

## C A P . L X X I I .

## An Act to incorporate the town of Lachute.

[Assented to 9th May, 1885.]

Preamble.

**W**HEREAS the increase in the population of that portion of the parish of St. Jerusalem, in the county of Argenteuil, known as Lachute, comprised within the limits hereinafter set forth and designated, has been such that the provisions of the municipal code for parish government do not meet its present and necessary wants; and whereas the ratepayers thereof to that purpose have petitioned that more ample provision may be granted them and have prayed for the erection of the said portion of the said parish into a town corporation, to have and bear the name of "Lachute Town," under the provisions of the "Town Corporations General Clauses Act", 40 Victoria, chapter 29 and its amendments, and such exceptions thereto and other provisions as herein set forth; whereas the said ratepayers do, by their said petition, further pray for their erection into a school municipality managed by commissioners qualified, elected and vested as provided by chapter fifteen of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada and amendments, duly incorporated as such, and for that purpose to have and bear the name of "Lachute School Commissioners," as herein set forth; and whereas it is expedient that such petition and prayer should be granted; Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

Application of certain sections of 40 V., c. 29.

**1.** The act 40 Victoria, chapter 29, being the Town Corporations General Clauses Act, shall apply to the town of Lachute hereby incorporated and shall form part of this special act as if incorporated therein, with the exception of sections 17, 18, 39, 57, 63, 64, 65, 77, 85, 112, 123, 181, 372, 383; and 384, which, for the purposes of the present incorporation, are replaced or amended as hereinafter set forth.

Term "General Act" to mean 40 V., c. 29.

**2.** The words "General Act" wherever the same may occur in the present act shall mean the aforesaid Town Corporations General Clauses Act, 40 Victoria, chapter 29.

Constitution of corporation.

**3.** The inhabitants of the town of Lachute as hereinafter described and their successors shall be and are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate by the name of "Lachute Town Corporation," and by that name they and their successors shall have all the rights and be subject to all the obligations of corporations.

Corporate name.

4. Lachute Town shall be that portion of the parish of St. Jerusalem, in the county of Argenteuil, contained within a line drawn as follows, to wit: Boundaries of town.

“Commencing on the line dividing the said parish from the township of Chatham, at a point due west of the south-west corner of lot 1419 of the official plan and book of reference of the said parish (Rope-walk); thence northerly along the said line to where it intersects the base of the mountain on lot 1692 C on said plan, eight hundred and fifty-eight feet, English, from the centre of Chatham road, north, thence eastward along the base of the said mountain (east of Leggo’s farm house), to where it joins the North river; thence ascending the centre of the said river to a point formed by the intersection of the northerly continuation of the eastern boundary line of lot 329 A on said plan with the said centre of river (Morrison’s Bridge); thence southerly along the said last mentioned line to the main road; thence to a point on the south side of said road, where it is joined by the lines between lots 312 and 325 of said plan (Lane’s); thence southerly along the continuation of said last mentioned line to a point formed by its intersection with the easterly continuation of the centre line of Henry street on plan B of said parish; thence westerly along the said last mentioned line to a point formed by its intersection with the centre line of Isabella street on said plan B (Barron’s bush); thence southerly along the last mentioned line to a point due east of the point of commencement, and thence to said point of commencement.”

5. The town shall be divided into three wards named “East Ward,” “West Ward,” and “Centre Ward,” respectively. Division into wards.

The East Ward shall be all that portion of the town east of the centre line of the Bethany Road and of the east line of lots 754 and 755 and of the centre of the North river. East Ward.

The West Ward shall be all that portion of the town west of the centre line of Mary street on the south side of the North river, and of that portion west of the centre of the West river on the north side of the said North river. West Ward.

The Centre Ward shall be the remaining portion of the town. Centre Ward.

6. All *procès verbaux* orders, rules, by-laws and resolutions, lawfully in force in the said parish of St. Jerusalem at the time of the passing of this act, and having reference to the territory above described shall be in force in Lachute Town until they are repealed by the council thereof. Certain *procès verbaux*, &c., continued.

40 V., c. 20. s. 17, replaced. **7.** Section 17 of the General Act is replaced by the following :

Town council. " 17. The town shall be governed by a council known and designated under the name of " Lachute Town Council," which shall be composed of a mayor and of nine councillors in the proportion of three councillors for each ward."

