

"I. In cities, towns and villages one license for each 250 of the first 1,000 of the population and one for each full 400 over 1,000 of the population, provided that two hotel licenses may be granted in any town or village where the population is less than 500.

"II. In rural municipalities, and in places where there is no municipal organisation, the Commissioners shall by regulation, limit the number of licenses to be issued in each year the maximum to be one for the first 300 and one for each full 400 additional.

"This Act also provides that no license shall be granted by the License Commissioners for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of a city, town or village or other municipality which has passed a bye-law forbidding the receiving by said city, town or village or municipality of any money for licenses to sell intoxicating liquors."

This last provision has been taken advantage of by only one municipality in the province that I know of. The licensing system therefore prevails with the above exception throughout the Province of Manitoba. By the said Act it is also provided that "No liquor shall be sold upon any licensed premises from the hour of 10 o'clock on Saturday night till 7 o'clock on Monday morning thereafter."

This provision for Sunday closing works very well in this Province. No doubt a good deal of liquor is sold on Sunday in contravention of this enactment, but I think much less than would be the case without this law. Provincial legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors has never been adopted in this Province to any greater extent than that I have above indicated with regard to local option bye-laws.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary,
Winnipeg.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. A. MACLEAN,
Chief Clerk.

MONSIEUR,

Hotel du Gouvernement, Octobre 26, 1889.

RELIERANT à votre depeche du 2 Octobre courant, j'ai l'honneur de soumettre à la consideration de son Excellence le Gouverneur General le memoire ci-joint, de mon Premier Ministre, sur le fonctionnement des lois de temperance au Canada.

L'Honorable Secetaire d'Etat,
Ottawa.

J'ai, etc.,
(Signé) A. R. ANGERS,
Lieutenant Gouverneur.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

Quebec, October 18, 1889.

I HAVE examined the Despatch of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated 2nd October instant, and have the honour to report as follows:—

The Canada Temperance Act has been submitted to the electors in 11 out of the 65 counties of the province and the voting has, in each case, resulted as indicated in the table annexed to this letter.

In five counties, Megantic, Compton, Missisquoi, Argenteuil, and Pontiac, the majority decided against putting the Act in force. Stanstead voted against it in 1880, for it in 1884, and against it in 1888. In Drummond the vote was favourable in 1885 and 1889. At the present moment the Act is in force in four counties only:—Chicoutimi, Drummond, Brome, and Richmond.

As to the results of the working of the Canada Temperance Acts the only opinion officially pronounced on the subject is that of Honourable J. G. Robertson, in his Budget speech delivered on the 24th March 1885.

"The operation of the Temperance Act of 1878, better known as the 'Scott Act,' will also interfere very much with our Provincial revenue. This, however, is not all loss to us. I have no doubt but if properly enforced, great good will result to the general community; crime will be lessened, and the cost of criminal justice diminished, and the general prosperity of the country promoted.

"In some cases I fear the illicit sale of intoxicating liquors will not be much lessened and our revenue will be diminished at the same time."

The working of the Temperance Act does not seem to have produced any influence on the amount of crime in the four counties in which it has been adopted and in Chicoutimi