

tion of the provisions of this act; "public bar" or "bar" means and includes any room, passage, or lobby in any licensed premises open immediately to any street, highway, public place or public thoroughfare, and into which the public may enter and purchase liquor; "saloon license" means a license authorizing the holder thereof to sell and dispose any liquors, not exceeding one quart, on the premises therein specified, and which may be drunk on the premises.

3. The third clause provides that nothing in this Act shall apply to manufacturers of native wines from grapes grown in Canada, and who sells such wines in quantities not less than one gallon, or two bottles of not less than three half-pints each, at one time at the place of manufacture. Nor to any person holding a license as an auctioneer, selling liquor at public auction in quantities of not less than two gallons at any one time.

4. The fourth clause relates to license districts, which are to be established by the Governor-in-Council, who also has power to alter and redefine the same. As far as possible such license districts are to be coterminous with existing and future counties, or electoral districts or cities.

5. The fifth clause deals with the license commissioners. This board is to be composed of three persons for each license district, the first of whom is to be, in the Province of Ontario, a County Court judge, or a junior judge of a county, as may be selected by the Governor-in-Council. In Quebec he is to be either the judge of a Judicial District, a judge of Sessions of the Peace, the Prothonotary, or a registrar of deeds, as the Governor-in-Council may appoint; in British Columbia such one of the judges as the Governor-in-Council may appoint; in the other provinces, the same as in Ontario.

The second commissioner is to be the warden of the county or mayor of the city. Where there is both a warden and a mayor having jurisdiction within the license district, the warden is to be second commissioner.

The third commissioner is to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and is to hold office for one year. The judge is to be chairman of the board, and two commissioners to be a quorum.

6. The sixth clause deals with license inspectors, of whom a chief inspector and one or more inspectors are to be appointed by the board from time to time for each district as the board may see fit. Each license inspector is to give such security as the board may require for the performance of his duties, and for the payment over of all moneys received. Their salaries to be fixed by the board subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

7. The seventh clause relates to licenses, and it provides that the Governor-in-Council may direct the issue of licenses on stamped paper

for (1) hotel licenses, (2) saloon licenses, (3) shop licenses, (4) vessel licenses, and (5) wholesale licenses. These licenses are to be signed by the Minister of Inland Revenue, and are to remain in force to the 30th of April following the date thereof. Hotel and saloon licenses have been already defined. A "vessel license" authorizes the master of a vessel, being a vessel by which passengers are conveyed from one place to another within or beyond the Dominion, to sell or dispose of liquor during the passage of the vessel between such places to any passenger on board such vessel, provided always that it shall not permit the selling or disposing of any liquor except at the regular meals, and then only to actual passengers; and provided further that it shall not authorize the opening or keeping of a bar or place on board such vessel where liquors are sold or drunk.

A "wholesale license" authorizes the licensee to sell liquor in his warehouse or shop in quantities of not less than two gallons. With respect to bottled ale, porter, beer, wine or other fermented or spirituous liquor, each such sale shall be in quantities not less than one dozen reputed quart bottles. Liquors sold under a wholesale license are not to be consumed on the premises.

8. The eighth clause provides that vessel licenses shall be issued under the authority of the board for any district to or from any port in which the vessel sails or at any port in which she calls. It also provides that all the licenses given under this Act shall be subject to the payment of such duty as the Legislature of the province may impose for the purpose of raising a revenue for provincial, local, or municipal purposes.

9. The ninth clause provides that the board shall hold a meeting during the month of February, 1884, to regulate the conditions and qualifications of applicants for hotel, saloon and shop licenses, to regulate the hotels, saloons, and shops to be licensed, and to fix the duties and powers of the inspectors. Such regulations to be published within ten days.

10. The tenth clause provides for a meeting of the board in the month of March, for the purpose of taking into consideration all applications for certificates for such licenses as are to be granted. The chief inspector to cause a notice of such annual meeting to be fixed to the door of the place where the meeting is to held, and to be advertised one calendar month before the holding of the meeting.

The 11th clause, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th clauses relate to applications for licenses. They may be summarized as follows:—Every application for a license, wholesale or retail, must be by petition of the applicant to the board; the petition to be filed with the chief inspector. If the applicant is not a licensee under the Act or under any act of a Provincial Legislature, his petition must be accompanied by a certifi-