

dence, including that of Maynard Bowman, official analyst for N. S. & P. E. I., who had examined the contents of some of the bottles seized and found them to contain 3.58% of alcohol. The County Court Judge set aside the conviction on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the conviction as to an illegal sale within the town, to which the magistrate's jurisdiction was limited; his judgment on this point was reversed for the reasons stated below.

A. Roberts, for prosecutor.

J. A. McLean, K.C., for defendant.

RUSSELL, J.:—The only point in this case relied on by the defendant is that there was no proof that the sale of the liquor in question took place in the town of Bridgewater. The purchaser swore that she bought the liquor from the defendant and that it was delivered at her house at Bridgewater by the defendant's team. The policeman swears that the defendant's factory and residence are in the town of Bridgewater, that he puts up bottled drinks there which are sold and delivered from there in the town of Bridgewater. It does not seem to me to be a very long inference that the defendant's teamster when he brought the liquor to the purchaser, brought it from the defendant's place of business in the town, and that the sale took place at the place of business of the defendant. I do not think that any juryman would have any reasonable doubt or could be properly instructed that he should have any doubt that the sale took place within the town. The judgment of the learned County Court Judge to the contrary should, I think, be reversed and the conviction affirmed.

TOWNSHEND, C.J. and LONGLEY, J., concurred.

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### NOVA SCOTIA.

COUNTY COURT FOR DISTRICT No. 5.

IN CHAMBERS.

JUNE 1ST, 1909.

IN RE ANGUS McDONALD.

*Debtor and Creditor—Execution—Commitment of Debtor—  
Irregularity—Discharge—Examiner.*

This was a proceeding under the "Liberty of the Subject Act" (R. S. N. S. c. 181) on behalf of Angus McDon-