

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1995

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes technique et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / Le reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modifications dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages opposées ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

	10X		14X		18X		22X		26X		30X
							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
	12X		16X		20X		24X		28X		32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

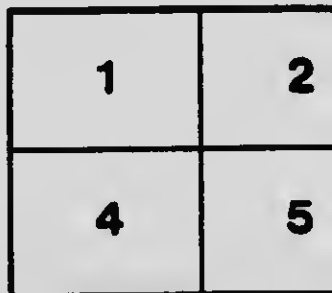
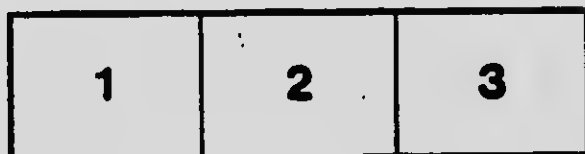
Special Collections Division
University of British Columbia Library

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche sheet contains the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

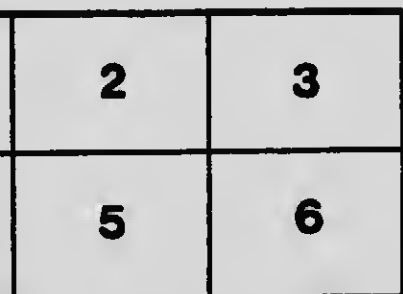
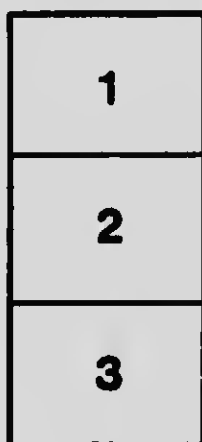
Special Collections Division
University of British Columbia Library

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon la cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

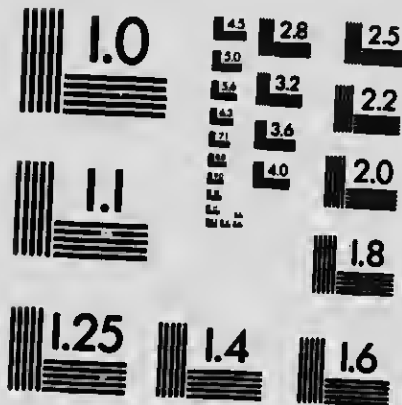
Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon la cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482-0300 - Phone
(716) 288-5989 - Fax

