

force in the electoral district, if that be 90 days after the date of the Order; if that be less, then at the expiry of next year's licenses. No such Order can be revoked for 3 years, and then only on like proceedings by petition, ballot, &c. A by-law putting in force the Dunkin Act in any municipality may be repealed by a similar Order in Council, after a similar petition and vote.

The first two prohibitory clauses are the same as the first two sub-sections of Section 12 of the Dunkin Act. There follows a provision that licenses to sell for sacramental, medicinal or manufacturing purposes can only be made by persons directly licensed by the Lieutenant Governor, the number not to exceed one in each township or parish, nor two in each town, nor one for every 4,000 inhabitants in cities. Sales for sacramental purposes to be on certificate of a clergyman, for medicinal purposes in quantities not less than a pint on certificate of a physician—and to be immediately removed from the premises. When for manufacturing purposes, on the certificate of two Justices of the Peace of the *bonafides* of the purchaser, accompanied by his affirmation that it is only to be used for such purposes. A register of sales, &c., is to be kept and an annual return made to the Inspector of Inland Revenue. The right of any one to sell cider, and of licensed brewers and distillers to sell beer and spirits at the place of manufacture, is retained; such sales to be in quantities not less than 10 gallons of cider or spirits or 8 gallons of beer, and only to druggists or persons licensed as above, or those who will remove the purchase without breaking bulk to a place where the law is not in force. Pure native wines may be sold in 10 gallon parcels on the same terms. And with license of municipal authorities, manufacturers may sell them to any one in parcels not less than ten gallons, and for sacramental

or medicinal purposes in parcels of one gallon and upwards. Merchants licensed to sell by wholesale have the same rights under the same conditions as brewers and distillers. Upon trial the *onus* of proving that he had good cause to believe the liquors would be removed beyond the limits affected by the law lies upon the person selling.

The penalty for the first infringement of the law is \$5, for the second \$100, and each subsequent offence two months imprisonment. It is the duty of the Collector of Inland Revenue to bring prosecutions, when he has reason to believe an offence has been committed, but any one may do so. They must be entered within three months. Two Justices of the Peace or a magistrate having equal jurisdiction may try the cases. Appeals are allowed and *certiorari* not taken away. Power is given to issue search warrants for liquors sold to be removed but not removed from the district. And if found and seized the Justice of the Peace may order their destruction. Whenever liquors are found in a house where there are the usual bar appliances, it is presumed to be kept there for illegal sale. Under the Dunkin Act it is no longer necessary to prove that money passed or liquor was consumed, if the Justice of the Peace believes a bargain for it was effected; nor need the informer describe the precise liquor sold, or state that he participated in or had direct personal knowledge of its consumption. When the Inspector of Licenses prosecutes under the Dunkin Act, the Justice of the Peace pays over penalties to him to be disposed of as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct. In other cases they pay to the Treasurer of the Municipality to be applied for municipal purposes, but the Municipal Council must retain one-third of such moneys to pay expenses of prosecutions under the Act.

Legislation—1878.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

H. M.—Her Majesty
 G. G.—Governor General
 G. in C.—Governor in Council
 L. G. in C.—Lieutenant Governor in Council
 P. C.—Privy Council
 M. C.—Minister of Customs
 C. C.—Commissioner of Customs
 M. I. R.—Minister of Inland Revenue
 C. I. R.—Commissioner of Inland Revenue
 P. M. G.—Postmaster General
 P. M.—Postmaster
 P. O.—Post Office
 P. O. D.—Post Office Department
 R. G.—Receiver General
 C. E. F.—Consolidated Revenue Fund
 M. P. W.—Minister of Public Works
 P. W. D.—Public Works Department
 M. F.—Minister of Finance
 S. of S.—Secretary of State
 M. of A.—Minister of Agriculture
 M. of I.—Minister of the Interior
 M. M. F.—Minister of Marine and Fisheries

H. of C.—House of Commons
 C. C. C.—Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
 The Co.—The Company
 J. P.—Justice. Justices of the Peace
 C. C. L.—Commissioner Crown Lands
 A. C. C. L.—Assistant Commissioner Crown Lands
 E. C.—Executive Council
 L. C.—Legislative Council
 L. A.—Legislative Assembly
 A. Comr.—Assistant Commissioner
 O. in C.—Order in Council
 C. of A.—Commissioner of Agriculture
 M. P. I.—Minister of Public Instruction
 C. C.—Civil Code
 C. C. P.—Civil Code of Procedure
 C. S. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Canada
 C. S. L. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada
 C. S. U. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada
 V.—Victoria
 c.—Chapter.
 s.—Section
 subs—Subsection.