

druggists, and we purpose in the present bill—as a continuation of the principle of that section—to impose further restrictions on the sale of liquor by those whose primary business it is to sell drugs and medicines.

In 1877 restrictions were placed upon the sale of liquors on vessels, and in the same year the penalties for infractions of the law were increased. In that year also a provision was made by which the officers of the law could search unlicensed premises, in order to convict parties who were presumably guilty of infractions of the law. In three years following each other this House addressed itself to this important and difficult problem.

The following year provision was made for the enforcement of the Dunkin Act and for paying costs and charges in connection with it. There was no legislation until three years elapsed from that date. In 1881 a provision was made for the issue of what were called beer and wine licenses. Penalties were further increased in that year for infractions of the law. For the first time the man who actually sold the liquor was made liable; and in that same statute additional provision was made for searching premises and for the confiscating of liquor found in those premises. It was thought necessary and wise in that year to make provisions for enforcing the Scott Act, and it was done. Police commissioners and Chiefs of Police were in that same statute specially charged with the duties of enforcing the license laws of the province.

Then in 1884 a statute containing very important provisions, and also very useful provisions, was passed by this legislature. The saloon question was dealt with in that year. It is being dealt with in the bill I now ask the House to consider. In that year the number of saloon licenses in cities was limited, and it was enacted that no saloon license was thereafter to be granted in a town which had not 6,000 population. In that same year, 1884, provision was made for publishing the names of new applicants for licenses, and for a notice to be given as to location of premises, description and other similar items. The privilege was granted to the electors in 1884 to oppose, by means of petition, the granting of licenses; and a provision enacted that the majority of electors might prevent the issue of new licenses; and this enactment has proved to be both useful and effectual. In the same year it was provided that no new shop licenses could be granted in premises in which some other trade was carried on, or other goods sold. In that same statute