es are 341
 342
 343
 neglect 344
 allega- 14
 proved
 ed by 997
 ...709 to 747
 ... 709
 ...710, 711
 ... 712
 re tax- 714
 ... 716
 ... 717
 ...717, 747
 718, 722, 723
 statistics
 e lieu- 724
 estate 719
 railway 720
 ir real 721
 ... 722
 ... 725
 l..... 726
 secre-
 gover- 727
 gover-
 728, 731
 728, 729
 730

VALUATION ROLL, the three valuator must act together..... 733
 " public notice of the deposit of the roll must be given by the secretary-treasurer..... 732
 " any person wronged by the roll prepared by the valutors, may have it amended on application to the council..... 735
 " its examination and amendment by the local council734, 738
 " public notice thereof must be given..... 736
 " the council must take cognizance of all complaints must be forwarded to the county council; when and by whom..... 739
 " its examination and amendment by the county council.....740, 741
 " period at which it comes into force 742
 " period during which it remains in force, its use.... 743
 " may be annulled by the circuit court or by the magistrate's court..... 5,100 (461)
 " remains in force until annulled.....5,100, (461)
 " penalty incurred by valutors who refuse to discharge their duties..... 744
 " penalty incurred by those who refuse to give the valutors any information they may require..... 745
 " the local council may, after every change of owner, insert the name of the new owner in place of the former on the valuation roll. 746
 " the same council may, the year during which a roll is not made, revise that in force..... 746a
 " an appeal lies to the county council, from amendments made by the rural council, to the valuation roll prepared by the valutors..... 927

VALUATORS, persons who have no domicile in the municipality may be appointed..... 204
 " three are appointed by the local council each year in the month of March..... 365
 " take an oath of office 366
 " when they enter upon the discharge of their duties. 366
 " period during which they remain in office..... 366
 " penalty for refusing to accept or to continue his office. 367a
 " must own real estate to the value of \$400..... 374
 " may employ the secretary-treasurer or a clerk, fees for such services..... 375
 " their duties with respect to personal taxes..... 585

WARDEN :—

“ contestation of appointment by the council how carried on.....	253
“ penalty for refusing to accept the office.....	254
“ by whom are the duties discharged when there is no warden.....	255
“ is ex-officio one of the county delegates.....	262
“ must give previous notice of the election of councillors in every new local municipality.....	294
“ penalty for neglect.....	295
“ an indemnity for board and travelling expenses may, by by-law, be allowed him.....	524
“ his duties with respect to the approval of a by-law by the electors.....	672, 684
“ when, in cases of appeal, must he convene a special session of the council.....	930
“ gives notice of the day, etc., when the council shall take the appeal in consideration.....	931a
“ must execute a deed of sale in favour of the purchaser of lands sold for taxes, two years after such sale, if they have not been redeemed.....	1009
“ requires the registration of such deed of sale.....	1010
WARDS in a town or village municipality divided in wards and limits determined by a by-law from a council.....	617
WASHING in public waters or in the open air, near the high road ; the local council may, by by-law, prevent or regulate the manner of so doing.....	605
WATER, stagnant, the town or village council may, by by-law, cause it to be drained.....	652
“ deep, on any municipal road, See DANGEROUS PLACES.	
“ filthy, See FILTH.	
“ streets and sidewalks, the town or village council may, by by-law, order it to be done.....	670
WATER-COURSES, (municipal,) what are municipal water-courses.....	867, 868
“ are either local or county.....	869
“ which are local.....	869
“ which are county.....	869
“ by whom is the work thereon performed.....	870, 871
“ manner in which the work is performed.....	872
“ are under the superintendence and direction of the rural inspector unless a special officer has been appointed.....	406, 873
“ such officer has the same powers and obligations as the rural inspector.....	406
“ the work of opening a water-course can not be superintended by a rural inspector who is personally interested.....	874

