

may, by Order-in-Council, be set apart, in which it will be unlawful to kill deer. No settler may hunt moose, elk, reindeer or cariboo before November 1st, 1900.

In regard to matters of education, ch. 69 consolidates the laws respecting the Education Department. Chap. 70 consolidates the Public Schools Act, and ch. 71 consolidates the laws respecting High Schools, while ch. 72 amends the Separate Schools Act. By ch. 73 some alterations are made to the Industrial Schools Act, and ch. 74 makes some similar provisions respecting the Industrial Refuge for Girls.

LEGISLATION AND LIQUOR DEALERS.

The delivery of the long expected judgment of the Privy Council upon the reference in respect to prohibitory liquor legislation,¹ seems to be a fitting moment at which to endeavour to trace the high water mark of judicial decision in reference to legislative power in Canada over matters immediately affecting the business of wholesale and retail dealers in intoxicating liquors.

The dealer in liquor who desired to know whether his business lies at the mercy of the Dominion Parliament or of the Provincial Legislature, might probably express that desire in the form of three specific questions:—(1) Which of them can prohibit my business? (2) Which of them can regulate my business? (3) Which of them can tax my business? It will at any rate be a convenient method of dealing with the subject, to answer these three questions in their order. But in view of the present position of the authorities a concise reply may be at once given for the ease and comfort of the liquor dealer, to the effect that in different ways, and legislating from different aspects, both of them can prohibit his business, both of them can regulate his business, and both of them can tax his business.

It is, of course, perfectly clear that the power to legis-

¹Reported sub nom. *Attorney-General for Ontario v. Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada and the Distillers' and Brewers' Association of Ontario*, 11 T.L.R. 388.