e reasons

ted.
ion come
o. 15 of
ides for
conment,
y matter
in this
ict with
imposiit seems
to the
ident to
" there

impose to dele-, called

ts usual

e such Resolution of the such that the such

n the may word "en-

ıuni-

cipal councils may pass by-laws for inflicting reasonable fines and penalties for the breach of any by-laws, and for inflicting reasonable punishment by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for the breach of any by-laws in case the fine cannot be recovered. By Sections 400 to 402 it is provided that fines and penalties may be recovered and enforced by summary conviction before a justice of the peace, and that where the prosecution is for an offence against a municipal by-law the justice may award the whole or such part of the penalty or punishment imposed by the by-law as he thinks fit; and that, if there is no distress found out of which a pecuniary penalty can be levied, the justice may commit the offender to prison for the term, or some part thereof, specified in the by-law. If these by-laws are to be enforced at all by fine or imprisonment, it is necessary that they should specify some amount of fine and some term of imprisonment.

The Liquor License Act then gives to the Commissioners either power to impose a penalty against the person directly, or power to impose a money penalty, which, when imposed, may be enforced, according to sections 454 and 400-2 of the Municipal Act. In either case, the Municipal Act must be read to find the manner of enforcing the penalty, and the extent to which it may be enforced. reasonable way of construing statutes so framed is to read into the later one the passages of the former which are referred to. ing these two statutes, the Commissioners have the same power or enforcing the penalties they impose as the Councils have of enforcing their by-laws, whether they can impose penalties against the person directly, or only indirectly as the means of enforcing money penalties. In either case, their resolution must, in order to give the magistrate jurisdiction, specify the amount of punishment. In either case their resolution now under discussion is altogether within the powers conferred upon them.

Their Lordships do not think it necessary or useful to advert to some minor points of discussion, and are, on the whole, of opinion that the decision of the Court of Appeal of Ontario should be affirmed, and this appeal dismissed, with costs, and will so humbly advise Her Majesty.