

cate signed by one-third of the electors entitled to vote in the polling sub-division in which the premises sought to be licensed are situated. The name of each applicant is to be published in some newspaper in or near the district, also description of license applied for, and location of the premises. This is to be done at least fourteen days before the meeting of the board. If any ten or more electors object to the license being granted they may do so by petition setting forth either that (1) the applicant is of bad fame and character, or of drunken habits, or has previously forfeited a license, or has been convicted of selling liquor without license within three years; or that the premises are out of repair, or have not the accommodation required, or that the licensing is not required in the neighborhood, or that the premises are in the immediate vicinity of a place of public worship, hospital, or school, or that the quiet of the place would be disturbed if a license were granted. Such petition must be lodged with the chief inspector four clear days before the meeting of the board, and the application and objections are to be heard by the board—the hearing being open to the public. On every application for a license the inspector is to report in writing to the board, giving a description of the house, premises, and furniture, the manner in which the house has been previously conducted, the character of persons frequenting the house, the distance such house is from other licensed houses in the neighborhood, whether the applicant is a fit and proper person, whether the house is required for public convenience, and whether the applicant is or is not the true owner of the business of the hotel, saloon, or shop proposed for license.

The 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th clauses relate to "accommodation." Every licensed hotel in cities and towns must contain not less than six bedrooms, and in other places not less than three bedrooms, and (except in cities and incorporated towns) proper stabling for at least six horses, besides those of the licensee. In all cases the hotel or saloon is forbidden to form part of or to communicate by any entrance with any shop or store where goods are kept for sale. Every hotel or saloon, before receiving a license, must be shown to be a well appointed eating-house for daily serving meals to travellers. The board may, however, dispense with the necessity of their having such eating-house accommodation, as to a certain number of saloons in any city or town.

Clauses 29 to 40 deal with the duties of the board. They are to hear and determine all applications and objections, and their announced decision is not to be questioned or reconsidered. They are not to grant a license if two-thirds of the electors of the sub-division petition against it; nor to give a license to any person declared to be disqualified, nor to any license commissioner or inspector. If in any district the board of that district do not see their way clear to

grant a new license for the ensuing twelve months, they may extend the time of the old license for three months. Upon the obtaining by the applicant of the certificate authorizing the issuing of a license the chief inspector is empowered to issue the certificate on payment to him of a fee of \$5 and the giving of the bond required, and upon the applicant establishing that he has paid or tendered the duty imposed by the Provincial Legislature.

41. The forty-first clause provides that before any hotel, saloon, or shop license is granted the applicant shall give a bond in \$500, with two sureties in the sum of \$150 each, conditioned for the payment of all fines and penalties.

42. The 42nd to 45th clauses provide for the number of licenses to be granted. The aggregate number of hotel and saloon licenses are (in general) subject to the following limitations:—In cities, towns, and incorporated villages, one for each full 250 of the first thousand of the population, and one for each 500 over one thousand, according to the last preceding census. Two hotel licenses may be granted in any town or incorporated village when the population is less than 500. In incorporated villages, being county towns, five licenses may be granted even if according to population such number would be greater than the above proportion. In places of summer resort the board may grant two additional hotel licenses for six months in each year. No saloon licenses are to be granted in townships or parishes.

The number of shop licenses in the respective municipalities are to be—one for each full 400 up to 1,200 of the population, and one for each full 1,000 beyond 1,200. Power is given to the council of any city, town, or village by-law to reduce within any limit by the Act provided, the number of hotel, saloon, or shop licenses to be issued.

46. The 46th is the local option clause. It consists of eleven subsections. These provide that a majority of three-fifths of the electors in any town, incorporated village, parish, township, or other municipality (save counties and cities) may prevent any licenses being granted. The votes of the electors are to be taken by ballot in the manner provided by the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, and the several clauses thereof under the headings, "The Poll," "Scrutiny," "Penalties," "Preservation of the Peace," "General Provisions," "Prevention of Corrupt Practices," and "Penalties and Punishments Generally," are to be incorporated into the present Act. The poll is to be closed at five o'clock in the afternoon of the second day if the votes of all the electors present at five o'clock on the first day were not polled. Such prohibition of sale will last until repealed by a vote of the electors, provision for the taking of which is made by the Act. Every license is held to be a license only to the person therein named, and for the