SPAM 1659

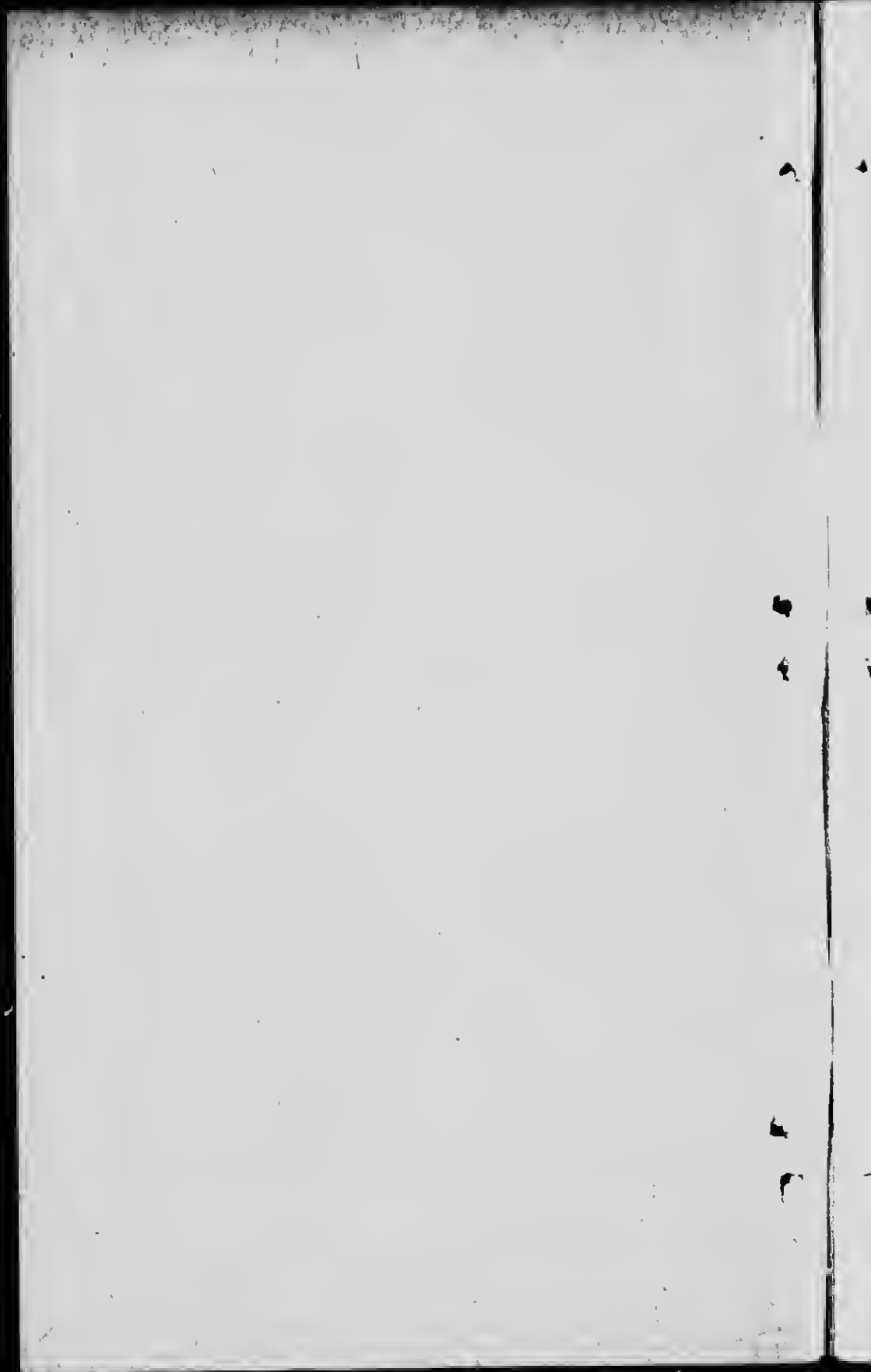
HV 5091 62 R2

The Real Truth About the Prohibition Act



The
People's Prohibition Movement
of British Columbia

1916



The Real Truth About the Prohibition Act



By the British North America Act practically the whole field of legislative power in Canada was assigned to the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments. By Sections 91 and 92 these powers were (except as to agriculture and immigration) distributed between the Provinces and the Dominion, and a definite line of demarkation between the Federal and Provincial powers was intended to be pegged out. In practice, however, it has been found that some powers overlap. In regard to the liquor traffic the line of division is marked somewhat as follows:—Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses for the raising of Provincial and Municipal revenue; property and civil rights within the Province; and all matters of a merely local and private nature are assigned to the Province. The regulation of trade and commerce, and all matters not specifically assigned to the Legislatures of the Provinces are within the powers of the Federal Parliament.

Up till 1902 many prominent judges and lawyers in the Dominion of Canada were of the opinion that the prohibition of the liquor traffic was wholly within the field of Dominion legislation. In that year, in a decision in the case of the Attorney General of Manitoba versus the Manitoba License Holders' Association, it was declared by the Privy Council that the Manitoba Liquor Act of 1900, being the prohibitory liquor act known as the Hugh John Macdonald Act, was within the legislative powers of the Province. This Act contained the following provision, copied in the British Columbia Prohibition Act as 57 (1):—

“While this Act is intended to prohibit and shall prohibit transactions in liquor which take place wholly within the Province of British Columbia, except as specially provided by this Act, and to restrict the consumption of liquor within the limits of the Province of British Columbia, it shall not affect and is not intended to affect bona-fide transactions in liquor between a person in the Province of British Columbia and a person in another Province or in a foreign country, and the provisions of this Act shall be construed accordingly.”