Id. s. 18, replaced. **8.** Section 18 of the General Act is replaced by the following :

Duration in office of mayor and councillors. " 18. The mayor shall be elected for the town for one year, and the councillors for their respective wards for two years, except as provided in section 12 this act."

Id. s. 39, replaced. **9.** Section 39 of the General Act is replaced by the following :

Qualifications of mayor and councillors. " 39. No person shall be elected mayor or councillor or fill either of these offices unless :

1. He be of the male sex, of full age, and a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization ;

2. He can read and write manuscript :

3. He shall, for mayor, have been a resident elector of the town during one year immediately preceding his nomination.

4. He shall, for councillor, have been a resident elector of the ward for which he is nominated during the year immediately preceding his nomination, and

5. He shall have possessed in the town for at least twelve months, as proprietor in his own name or in that of his wife, real estate of the value of one thousand dollars, for mayor, and four hundred dollars, for councillor, according to the valuation roll in force.

Proviso as to first and second general elections. For the first and second general elections under this act the residence in this section required shall be sufficient if in that portion constituting the town previous to incorporation."

Time and place of holding first general elections. **10.** In accordance with section 53 of the General Act, the meeting of municipal electors for the nomination of mayor and councillors for the first general election, shall be held at the Court House on the first Monday after the fifteen days next from the sanction of this act, at ten o'clock in the morning, and the polling day shall be the Monday following.

Id. s. 57, replaced. **11.** Section 57 of the General Act is replaced by the following :

Presiding officer of first general election. " 57. The presiding officer of the first general election under this act shall be Patrick S. Dunbar, Esquire, mayor of the said parish of St. Jerusalem ;

2. The presiding officer of all general elections, after the first election, shall be appointed by the council, and, in default of such appointment, the secretary-treasurer shall be the presiding officer.

The presiding officer shall appoint an election clerk to assist him, who, in the event of the presiding officer being absent or unable to act, shall discharge all his duties, under the same penalties."

**12.** In accordance with section 54 of the General Act, four of the councillors and the mayor, elected at the first general election, shall retire from office at the second general election

They shall be selected by lot, one from each ward and then one from the remaining councillors of the town ;

Such selection by lot shall be made at the general session of the council preceding such election, or in the event of its not having been so done, then it shall be made in the same manner by the officer presiding over such election on the day of the meeting of municipal electors convened for the purpose of nominating a mayor and councillors.

The five councillors remaining in office shall retire at the third general election.

The council shall, in this manner, be partially renewed from year to year, after the first two years.

**13.** Section 63 of the General Act is replaced by the following :

"63. If one hour after the opening of the meeting, there have been and remain nominated for the office of councillors in one or more wards, more persons than there are councillors to be elected therefor, the presiding officer shall grant a poll for such ward.

Such poll shall be held on the Monday following at the place fixed upon by the presiding officer in each and every ward of the town."

**14.** Section 64 of the General Act is replaced by the following :

"64. If one hour after the opening of the meeting, there have been and remain nominated more than one person for the office of mayor, the presiding officer shall grant polls to be held on the Monday following at the place fixed upon by the presiding officer in each and every ward of the town for voting for councillors, or at such place in such ward as the presiding officer shall fix in the event of there being no poll for such office of councillors."

**15.** Section 65 of the General Act is replaced by the following :

Appointment of deputy presiding officer for each ward. " 65. The presiding officer shall appoint a deputy presiding officer for each ward in which a poll is to be held, who shall be a resident elector of the ward for which he is appointed and shall be entrusted with the holding of such poll."

Id. s. 77, replaced. " 16. Section 77 of the General Act is replaced by the following :

Casting vote of deputy presiding officer in case of equality of votes. " 77. In the case of an equal division of votes in favor of two or more among the candidates for the office of councillor, the deputy presiding officer for the ward shall forthwith give his casting vote under a penalty of fifty dollars."

Id. s. 85, not to apply to the town of Lachute. " 17. Section 85 of the General Act shall not apply to the town of Lachute.

Id. s. 112, replaced. " 18. Section 112 of the General Act is replaced by the following :

First session of the council when and where to be held. " 112. The first session of the council of the town shall be held at the Court House in the town on the Monday next after the service on the members elect of the notice of their election.

General session. Such session shall be a general session of the council."

Quorum of the council. " 19. In accordance with section 115 of the General Act, six members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

Pro-mayor. " 20. The council shall at their first session elect a pro-mayor from among themselves, who shall act as such in the absence of the mayor.

