

without licenses, and the age of minors in 1890 was raised from sixteen to eighteen. The owners of houses in which liquors were illegally sold, in that statute were made liable, and no appeals were allowed in the case of unlicensed persons who were convicted for infractions of the law. That year gave us our local option law. In 1891, further provision was made for hearing special cases in the Court of Appeal concerning these local option by-laws, and that legislation, as hon. gentlemen know, has been made use of time and again. In 1892, provisions were made for the enforcement of the License Act as applied to or as concerning these local option municipalities. In that year the question of sales to habitual drunkards was again taken up, and other provisions, and it was thought, useful provisions enacted. The question of sales by druggists was again taken up that year, and brewers were restricted in their sales to parties who held licenses. Both these restrictions have been found to be useful and valuable. That same year, the members of municipal councils and constables were rendered ineligible as bondsmen for license holders; and it was enacted that local option by-laws should not be repealed for three years.

I ask hon. members to consider the number of ways in which this House in these twelve statutes addressed itself to the solution of the liquor question, and to remember that the House gave to it earnest and careful attention on all these occasions; and although the legislation granted did not meet the views of some citizens—men whose sincerity, whose enthusiasm in the cause of temperance no one could doubt, and the sincerity of whose wishes no one could question—yet it has been proved to be useful and effective, and the result has been as satisfactory as its advocates ever suggested or dreamed of.

All these statutes did one or two things, and in some cases they did both of these things, viz: to impose a further restriction which was found to be useful, or to provide means for enforcing the law after it was made law. These different changes in the law were made in response to public sentiment. As public sentiment advanced, additional provisions concerning this question were placed in our statutes. In response to popular sentiment well ascertained, these items of legislation, these instalments of legislation, were given to our people from time to time. Aside from this, I ask the House to remember that the Minister of Education in 1886 introduced temperance instruction in all the public schools of the pro-