This section is intended to make it clear that the Provincial Act does not invade the field of legislation assigned to the Dominion Parliament in its power to regulate trade and commerce. It is probably not necessary, but lest some ingenious lawyer should twist some clause of the Act so that it appears to invade this field the section is put in in order to declare that notwithstanding any inept phrase, the Act shall not be considered as trenching upon the Federal powers in this respect. No careful draftsman of a Provincial Prohibition Act, with the Privy Council decision before him, would think of omitting this section. Section 57 (2) of our Act adds nothing. The draftsman apparently added it intending greater definiteness.

The division between the fields of Provincial and Dominion legislation in regard to breweries and distilleries is not quite so clear. It is generally conceded that the licensing and regulation of these are within the powers of the Dominion, and large excise revenue is derived therefrom. When the province of Ontario attempted to levy an additional tax upon these institutions the brewers and maltsters at once took the matter to the courts. The original Macdonald Act carefully avoided dealing with breweries and distilleries licensed by the Government of Canada. Sections 18, 19 (2), 20 and 21 of our Act are identical with the sections of the Manitoba Act, while Section 19 (1) is similar in effect. These are the sections dealing with breweries and distilleries, and in these sections the draftsman of our Act has wisely and fairly kept within the limits so clearly marked out by the Privy Council decision and followed by the draftsmen of the prohibitory acts in Manitoba and Alberta. No sound legal opinion would do otherwise than highly commend the wisdom of this course. The flamboyant advertisements of the liquor people are making much of this care shown in the sections quoted and put in our Act to in no way provide a loophole by which our Prohibition Act would by the Courts be declared ultra vires.

THE DOHERTY ACT.

In introducing this bill into the Dominion House of Commons, the learned Minister of Justice, Mr. Doherty, whose competence is beyond dispute, used language which seemed to indicate that it was his intention by the Act to confer additional legislative powers upon the Provinces in regard to the subject of prohibition. Whether the original bill would justify this conclusion drawn from Mr. Doherty's remarks we cannot say; but it is absolutely certain that the Act as finally passed confers no additional power of legislation upon the Provincial Parliaments, and that the division between the legislative fields of the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments remains now exactly where it has been laid down and marked out for many years past. The Province has no greater power of prohibitory legislation since the passage of the Doherty Act than it had before.

While this Act was before the Dominion House the able and sincere leader of the Liberal party within this province seems to have gained the idea that the Doherty Act conferred additional legislative powers upon the Province, and this idea seems not

to have gone out of his mind when he discussed the Prohibition bill in the local Parliament. In committee, discussing Section 57, Mr. Brewster said:—

"When full prohibition is now possible by Federal law, it is surely a remarkable thing to find this wide-open door for liquor provided by this Act. It is amazing to me to read this and other sections and find that no attention has been paid to or advantage taken of the Doherty Act (Federal Legislation Act 66). All that can be said of these remarks is that, Mr. Brewster fell into an error.

What, then, does the Doherty Act do? It makes it penal to send liquor into a Prohibition province with intention to evade a valid prohibitory law within that province. It provides that packages of liquor sent into a Prohibition province shall be plainly labelled so as to show the actual contents and the name and address of the consignor, and it provides that breweries and distilleries within or without the province shall show a wholesome respect for a valid provincial prohibitory act—but only for an act within the provincial powers. Many pages of advertisements have been put in by the liquor party to show the "Truth about '66'". This statement is the "truth about '66'" and no lawyer of repute will find in it any error in any substantial item.

LEGAL RIGHTS.

In passing any act, careful regard must be had to the rights affected. What, then, are the legal rights?

First, of the present liquor licence holders. Up till about four centuries ago in countries governed by the English common law everyone had a right to sell beer, wine and spirits as well as he had dry goods or groceries. This became a nuisance. An act was passed to suppress the numerous taverns and bars and allow such to be operated only by special licensees. The aim was apparently not merely to raise a revenue but to put the conduct of such places in safer hands. Is the ordinary licensee at this present time a man more to be trusted than his ordinary fellow citizen? In any event, the common law right of the ordinary citizen to sell beer, wine and spirits has been abrogated by Statute for about four centuries.