Id. s. 123, replaced. " 21. Section 123 of the General Act is replaced by the following :

Decision of disputed questions. " 123. Every disputed question before the council shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members of the council present, except in cases where the votes of two-thirds of the members of the council or of the members present are required, and in case of an equal division of votes the measure or question shall be held in the negative."

Id. s. 181, replaced. " 22. Section 181 of the General Act is replaced by the following :

Notices. Public notices. " 181. Every notice given shall be either public or special. Public notices are such as concern the public, and shall be published with a delay of at least eight clear juridical days.

Special notices. Special notices are such as concern the individual and shall be served with a delay of at least one clear juridical day."

**23.** In addition to the powers mentioned in section III of the second part of the General Act, the council of the town may make by-laws for the following purposes, to wit :

Further power to make by-laws.

1. For the good order, welfare, improvement, cleanliness, health, internal economy and local government of the town, and for the suppression and prevention of all nuisances, and all acts and proceedings in the town obstructive, opposed or disadvantageous to the good order, morality, welfare, improvement, cleanliness, health, internal economy or local government of the town, and for the better protection of the life and property of the inhabitants of the town and to prevent accidents by fire ;

Good order, &c.

2. To levy, by means of direct taxation upon taxable real estate in the town and upon taxable movable property, all sums of money necessary to meet the expenses of administration within the limits of the powers of the council ;

Levying taxes upon movables to meet expenses of the town.

3. To levy by means of direct taxation, the funds required for any purpose whatever within the powers of the council, upon all taxable property or only upon taxable real estate, within the limits of the town upon petition of the majority of the rate payers who are proprietors of real estate and are liable for such tax, to the amount and on the conditions set forth in the petition ;

Levying taxes for any purposes upon movable and immovable property or upon immovable property alone.

4. To levy, annually, upon every tenant who pays rent, a sum not exceeding ten cents in the dollar upon the amount of such rent ;

Levying taxes upon tenants.

5. To levy, annually, upon immovable property within the limits of the town a sum not to exceed five cents in the dollar on the whole value as entered in the valuation roll of the said town ;

Levying taxes upon real estate.

6. Rural property and that under cultivation as such, within the limits of the town, and used for farming purposes, shall be taxed only in the proportion of one-half of their valuation as shown on the above mentioned roll ;

Valuation of rural property for purposes of taxation.

7. To impose and levy upon every merchant, trader and commercial firm carrying on any kind of business whatsoever in a store, warehouse or shop, within the limits of the town, which the council may divide into classes, an annual tax of not more than seventy-five dollars according to their respective classes ;

For levying taxes upon merchants, &c.

8. To establish and regulate public markets and private butchers' or hucksters' stalls, and to regulate and license the sale of fresh or salt meats, vegetables, fish or other articles usually sold on markets.

Establishing and regulating markets, &c.

**24.** It shall also be lawful for the council to regulate by by-law or by-laws and to impose and levy certain annual taxes on the proprietors or occupants of houses of public

Council may regulate by by-law and impose taxes

upon taverns,  
&c.

entertainment, taverns, coffee-houses and eating-houses and on all retailers of spirituous and fermented liquors; on all proprietors, possessors, agents, managers and keepers of theatres, circuses, shows, concert-halls, billiard-rooms, tennis alleys, pigeon-hole tables, or other places for games and amusements of any kind whatsoever; on all auctioneers, grocers, bakers, butchers, hawkers, hucksters, carters, livery-stable keepers, brewers and distillers; on all traders and manufacturers and their agents; on all proprietors and keepers of wood-yards, coal-yards and slaughter-houses; on all money-changers or exchange-brokers, pawnbrokers and their agents; on all bankers and banks and all agents of bankers and banks; on all insurance companies, their agents and employees; on all railway, telegraph and express companies, their agents and operators; upon all brick manufacturers, lumber merchants, owners or occupants of mills driven by water or steam power; on tanneries, foundries and factories; upon every public and private scales; upon all commerce, manufactures, callings, arts, trades and professions exercised in the town.

Council may  
require certain  
non-residents  
to procure  
license.

And may exact  
certain sum  
therefor.