WATER-COURSES :—

- “ must be kept in good order and clear from the 1st June to the 31st October..... 875
- “ when must the rural inspector visit and examine them..... 876
- “ such officer must see to the execution of the necessary work thereon..... 406, 876
- “ no one is liable for work thereon between the 1st November and the 31st May, except owing to obstruction from snow or ice, and on the order of the inspector 877
- “ under the control of what corporations are they..878 (757)
- “ local, may be declared county by the council or the board of delegates.....878 (758, 759)
- “ county may be declared local by the same authority.....878 (758, 759)
- “ of several counties may be declared by the board of delegates to be local or of one county only..878 (759)
- “ after any such declaration at whose charge is the work.....878 (760)
- “ such declarations are made by resolution or in a *procès-verbal*.....878 (758, 759)
- “ such declarations must be preceded by a public notice, and published after the passing thereof..878 (761)
- “ such declarations may be made for any water-courses yet to be made.....878 (762)
- “ unoccupied crown lands are not liable for work thereon878 (780)
- “ the occupants of crown lands are liable.....878 (780)
- “ the occupants of any land divided after the passing of the act respecting the work to be done thereon are jointly and severally liable.....878 (781)
- “ no rate-payer is liable for work thereon in any neighbouring municipality, except on county water-courses.....878 (782)
- “ works may be done by contract if so ordered...878 (786)
- “ the work of keeping them in repair may be given to the lowest tender by the rural inspector in the months of April and October..... 878 (787, 928)
- “ when the persons liable for work are in default to perform such work.....878 (789)
- “ the contractor is liable to the same obligations and penalties and is the surety for those whose work he has contracted to do..... 878 (790)
- “ the non-execution of work by persons in default renders them liable to damages and to a penalty.....878 (791)

WATER-COURSES :—

- " in any such case the work may be done by the rural inspector.....408 (397)
- " or by the council on the report of that officer.....408 (399 to 401)
- " and the value, with 20 per cent. in addition thereto, is recoverable by the officer or the council that has done the work..... 408 (398, 401 to 403)
- " the rural inspector cannot, without giving previous notice to the persons in default, cause work to be done or materials to be furnished for any sum exceeding five dollars in any one year.....408 (397)
- " the rural inspector must, whenever he has, without authorization, done any work or furnished any materials, give immediate notice to the persons in default.....408 (397)
- " exception in favour of certain companies with respect to work on water-courses..... 21, 22
- " See COMPANIES, (iron or wooden railway.)
- " joint work, by whom and how ordered and superintended407 (382 to 384)
- " the corporation must keep them in the state required by law and by the acts which regulate them, except those governed by acts of agreement under a penalty of fine and damages, saving its recourse.....878 (793)
- " penalty incurred by persons neglecting to remove obstructions..... 879
- " roads, dams and dykes are not demolished because they are obstructions to water-courses..... 880
- " no one is bound to make, on his land a water-course of a depth greater than necessary for draining such land..... 881
- " may be made through any neighboring land, or existing ones may be made use of for the purpose of draining swampy lands..... 882
- " work on such water-courses, how regulated..... 882
- " the rural inspector may authorize an excavation in any public road to admit of the passage of a water-course..... 883
- " such excavation must be indicated day and night. 883
- " a bridge must be built over such excavation within forty-eight hours..... 883
- " the work to be done by the rate-payers may be regulated and determined by by-law of the council..... 884
- " or is regulated and determined by a *procès-verbal*. 884, 885
- " See PROCÈS-VERBAUX.

WATER-COURSES :—

" is regulated and determined by an act of agreement.....	888
" in the absence of any by-law, <i>procès-verbal</i> or act of agreement, by whom is the work done.....	871
" the waters of any water-course may be turned into any other.....	886
" any person may be made liable for work in proportion to the extent of his land drained by such water-course.....	887
" an error of not more than ten per cent, is not taken into account in estimating the land so drained.....	887
" an act of agreement must be approved by the council or by the board of delegates.....	888
" an act of agreement takes the place of any other act by which the water-course is governed.....	889
" acts of agreement, to what extent obligatory and under what penalty.....	889
" acts of agreement may be repealed by the council or by the board of delegates, or by the consent of the parties thereto.....	889
" a copy must be deposited in the office of every local municipality through which such water-course runs.....	890
" the council may, by by-law, cause the work to be done at the expense of the corporation.....	475 (460)
" effect of such by-law with respect to the acts governing the works and the persons liable.....	475
" filth found in any water-course must be removed.....	415
" penalty incurred by any person throwing filth into a water-course.....	416 391
" and their banks may be made use of, subject to the charge of repairing any damage occasioned thereby.....	891
" natural water-courses, when are they municipal...	868

WATER-WORKS, *See* AQUEDUCTS.WEEDS, *See* NOXIOUS WEEDS.