By and by certain licence holders began to think that they held a property in these licences and a right to renew. The issue finally came up for decision in the case of Sharp versus Wakefield, where it was finally settled that the liquor licensee had no right of renewal and that the sole consideration for the licence commissioners was the good of the community where the licensee carried on his business. This principle was affirmed in British Columbia in the case of Prudhomme vs the Licence Commissioners and the case of the Point Grey Hotels. The principle is expressly stated in the British Columbia Licence Act when it is declared that: "Licences are granted subject always to the intended exercise of further and other restrictions and regulations than those contained and set forth" in that Act "or to suppression or prohibition and to other increased fees, as the

case may be." The same principle is clearly indicated in the licence bylaws of the principal cities of the Province passed under their special charters or the "Municipal Act."

It is therefore difficult to understand what Mr. Bowser meant when he said upon the second reading of the Bill:— "it seems only right and fair that if this Prohibition Act passes there should be an investigation into the claim for compensation of licence holders who will be driven out of business." This opinion of Mr. Bowser's was not put in the form of an Act and is not a condition attached to the passing of the B. C. Prohibition Act. It hinds Mr. Bowser alone. It does not hind the opposition, morally or otherwise, nor does it control nor cast any obligation upon the future legislature. It is the duty of Prohibitionists to see that men are elected on September the 14th who will know how to deal with this question.....
From the above it is quite clear that no legal right of the present licence holders will be affected by the passage of the Prohibition Act.

Secondly, as to the legal rights of the buying public. This involves the subject of "Personal Liberty" and can best be discussed elsewhere.

SCOPE OF THE ACT.

The province has no doubt the power to prohibit:

- (a) The traffic in intoxicating liquor;
- (b) The use thereof, and
- (c) (Except in so far as it would conflict with the Federal powers in regard to trade and commerce and breweries and distilleries) the possession of intoxicating liquors.

As regards the subheadings (b) and (c), the use and possession of intoxicating liquors, our Act practically does not attempt to legislate. Why? Simply because this would be in advance of public opinion. No attempt, in the main, has been made to suppress the use or possession of liquors in Kansas, Maine, Dakota, Washington, Oregon, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, or any other province. In all these places a man may still decrease his efficiency or commit slow suicide by the use of intoxicating liquors and the law does not interfere.

With regard to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, Section 10 of the Act, read along with the other sections, abolishes the liquor bar and counter in the hotel, saloon, shop and club. The traffic in intoxicating liquor within British Columbia for beverage purposes is prohibited. Those engaged in the liquor business are fighting furiously to defeat the Act and retain a great and (to them) profitable business. That such prohibition will prohibit is shown by the experiences of other States and Provinces.

What, then, of the cry of "class legislation?" This cry is based upon the reading of Section 11 and possibly 12, along with Section 3 of the Act, which seem to prohibit the possession of

liquor in any room or place of residence save in a private dwelling house. These sections are almost identical with the sections in Manitoba and Alberta. The intention of the draftsman of the Act was clearly to prevent traffic in unsuspected places and to give as little chance as possible for "blind pigs" and "hootlegging." No sane person ever believed that police power will ever be used to search for liquor in a private room where there is no suspicion of illegal traffic. Nevertheless, the way the Act is framed, there is a chance to say that by astute and persistent police meddlesomeness the lodger in a single room might find himself in a somewhat different position from the occupant of a private dwelling house. This is the whole story of "class legislation" as it appears in the Act.

SOURCES OF THE ACT.

In drafting an act of Parliament originality and peculiarity of language are not virtues, but rather faults. Most of the sections of the statutes of each Province of Canada and of the Federal Parliament at Ottawa are copied, sometimes almost verbatim, from the acts of other Provinces or from English statutes. To a lesser extent they are copied from the statutes of other Colonies or of the different States of the Republic to the South of us. Whenever a section of any new Act of any Province comes before the courts for the first time, the almost invariable inquiry is "From where was this section copied?"

It has certainly been an advantage to any Province adopting a Prohibition Act that the Manitoba Act was before the Privy Council. Now, if any section of the acts of Alberta, Manitoba or British Columbia is attacked in the Courts, the fact that it is identical, almost identical or to the same effect to that existing in the other Provinces may give the advantage of decisions of the courts of that province upon the section in question, or if appealed, will give us the binding authority of either the Supreme Court of Canada or the Privy Council in regard to any section before the court.

