

premises therein described, subject to the provisions of the Act as to removals and the transfer of licenses.

The 48th to 54th clauses deal with transfers and removals. It is provided that where a licensee dies, or sells, or assigns, or removes, the license is *ipso facto* forfeited unless such person, his assigns or legal representatives, within one month after the death, assignment, or removal of, or sale by, the original holder obtain the board's written consent either for the continuance or the transfer of such license to some other person. In case of the marriage of any female licensee, her husband has conferred upon him the privileges and responsibilities of such license on confirmation by the chairman of the board.

A chief inspector, on permission by the board, may allow the holder of a license to remove from one house to another equally well supplied with accommodation, provided the application is accompanied by a certificate signed by a majority of the electors of the polling sub-division to which it is proposed to remove.

55th to 56th clauses deal with the license fund, which is to be applied to the payment of salaries and expenses, the residue going to the treasurer of the municipality in which the licensed are situated, for the public uses of the municipality.

57th clause provides for the revocation of licenses improperly obtained.

58th clause provides for the issuance of permits to sell in municipalities where no license is granted. The certificate of a resident physician to a patient under his immediate care, or of a clergyman to a person whose spiritual adviser he is, is required (under a penalty of \$30 for contravention of this provision) before the person permitted to sell can do so; and then he cannot sell more than one pint, which must not, under a penalty of \$40, be allowed to be drunk on the premises. The person so permitted to sell has to make a monthly sworn report showing to whom sold, what quantity, and upon whose certificate, under a penalty for neglect of \$20.

59th and 60th clauses deal with the registry of licenses. The register must contain the particulars of all licenses granted in each district, all forfeitures, disqualifications, convictions. The board must report annually to the Minister of Inland Revenue.

61st to 77th clauses deal with regulations and prohibitions. The principal of these are that the licenses must be conspicuously exposed, under a penalty of \$5: that the words, "Licensed to sell spirituous or fermented liquors," are to be exhibited in large letters over the door; that every hotel-keeper, being a licensee, shall keep a lamp over the door, lighted every night; that only one bar shall be kept in any licensed premises; that no

liquors are to be sold in any licensed place from seven o'clock on Saturday night till six o'clock on Monday morning; nor from 11 p.m. until 6 a.m. every other night, provided always, that in hotels liquor may be sold on Sundays to the guests, *bona fide*, residing or boarding in such houses, during meals between one and three p.m., and five and seven p.m., to be drunk or used at meals at the table.

Stringent regulations are provided against sale of liquors on election day; against receiving pledges or pawns in payment or payment in advance; against permitting drunkenness or disorderly conduct, or suffering drunken persons to consume intoxicants on the premises. And power is given any licensee to refuse admission to any person intoxicated; against the sale of intoxicants to minors under the age of 16 years; against the sale of liquors in any store or place where groceries or other merchandise are sold, provided that this shall not apply to any licensee in towns and cities having a license at the time of the passing of the Act, prior to 1st May, 1890, and elsewhere prior to 1st May, 1887; against treating by a licensee; against vessels selling liquor while moored or at a wharf.

78th and 79th clauses deal with adulteration and penalties therefor.

80th and 81st clauses define the powers of inspectors.

The remaining clauses deal with penalties, prosecutions, procedure, appeals, evidence, witnesses, and with municipalities under the Canada Temperance Act, 1878. The penalties inflicted for offences against the 65th clause, for first offence, \$20 with costs; second offence, \$50 with costs, and in default of payment in case of first conviction 15 days' imprisonment with hard labour, and in case of second conviction one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Licensees may be interdicted from selling liquor to any drunkard, notice to be given by the chief inspector on demand of a husband or wife or other interested person, the penalty for disobedience being suspension of license for six months for first offence, and liability to forfeiture for second.

If a person falsely represents himself to be a lodger in order to obtain liquor at any premises during the period such premises are required to be closed as to the sale of liquors, he makes himself liable to a penalty not to exceed \$20.

On the trial of any information or complaint against the provisions of this Act the person charged, or husband of such person, is a competent and compellable witness, until the 1st of May, 1884. All the laws of Provincial Legislatures of the Dominion passed for regulating or restraining the traffic in liquors are by section 143 of the Act made as valid and effective to all intents and purposes as if enacted by the Parliament of Canada.