

ed under the next preceding section other than those of the Provincial Inspectors.

It will thus be seen the machinery for the enforcement of Local Option by-laws is very complete and that special provision is made for the appointment of officers to prevent, or to detect, and prosecute, any violation of the law. Power to take action is also given to private persons by Section 94, which reads as follows:

94. Any person may be prosecutor or complainant in prosecutions under this Act.

Duties of Officers

The provision for securing enforcement of the law is very complete. Not only the Inspectors specially appointed to enforce the law, but all policemen and constables, are empowered and required to enter prosecutions if they have reason to believe that the law has been broken, and they are liable to punishment if they fail to do their duty. The sections of the License Act, dealing with this matter, are as follows:

129. Every officer so appointed under this Act, every policeman, or constable, or Inspector, shall be deemed to be within the provisions of this Act; and where any information is given to any such officer, policeman, constable or Inspector, that there is cause to suspect that some person is violating any of the provisions of this Act, it shall be his duty to make diligent inquiry into the truth of such information and to enter complaint of such violation before the proper court, without communicating the name of the person giving such information; and it shall be the duty of the Crown Attorney, within the county in which the offence is committed, to attend to the prosecution of all cases committed to him by an Inspector or officer appointed under this Act by the Lieutenant-Governor.

134.—(1) It shall be the duty of every officer, policeman, constable or Inspector in each municipality, to see that the several provisions of this Act are duly observed, and to proceed by information and otherwise prosecute for

the punishment of any offence against the provisions of this Act; and in case of wilful neglect or default in so doing in any case, such officer, policeman, constable or Inspector shall incur a penalty of \$10, besides costs, for each and every such neglect and default.

(2) It shall be the duty of the board of commissioners of police, and of the chief of police, to enforce the provisions of this Section, and any officer or policeman convicted of violating the provisions thereof may be summarily dismissed.

Powers of Officers

The authority given to inspectors and police officers is very broad. They may at any time enter any public place where refreshments are sold, or, with a search warrant may go into any place in which they have reason to believe law-breaking goes on. One of the sections of the Liquor Act under which they may proceed is the following:

130. (1) Any officer, policeman, constable, or inspector may, for the purpose of preventing or detecting the violation of any of the provisions of this Act which it is his duty to enforce, at any time enter into any and every part of any inn, tavern, or other house or place of public entertainment, shop, warehouse, or other place wherein refreshments or liquors are sold, or reputed to be sold, whether under license or not, and may make searches in every part thereof, and of the premises connected therewith, as he may think necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

These officers are authorized to seize any liquor which they may find on premises searched, which they believe is unlawfully kept for sale. They have power to demand the name and address of persons found on the premises, and to arrest such persons if they refuse to give their names, or if they give false names, and a penalty is provided for such an offence.

Any person who refuses to admit an