**25.** The council shall have power to make by-laws to compel every transient trader selling by public auction or private sale, every dealer in hay, grain, vegetables or produce, butcher, or baker, or other person whomsoever residing outside of the town, who shall come to ply his art, trade, calling or commerce in the town or to sell his produce therein other than to regular dealers in such commodities and merchandize, to take out a license and to exact for the granting of each such license a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, under a penalty of not more than twenty dollars and in default of payment of the said penalty an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days; and such license, signed by the secretary-treasurer, shall confer upon the holder thereof the right of plying his art, trade or commerce, and selling his produce during one year from the date of such license.

Council may  
require in-  
surance  
agents, &c.,  
to take out  
license.

And may exact  
certain sum  
therefor.

**26.** The council shall also have power to make by-laws to compel all insurance agents, all traders, manufacturers or their agents, all proprietors, managers or agents of theatres, circuses or other amusements, all auctioneers, livery-stable keepers and carters residing outside the town, who shall come to ply their art, trade, calling or commerce in the town, to take out a license and to exact for the granting of each such license a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of taking out such license all such persons shall be liable to a fine of not more than fifty dollars, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs,

to an imprisonment not exceeding two months ; and such license, signed by the secretary-treasurer, shall confer upon the holder thereof the right of plying his art, trade or commerce during one year from the date of such license.

**27.** The council shall also have power to compel all persons who shall come into the said town to sell bankrupt or other stocks of goods, wares or merchandize, either at public auction or by private sale, to take out a license and to pay therefor a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for the sale of each and every lot of goods so brought into the town and exposed for sale therein.

Council may require certain persons selling bankrupt stocks to take out license.

Such licenses shall be granted by the secretary-treasurer on application and payment of the sum fixed by the council not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of the payment of such amount for such license then the said amount and costs may be collected by a warrant addressed to a bailiff, issued under the hand and seal of the mayor ; and the goods may be sold for the payment of such sum and costs by such bailiff under the same rules and subject to the same responsibilities and penalties as a writ of execution *de bonis* from the Circuit Court.

Granting of such licenses.

**28.** The council shall also have power to impose and levy an annual tax upon practising advocates, physicians, notaries, surveyors, dentists, druggists, or members of other liberal professions.

Council may levy taxes upon certain professional men.

**29.** The council shall also have power to impose and levy an annual tax or license fee upon all animals maintained within the limits of the town.

Council may levy taxes upon animals.

**30.** Sections 383 and 384 of the General Act are replaced by the following :

Id. ss. 383 and 384 replaced.

“383. If the taxes imposed on one or more immovables have not been paid within one year from the time they are due, because the person bound to pay them does not reside in the town, or if he reside therein because sufficient movable property belonging to him has not been found therein, then on the first juridical day of the month of March in each year, the secretary-treasurer may sell by auction, at his office, the real estate upon which arrears of taxes are due.

Sale by auction of real property for arrears of taxes.

“383a. Notice of such sale shall be given by an advertisement published twice during the preceding month of January, in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and in a newspaper published in the town, or if none be published therein then in a newspaper published in the nearest district ; which notice shall contain :

Publication of notice of such sale.

1. The names of the last owner or occupant ;
2. The description of the immovable to be sold ;
3. The amount claimed for arrears of taxes ;
4. The place, day and hour at which the sale shall be made.

Bidding.	“ 383 <i>b</i> . The bids shall be made in the form of offers to take the whole or a less quantity of the land upon which arrears of taxes are due for the amount to be raised together with the costs as fixed by the council ; and whosoever will take the smallest portion of the land so put up for sale shall become the purchaser thereof, and such portion of the land shall be adjudged to him forthwith by the secretary-treasurer.
Adjudication.	
Postponement of sale.	“ 383 <i>c</i> . If no bids be made, the sale may be postponed to another date within the eight days following.
Resale in default of immediate payment.	“ 383 <i>d</i> . In default of immediate payment of the purchase money, the secretary-treasurer shall again forthwith put up the property for sale or shall adjourn the sale to another date within the following eight days, by giving notice thereof in a loud and intelligible voice to the persons present.
Corporation may bid. Certificate to be given to purchaser.	“ 383 <i>e</i> . The corporation may bid at such sales. “ 384. On payment of the purchase money the secretary-treasurer shall set forth all the details of the sale in a certificate made out in duplicate, one of which shall be delivered to the purchaser.
Effect of sale.	“ 384 <i>a</i> . The purchaser shall be thereupon seized with the ownership of the property adjudged and may take possession thereof, subject to the right of redemption which may be exercised as hereinafter provided ; but during the two years next after the sale the purchaser shall not remove the wood, buildings or other constructions which may exist upon the property sold nor deteriorate it in any manner.
Proviso.	
Right of redemption.	“ 384 <i>b</i> . The owner or other person may, within the same delay of two years, redeem the immovable sold by paying to the secretary-treasurer the purchase money, together with the cost of the certificate and the interest thereon at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum, each fraction of a year after the first being counted as a half-year.
Amounts to be repaid purchaser.	The purchaser shall be repaid the cost of all repairs and improvements which he can justify as made upon the land redeemed or remove the same at his option, as well as the amount of subsequent taxes paid, and the cost of the municipal works done on account of such land, together with interest on the same at the legal rate, each fraction of a year being counted as a half year.
Privilege of purchaser's claim.	This claim shall rank as a privilege upon the land in question, and the purchaser may retain possession of the same till paid.