In the analysis which appears in the schedule the aim has been to find from whence the various sections have come. Having traced this we find that out of the 99 divisions into which we have divided the Act up to and including section 57, forty are either identical or almost identical with corresponding sections in the Alberta or Manitoba Act, the identity being mostly with the Alberta Act; 26 divisions are to the same effect or very similar indeed to the corresponding sections in the Alberta and Manitoba acts, the similarity being greatest with the Alberta sections. One division is adopted from the B. C. Summary Convictions Act; 16 divisions are identical or almost identical with corresponding sections in the B. C. Licence Act; 3 are to the same effect as corresponding sections in the B. C. Licence Act; one section is adopted from the Washington Act; 12 divisions are not copied from any act with which the writer is familiar. Of these, 7 are either practically unimportant or are concerned with hook-keeping and the like

The 5 important divisions which are not copied are Sections 28, 29 (1), 29 (2), 40 (2) and 44. A glance at these sections reveals the fact that Section 28 provides the most severe punishments for the illegal sale of liquor to be found in any State or Province with whose act the writer is familiar. Sections 29 (1), 29 (2) and 44 deal with the duties of constables in enforcing the Act. Section 40 (2) is not wholly original but will be found to be a most useful section in certain cases.

HISTORY OF THE DRAFTING AND RESULTS.

At the convention in August, 1915, and at all conventions for the first six months the slogan of Prohibitionists was "The Alberta Act." This was regarded as the model act. When the Government decided upon prohibition, the Premier expressed his intention to follow the Manitoba Act. Now, the main difference between the Manitoba Act and the Alberta Act is that in Alberta there are Government vendors, while in Manitoba such of the traffic as remains is placed in the hands of the druggists, wholesale and retail. When it was known that the Manitoba provisions were likely to be adopted, the druggists of this Province raised a furore, and the Alberta provisions for Government vendors had to be adopted. This made it almost necessary that the first nine sections of our Act should be much the same as the Alberta Act. Having set the foundation of the draftsmanship in the Alberta Act, it became easier to complete the superstructure of Sections 10 to 27 upon the Alberta plan.

When it came to the question of evidence, procedure and penalties for infractions, it was found that the provisions in neither the Manitoba nor the Alberta Acts were at all equal to or as good as the very excellent provisions contained in the present B. C. Licence Act, so that Sections 31 to 39 (1) inclusive and Sections 48 to 55 inclusive are copied almost verbatim from the B. C. Liquor Licence Act.

It thus comes that we have the Alberta Act in the main, with improvements in many particulars. Roughly speaking, the first 9 sections of our Act are similar to the Alberta Act, but much more clearly drafted. Sections 10 to 27 are identical or very similar to the corresponding Sections in Alberta and Manitoba, the changes, if any, being to our advantage. On the question of penalties and enforcement, our Act is easily superior. In fact, we have the best Act that has been brought to the writer's attention, either in Canada or the United States, an Act which the liquor people dread to see put upon the Statute books.

Are there no defects? Yes—but few. Probably no act is much more faultless. The writer would regard it as a defect that the record of all sales is not open to inspection by the public. Section 16 was not approved of by our Committee but was copied from the Alberta Section. Section 29 was not exactly to our liking, as we feared that it did away with the right of private prosecution and taken with other sections might not give the right to a private person to obtain a search warrant. When we have made these comments upon the defects we have exhausted the category, and if they really

prove to be defects, which is very doubtful, they can be amended, and being matters of procedure, should, in all fairness, be amended when the principle has been approved by the electors.

SPECIAL MERITS.

The special merits of the Act are these:

(a) It follows legislation that has been tried and approved either in British Columbia or the other provinces.

(b) The changes are mostly in the direction of greater clearness and better drafting.

(c) In matters of procedure and evidence it largely follows the B. C. Liquor Licence Act, which is the best of its kind.

(d) The penalty for illegal sale is very severe, and should put a stop to illegal sales in the Province (see Sec. 28).

(e) Setting aside of the convictions on purely technical grounds by appeal or certiorari are impossible (see Sections 53 and 54.)

