

cannot issue more than that number. Licenses run for 1 year from 1st March to 1st March. The sum to be paid in addition to Provincial duty is fixed by the by-law. Including that duty in cities it shall not be less than \$80; in towns not less than \$60; in townships and villages not less than \$30 for taverns. In any place not less than \$50 for a shop. In cases where beds, &c., are not provided not less than \$120 in cities and \$100 in towns must be paid. Any by-law to impose a higher rate than \$130 for any kind of license or to repeal and amend such by-law, or to refuse licenses or prohibit altogether the sale of liquors must be confirmed by the Municipal electors under 29 and 30 V., c. 51. All moneys so paid except the Provincial duties go to the Municipalities for their use. No certificate for license can be granted by municipal authorities without a petition from the party and a certificate of the Inspector that he is a fit party to be licensed. No certificate for license shall be granted for selling liquor on or within 300 yards of the grounds of an agricultural show. Any Municipal authority granting a certificate contrary to this act forfeits \$40 to \$100 or the offender may be imprisoned for 3 weeks. The Police Courts of cities, the Mayor and clerk of towns and Reeve and Clerk of Townships are to grant such certificates, which the applicant takes to the issuer who thereupon on payment of the Provincial duty issues the license, but it is of no effect until the Chamberlain or Treasurer of the municipality has endorsed his receipt thereon for the amount of the municipal duty. He can not receive such municipal duty or any note or security for it till Provincial is paid, under a penalty of \$50 to \$100. A Municipal officer or councillor convicted of contravening this act vacates his office or seat and is ineligible to any such office for 2 years thereafter. A Municipal councillor thus disqualified, sitting or voting forfeits \$40 per diem. If a licensee die or remove, the license may within 1 month be transferred to any person obtaining the necessary certificate for that house, the issuer receiving \$2 for endorsing the transfer on the license. An Inspector may permit a holder of license to remove to another house and continue his business there, endorsing his permission on such license. A sign must be exhibited over the doors of houses licensed as taverns with the words "licensed to sell wine, beer, and other spirituous or fermented liquors," under a penalty of \$1. No person with a shop license shall allow any liquors sold by him to be consumed on the premises under a penalty of \$10. Penalty for selling without license—\$20 to \$50 for first offence, 3 months imprisonment for second and 6 months for third. No sale to be made from 7 P.M. of Saturday till 6 A.M. on Monday, or during the hours fixed by municipal by-laws, except for medicinal purposes certified by a physician or J. P. Penalty for first offence \$20 or 15 days imprisonment, for second \$40 or 20 days, for third \$100 or 50 days, for fourth or subsequent 3 months imprisonment. Convictions may be had for any number of acts of sale on the same day, but increased penalties can only be levied for acts committed on subsequent days. Prosecutions to be had within 20 days of the offence, before 2 J. P. or a Police Magistrate. Other prosecutions than those for vending without license or keeping a disorderly inn, &c., may be had before 1 J. P. within 2 months. A person licensed as above allowing constables belonging to any Police force to remain on his premises except when on duty there, or entertaining them there forfeits his license. A constable or police officer may at any time enter any place where liquor is sold or reported to be sold; and any person refusing him admittance is liable to a penalty of \$10 to \$50. For tampering with witnesses the penalty is \$50. One half of money penalties goes to the informer and one half to the Treasurer of Municipality. Where sufficient distress cannot be had the party convicted may be imprisoned for 30 days. Any person compromising, compounding or settling cases under this act or being concerned in such compromise to be imprisoned for 3 months. The Mayor, Police Magistrate or Reeve of a Municipality with a J. P., or 2 J. P. may on complaint against the keeper of an inn, &c., on conviction of keeping a riotous or disorderly house cancel his license or suspend it for 60 days. If it be cancelled he cannot obtain another for two years. No Magistrate can remit or compromise a penalty. An appeal lies to the General Sessions from all convictions except those for selling without license and keeping a disorderly house.

PARTITION AND SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Cap. 33.—The judge of the Surrogate Court in each county shall be the real representative for real estate within his county. All voluntary partitions of land must be by deed. All joint tenants, tenants in common and co-parceners, all parties entitled to dower, tenants by courtesy, mortgagees or other creditors having liens thereon, or persons otherwise having interest in land, may be compelled to make partition. When lands are in more than one county proceedings are taken in one of the Superior Courts. If in one, they may be taken in County Court, but may be removed to a Superior Court by certiorari. Any interested party may petition for partition or sale, but not till 6 mos. after the death of the proprietor. Any person interested may be made a party. Minors petition, or are represented by their guardians; if they have none the judge will appoint. Incumbrancers may be made parties after commencement of proceedings, but their lien is not affected by their omission from them. Copies are served on parties resident in Ontario. Notice by advertisement is given to others. An order for partition being obtained is executed by the real representative, who may employ a surveyor to assist him, and reports to the court making the order. If the court confirm it, it is registered, and is conclusive against all the parties. If the real representative represent that an actual partition would be prejudicial to those interested, a sale may be ordered and effected by auction. Creditors may be called in by advertisement to file their claims, and the land may be sold subject to them, or they may be paid out of the proceeds. Whenever any tenant in dower, or by courtesy, or for life, is made a party, his or her rights may be sold out and compensation given out of the purchase money. An inchoate right of dower may be in like manner cleared off. Notice of sales is given as of sheriff's sales. The deed of the real representative, when executed and registered, shall be a bar, both in law and equity, against all known parties interested in the premises, and against all unknown parties where notice was published, and against all persons claiming under or through them, and also against all incumbrancers where notice has been given. The proceeds of the sale are to be distributed among the parties whose rights have been sold, they giving security to return any amounts to which it may be ascertained they were not entitled. Moneys not paid over are to be invested