WELLS, (public) may be established and kept in repair by by-law of the town or village council..... 537

WHARVES, (government), may be acquired by the council, by by-law or resolution... 485, 487 (480)

WILD ANIMALS, rewards for the destruction of, may be given by by-law or resolution of the council... 505 (460)

WINE, *See* LIQUOR (intoxicating or strong).WITNESS, empowering of, by the council or the com-
munity..... 98

WITNESS :—

agree- or act ed into in pro- y such is not and so by the other ry and ouncil nsent y local course to be475 (460) e acts le..... oved. h into416 391 to the sioned ipal... 868	888 871 886 887 887 888 889 889 889 890 475 (460) 475 415 391 891 868	<p>“ no witness is inadmissable from being an elector rate-payer or member of the council..... 7</p> <p>“ whoever is entitled to be heard by the council or the committee may produce witnesses..... 97</p> <p>“ may be summoned by the council or the com- mittee..... 98</p> <p>“ no fresh witnesses are heard in any appeal to the circuit court, unless the appeal is from a decision of a county council or a board of dele- gates 1071</p> <p>Wood, cord wood, the measuring thereof may be regulat- ed by the local council..... 580</p> <p>“ lumber do do do 580</p> <p>“ shingles, do do do 580</p> <p>“ the by-law may authorize the confiscation thereof, if sold in contravention of its provisions..... 581</p> <p>Works, (public), aid to, may be granted by the coun- cil.....477, (460) 479 and fol. may be acquired by by-law or resolution of the council.....485 (460)</p> <p>“ forming part of the municipal roads ; penalty for injuring them..... 792</p> <p>“ See PUBLIC WORKS.</p> <p>WRITING, (knowledge of reading and writing) See READING AND WRITING.</p> <p>YARDS, the local council may make by-laws respecting the cleansing of yards..... 592</p>
--	--	--

THE ILLUSTRATED
JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

ENGLISH AND FRENCH EDITION

ESTABLISHED 1878

16 PAGES MONTHLY

Published for the Department of Agriculture for the
Province of Quebec,
by EUSÈBE SENÉCAL & FILS,
20, St. Vincent Street,
Montreal.

\$1.00 per year

The subscription to the "Illustrated Journal of Agriculture," for members of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, as well as of Farmers Clubs, in the province of Quebec, is 30 cts annually, provided such subscription be forwarded through the secretaries of such societies.

To

S

trate

alwa

blan

VALU

P

Registr

REGIST.

nd all form

E

NOTICE

To Secretary-Treasurers of Municipalities.

Secretary - Treasurers, District Magistrates, Lawyers, Notaries and Bailiffs will always find at our establishment all the blank forms they may require.

ALSO :

VALUATION ROLL BLANKS,

PERCEPTION ROLL BLANKS,

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS' LISTS, &c.

TO REGISTRARS

Registrars may be sure to find just what they want in the shape of

REGISTERS,

INDEXES TO IMMOVEABLES,

BOOKS OF ADDRESSES,

RECEIPT BLANKS

and all forms requisite for registry and law offices, at

EUSEBE SENECAI & FILS,

St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

EUSEBE SENEAL & FILS
Printers, Publishers and Bookbinders

No 20. ST. VINCENT STREET
MONTREAL.

Book, Job and Railway Printing.

Book work, Legal forms, Way bills,
Pamphlets, Blank forms, Insurance forms,
Periodicals, Catalogues, Railway forms,
Prospectuses, Receipts, Business Cards,
Hand-bills, Circulars, Visiting Cards,
Posters, Bills of lading, Funeral letters,

And every description of *plain and fancy Printing*, executed with the utmost despatch, at the very lowest prices.

Blank Account Books,

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, CASH and DAY BOOKS

of all sizes, made to order, bound in calf (with or without Russia Bands), Vellum or Basil.

Ruling to any Pattern required.

Bill Books, Merchants' Memo. Books,
Invoice Books, Account Current Books,
Letter Books, Bankers' Pass Books,
Policy Books, Contract Books.

.....
FACTUMS
EXECUTED AT SHORT NOTICE.

LS
binders

REET

ting.

forms,
forms,
Cards,
Cards,
l letters,
nting, exe
est prices

S,

BOOKS

th or.

ed.

ks,
Books,
s Books,
Books.

ICE.