(f) Constables must do their duty (Section 44).

PROVISIONS.

Some fault is found with the Act because it is not all through a prohibition Act. These critics seem to think that every section should commence with "Thou shalt not." As noted in the heading above dealing with "Scope of the Act," the Act does not deal with the use or possession of liquor to any appreciable extent. When we come to the traffic, the Act takes the traffic out of the hands of all but Government vendors and druggists and puts a stop to the traffic of liquor intended as a beverage. In taking the traffic out of the hands of the present licensees, and giving it to Government vendors and druggists, provision had to be made for the sale of liquor for mechanical, scientific, medical, dental, veterinary and sacramental purposes. Stringent provisions were made that the liquor sold by vendors and druggists should be used for these purposes only. It would be wearisome to go through the provisions in detail. They are mostly contained in Sections 7 and 14 of our Act. Nothing but crooks and a combination of crooks could evade the provisions that liquor in this Province shall be sold only for the purposes above enumerated. Such crooks or combination of crooks will be deterred by the severe penalties and the sections on evidence, procedure and appeal that are found in this excellent Act.

OUR OPPONENTS' CRITICISM.

Many Prohibitionists pay altogether too great attention to the paid advertisements and literature of the liquor dealers. Since when did these people qualify themselves to become the moral leaders of the community and the only truthful interpreters of the law? The leading Prohibitionists are well satisfied with the Act. The liquor dealers are furious because of its provisions. The ordinary citizen ought to be able to draw his own conclusions. Their printed statements are frenzied.

They dare not meet our men upon the public platform. They assert that the Act will not prohibit the sale of liquor, but will increase the sale and use. If the Saskatchewan Act, with Government dispensaries decreases the use to 15 per cent. of the former figure; if the Alberta, Manitoba and Washington Acts practically wipe out the sale and use, then ours will do better than any of these, because it is a better act with severer penalties. Their interpretation of the sections of the Act such as when they assert that an office block with a physician's office in it or a hawdy house, will each become a dwelling house to any lawyer reading the Act is ridiculous. They measure others' corn in their own half hushel, and paint the wild scramble for Government jobs selling whiskey. Perhaps thinking of the characteristics of the people they have best known, they paint vendors, druggists and physicians as a band of conspirators trying to evade the provisions of the new Act and distribute whiskey wholesale, everywhere and by the barrel. They use such adjectives in describing the Act as absurd and humbug. They imagine that the police force and all prohibitionists will at once embark on a campaign of espionage and blackmail. They rave at the sections copied from the present British Columbia Licence Act and call them "un-British" and "unfair," forgetting that if they defeat the Prohibition Act at the poll, these very sections will remain in force as they have been in force for some years. Knowing full well that if they could get the framers of the Act to invade the field of Dominion Legislation, they might have portions of the Act declared ultra vires by the Court, they made the utmost endeavors to do this in the Legislature, and now with a wild hope of fooling the electors up to September the 14th, they cover our bill boards by printing a part of Section 57 and referring to Sections 18, 19 and 20, knowing full well that their advertisements are dishonest and that these sections are simply drafted in our Act to preserve its safety and not invade the Federal field of legislation and thus avoid having the Act declared in any particular unconstitutional.

REMEMBER

Prohibitionist leaders are doing all they possibly can to have this Act adopted. If you believe the liquor advertisements these same Prohibitionists, in doing so, have to be regarded as knaves or fools. You do not believe this.

If our Act is a humbug and absurd legislation, then also (and more so) are the acts of Alberta, Manitoba and Washington. Now you do not believe that the electors of Alberta were "gold bricked;" you know that it is not so.

If we should lose at the polls it will be solely owing to the fact that our good citizens and church people read Tulk's advertisements and not the Act itself.

We have had experience with children brought up under the liquor licence system; let us bring up the next generation under Prohibition.

Our next campaign will be for Federal Dominion-wide Prohibition.

