

to druggists, who have given bonds, not prohibited, nor cider or wines from native fruit. Cider not to be sold in less quantity than ten gallons, or wine in less quantity than one gallon, not to be used on the premises where bought, and all to be taken away at one time.

Sec. 20—Exempts from seizure liquors imported under the laws of the United States and contained in the original packages.

Sec. 21—Repeals all previous laws inconsistent with this and also the Act entitled "An Act prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating beverages and the traffic therein" and approved February 12th, 1853.

OHIO.

The law in force in this State is a law by which persons are prohibited from selling liquor, *to be drunk on the premises*, and makes the prohibitory features of the laws of other States applicable in all cases of violation of the above restriction. In fact the law is a license law by which the sale of liquor is permitted, but not to be consumed on the premises.

Your Commissioners would direct attention to the fact that the liquor law of neither state prohibits the manufacture or importation for private use of intoxicating liquors, but only the manufacture and importation for sale and the common sale, in violation of law, of such liquors; and also, that in Maine and Michigan cider and native wines are exempt from the operations of the liquor law of the State, and these conditions must be borne in mind in order to understand the statements herewith submitted in reply to the

SECOND QUESTION.—*Is the liquor law enforced, and if not what is the hindrance to its working?*

MAINE.

Governor Dingley said:—

"What is popularly known as the 'Maine Law,' but which bears on the Statute Book of this State the title 'An Act to prohibit Drinking Houses and Tippling Shops,' was enacted in 1851 and with the exception of two years, (1856 and 1857) has remained with slight modifications the law of the State to the present time.

For about two hundred years prior to the enactment of this prohibitory law, first, in the parent commonwealth of Massachusetts, of which this State was formerly a district, and then in the State of Maine, the system of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors had been tried and had been proved to be practically powerless in restraining the evils of intemperance.

The temperance movement which commenced in this State soon after 1830, and which received a new impetus from the Washingtonian movement of 1840, soon after led to a discussion of the influence which more stringent legislation against the liquor traffic would have in supplementing moral suasion,