The redemption shall annul the effect of the sale.

" 384c. If the right of redemption be not exercised within two years from the date of sale, the secretary-treasurer shall deliver to the purchaser a deed of sale of the immovable, which shall be made and registered at the cost of the purchaser.

Effect of redemption.  
If property not redeemed.

" 384d. The action to set aside a sale is prescribed by two years from the date of the sale.

Prescription of suit to set aside sale.  
Effect of sale.

" 384e. The sale so effected is final.

It has the same effect and transfers the same rights as ordinary judicial sales."

**31.** The corporation of Lachute Town and the corporation of the parish of St. Jerusalem shall each be seized of all the existing municipal rights, privileges, duties and works within their respective limits, to the complete exclusion and discharge of the other, clear of all dues, damages and compensation existing or consequent, to the end that the ratepayers and inhabitants of the territories of each corporation shall be relieved and exempt from the municipal rights, duties and responsibilities which have been created previous to the erection of the said town into a corporation, and each of the said corporations shall be bound within its own limits respectively.

Rights and privileges of Lachute town and parish of St. Jerusalem.

**32.** It shall be lawful for the respective corporations of the town and of the parish of St. Jerusalem—municipal and school—to appoint arbitrators to decide all difficulties and differences between them which their respective obligations may give rise to, should they not otherwise agree.

Arbitration to decide difficulties.

**33.** If the corporations mentioned in the foregoing section should not agree as to the necessity of an arbitration, it shall be lawful for one of them to appoint an arbitrator and, at the same time, require the other corporation to join in such arbitration and to appoint one in its behalf, within eight days from the service upon it of a notice to that effect, together with a certified copy of a written document containing such appointment.

Proceedings to be taken by either corporation in default of agreement as to the necessity of arbitration.

**34.** If the corporation so notified should neglect or refuse to act, the secretary-treasurer of the corporation, in whose name the requisition is made, may, after the expiration of the delay, present to the judge of the Superior Court for the district holding the Circuit Court for the said county, a petition duly served upon the other corporation in order to obtain the appointment of an arbitrator for the purpose aforesaid.

If corporation notified neglect to act.

Appointment of a third arbitrator. **35.** The order appointing the arbitrator shall also appoint a third to decide, should the two not agree.

Arbitrators to be sworn. They shall before acting take an oath to act and decide impartially to the best of their knowledge and ability.

Powers of arbitrators. For the purpose of summoning witnesses and experts and obtaining the production of all documents, books or papers of which they may desire communication, the arbitrators shall have all the powers of arbitrators in similar cases.

Award. **36.** The arbitrators appointed shall, within twenty days from the service upon them of a notice of their respective appointments, render a report in writing of their award.

Parties to be heard. The arbitrators shall hear the parties interested on their respective rights.

Award how to be made and to whom to be sent. **37.** The award of the arbitrators shall be by them made in duplicate; one of which duplicates shall be forthwith deposited with the secretary-treasurer of each of the corporations, who shall keep such award as a minute and as being the legal depositary thereof, and shall deliver duly authenticated copies on demand to all parties requiring them on payment of his fees thereon.

Coming into force of award. **38.** After eight days from the service of the said award upon either corporation by the other, the said award shall come into effect.

Corporation not in default may execute works and have recourse against the other. If the award orders some work to be done, it shall be lawful for the corporation not in default to cause the same to be done, and it shall have its recourse, before a court of competent jurisdiction, against the corporation in default, for the amount of the cost of the share of the work so ordered and done.