ANALYSIS OF THE ACT

B. C. Prohibition Act.	Alberta Liquor Act.	Manitoba Temperance Act	B. C. Liquor Licence Act.	Washington Prohibition Act.	Remarks.
2 Dentist	2 (e)				Same as Alberta Section down to words "British Columbia." words added making it more explicit.
2 Druggist	2 (g)	see 2 (f,g,h,i)			Same as Alberta Section, but more specific.
2 Hoepital					
2 Justice	2 (h)				Identical with "Summary Convictions Act," B. C. Statutes, 1915, 59, 3.
2 Liquor	2 (c)	2 (e)			Identical with both Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
2 Prescrip-tions					
2 Physician	2 (d)				Same effect as Alberta Section.
2 Regula-tions					
2 Sale					
2 Superin-tendent	2 (a)	2 (a)			Same effect as Manitoba Section.
2 Vendor	2 (f)				Same effect as Alberta Section.
2 Veterin-ary					Same effect as Alberta Section, but more explicit.
3	3	3			Identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
3 (a)	3 (a)	3 (a)			Identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
3 (b)		3 (b)			Almost identical with Manitoba Section.
4 (a)	4				Almost identical with Alberta Section.
4 (b)	6				Same effect as Alberta Section.
4 (c)	7				Almost identical with Alberta Section.
5	6				Almost identical with Alberta Section.

B. C. Prohibition Act.	Alberta Liquor Act.	Manitoba Temperance Act	B. C. Liquor Licence Act.	Washington Prohibition Act.	Remarks.
6 (1)	10				Almost identical with Alberta Section.
6 (2)	8				Same effect as Alberta Section. Our Section 28 provides severer penalty.
6 (3)	9				Identical with Alberta Section.
7 (1)	11,12,13 32,14,15	36, 37 2 (f)			Same effect as Alberta Section but much better and more clearly drafted.
7 (2)	34				Identical with Alberta Section.
7 (3)	11	37			Almost identical with Alberta Section.
7 (4)	12,13,14				This Sub-section and Sub-section 7 (1) should be read together. They are to the same effect as the Alberta Sections noted.
7 (5)	15	41			This combines the Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
7 (6)		40 (1)			Similar to Manitoba Section; supplies an apparent omission in Alberta Act.
7 (7)	16 & 17	(38, 43)			Same effect as Alberta Act.
7 (8)	17 & 18	(44)			Almost identical with Alberta Section.
8	20	46			Identical with Alberta.
9	22				Almost identical with Alberta section; same effect as Manitoba.
10	23	48			Almost identical with Alberta Section; same effect as Manitoba.
11	24	49			Almost identical with both Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
12	28	53			
13			25		Similar to Washington.

B. C. Prohibition Act.	Alberta Liquor Act.	Manitoba Temperance Act	B. C. Liquor Licence Act.	Washington Prohibition Act.	Remarks.
14 (1)	23 (1)	40 (1), 2 (g)			Same effect as Alberta but restricts amount kept.
14 (2)	24 (2)	49 (3)			Similar but not so strict as Alberta or Manitoba Sections.
14 (3)	32 (1)	57 (1)			Same effect to first part of Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
14 (4)	32 (2)	57 (2)			Same effect as Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
14 (5)	32 (3)	57 (3)			Same effect as Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
14 (6), (7), (8)	17, 18, 19	38, 43			Same purpose accomplished as Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
15 (1)	24 (1)	49 (2)			Almost identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
15 (2)	24 (3)	49 (4)			Similar to Alberta and Manitoba Sections but stricter.
16	23 (1)				Same effect as one paragraph of Alberta Section.
17	25	50			Identical with Alberta Section. Same effect as Manitoba Section.
18	26	51			Identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections
19 (1)	27 (1)	52 (1)			Identical with Alberta Section; similar to Manitoba Section.
19 (2)	27 (2)	52 (2)			Identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections
20	29	54			Identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections
21	31	56			Identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections
22	33	58			Same effect as Alberta and Manitoba Sections but better drafted.

B. C. Prohibition Act.	Alberta Liquor Act.	Manitoba Temperance Act	B. C. Liquor Licence Act.	Washington Prohibition Act.	Remarks.
23	35	60			Almost identical with Alberta Section; same effect as Manitoba Section.
24	36	61			Identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections
25 (1)	37 (1)	62 (1)			Identical with Alberta Section. Same effect as Manitoba Section.
25 (2)	37 (2)	62 (2)			Practically identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
25 (3)	37 (3)	62 (3)			Same effect as Alberta Section; identical with Manitoba Section.
26	38	63			Identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
27	39	64			Same effect as Alberta and Manitoba Sections. Difference made to harmonize with our other Statutes. Ours better.
28 (1)					This Section giving penalties for selling more severe than any other Act.
28 (2)	40	65,66,67			Our Act is superior as to penalties to either Alberta or Manitoba Acts.
28 (3)	68	110			In our Act Municipalities receive fines resulting from prosecutions by their officers. In Alberta and Manitoba all goes to Province.
29 (1)		68		30	Rather peculiar to our Act, but see Sections cited.
29 (2)		70			Rather peculiar to our Act, but see Sections cited.
30		73			Merely provides a code of procedure. Unobjectionable.

B. C. Prohibition Act.	Alberta Liquor Act.	Manitoba Temperance Act	B. C. Liquor Licence Act.	Washington Prohibition Act.	Remarks.
31			108		Practically identical with Section in our License Act, 1913 Statutes, p. 237.
32			107		Identical with Section cited, 1913 Statutes, p. 237.
33			115		Practically identical with Section cited, 1913 Statutes, p. 237.
34			112		Practically identical with section cited, 1913 Statutes, p. 237.
35			113		Identical with Section cited, 1913, Statutes, p. 237.
36			114		Same effect as Section cited, 1913 Statutes, p. 237.
37			116		Practically identical with Section cited, 1913 Statutes, p. 237.
38			117		Identical with Section cited, 1913 Statutes, p. 238.
39 (1)			118		Identical with Section cited, 1913 Statutes, p. 238.
39 (3)	57				Identical with Alberta Section.
39 (3)	58				Identical with Alberta Section.
40 (1)	51	88			Identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
40 (2)	32	57 (1)		8	A most useful Section: see Sections cited.
41	54	91			Practically identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
42 (a), (b)	59 (1), (2)	94 (a), (b)			Practically identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
43 (c), (d)	59 (3), (4)	94 (c), (d)			Practically identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections.

B. C. Prohibition Act.	Alberta Liquor Act.	Manitoba Temperance Act	B. C. Liquor Licence Act.	Washington Prohibition Act.	Remarks.
43	60	96			Same effect as Alberta Section; identical with Manitoba Section.
44					This Section severely demands strict enforcement of the Act by officers.
45	64	103			Same effect as Alberta and Manitoba Sections, but provides a fee for Justice.
46	66	106			Practically identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
47 (1)	67 (1)	107 (1)			Practically identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
47 (2), (3)	67 (2), (3)	107 (2), (4)			Practically identical with Alberta and Manitoba Sections.
48 (1)			97 (1)		Practically identical with Section cited, 1913 Statutes, p. 233.
48 (2)			97 (2)		Same effect as Section cited, 1913 Statutes, p. 233.
49			98		Practically identical with Section cited, 1913 Statutes, p. 233.
50			99		Same effect as section cited, but does not order destruction of liquor, 1913 Statutes, p. 234.
51 (1) (2)			100 (1) (2)		Practically identical with sections cited, 1913 Statutes, p. 234.
51 (3) (4)			101 (1) (2)		Practically identical but does not order destruction of liquor, 1913 Statutes, p. 234.
52			102		Identical with Section cited, 1913 Statutes, p. 234
53			105		Identical with Section cited, 1913 Statutes, p. 235.

B. C. Prohibition Act.	Alberta Liquor Act.	Manitoba Temperance Act	B. C. Liquor Licence Act.	Washington Prohibition Act.	Remarks.
54			106		Identical with Section cited, 1913 Statutes, p. 235.
55			106 (a)		Identical with Section cited, 1914 Statutes, p. 247.
56					A mere stock Section providing for proper bookkeeping.
57 (1)	57	119			Identical with Sections cited.
57 (2)					Does not add anything. Put in by draftsman for greater certainty.
58-62					Provide for repeal, rebates, commencement of operation of Act, etc.