Service of notice. **39.** All services of notices, demands or papers whatsoever by one corporation upon the other shall be effected by service upon the secretary-treasurer of the other corporation, or at his office by a bailiff or a grown and a reasonable person, who shall make a return thereof under oath if required.

Extension of boundaries of town. **40.** The council shall have power to extend the boundaries of the town, upon petition to that effect signed by the majority in number and in value of real estate of the inhabitants of the territory which desires to be annexed, under such conditions as the council may see fit to make, so long as the extension does not increase the number of wards or councillors determined by this act.

**41.** The territory hereby erected into a town, under the name of Lachute Town, shall constitute a separate and distinct municipality for school purposes under the provisions of chapter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada and the amendments thereto.

Town constituted a separate school municipality.

**42.** Section 372 of the General Act and that portion of chapter fifteen of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada and amendments thereto which refer to the collection of taxes by the secretary-treasurer of the school commissioners, shall not apply to Lachute Town.

40 V., c. 29, s. 372 and certain parts of C. S. L. C., c. 15, and amendments, not to apply to town.

The school taxes shall be collected by the council of the town in the same manner and at the same time as town taxes, upon the receipt of the school assessment roll or a certified extract therefrom from the school commissioners or trustees of the town, which roll shall be filed with the secretary-treasurer of the council on or before the fifteenth day of November in each year.

Levying of school taxes.

The secretary-treasurer shall, in accordance with section 374 of the General Act, enter on the collection roll the amount of such taxes and remit them forthwith to the secretary-treasurer of the school commissioners or trustees, as the case may be.

Duties of secretary-treasurer for such purpose.

**43.** Whatever the council may order to be done within the limits of its powers may be done by the council itself, and the expense incurred will be recovered by a suit at law from the person in default, provided reasonable notice to do such thing have been given.

Council may carry out its own orders. Recourse against party in default.

**44.** Whatsoever the council may have power to prevent, its officers shall be vested with power to prevent by all lawful means, with costs and damages against the person in default.

Power of officers of council.

**45.** Wherever the words "town hall" are used in this act or in the General Act, the same shall be held to mean the Court House or such other place in the town as the council or presiding officer shall fix until such time as a permanent town hall shall have been erected.

Interpretation of words "town hall."

**46.** All proceedings which are to be or may be had before the Superior Court of the district and the prothonotary thereof, under the General Act or this act, may be had also before the Circuit Court in and for the county of Argenteuil and the judge thereof.

Courts before which proceedings may be taken.

**47.** The costs of obtaining the present act shall be borne by the town.

Costs of obtaining this act.

Coming into  
force.

48. This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

C A P . L X X I I I .

An Act to amend the Act 42-43 Victoria, chapter 43, and to grant further powers to the Corporation of the village of "Côte Saint-Antoine."

[Assented to 9th May, 1885.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS the corporation of the village of "Côte Saint-Antoine" has, by petition, represented that it is expedient to amend the act 42-43 Victoria, chapter 43, intituled "An act to change the name of the municipality of Notre-Dame de Grâce, and to extend its powers," and to grant, to the corporation of the village of Côte Saint-Antoine, further powers respecting the establishment and maintenance of water-works, and for other purposes, and whereas it is expedient to grant its prayer; Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Québec, enacts as follows:

42-43 V., c. 43,  
s. 3, amended.

1. Section 3 of the act 42-43 Victoria, chapter 43, intituled: "An act to change the name of the village of Notre-Dame de Grâce and to extend its powers," is amended by striking out the following numbers of sections of the Town Corporations General Clauses Act, by the said section made applicable to the village of Côte Saint-Antoine, to wit: sections 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361 and 362.

Id. s. 5, re-  
placed.

Certain sec-  
tions of 40 V.,  
c. 29 to apply  
to village.

2. Section 5 of the said act is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

"5. All the powers conferred by the preceding section, and by the sections of the Town Corporations General Clauses Act respecting loans, to wit: sections 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, and 353, made applicable to the village of Côte Saint-Antoine, shall be exercised by by-law or by-laws, which shall only have force and effect after having been approved by the majority in number and in value, as shown by the valuation roll in force at the time of voting, of the electors of the said municipality who are proprietors, and by the Lieutenant-Governor in council, in the manner provided by the Municipal Code, and an appeal shall lie to the Superior Court from any such by-law or by-laws, in the manner provided by the Municipal Code, within thirty days of the sanction thereof by the Lieutenant-Governor in council."