

may grant a new one for the unexpired term, on such conditions as to refunding duty to original licensee as may seem just. The penalty for a person with a shop license, or chemist or druggist permitting liquors sold to be consumed on the premises, is from \$20 to \$50. No person who is not licensed may hold himself out to be so, by any sign or notice. A chemist or druggist must record every sale of intoxicating liquors, the quantity, purchaser's name, and the physician's certificate, if any; and a sale not recorded is *prima facie* illegal. Drinking liquors, whether sold or not, in licensed premises between 7 p. m. on Saturday and 6 a. m. on Monday, is forbidden, under the penalty provided, except by members of the family or lodgers. The same prohibition is applied to vessels in ports. The penalties enacted against municipal councillors and officers, by 37 V., c. 32. ss. 32 and 33, are in addition to other penalties incurred. Previous convictions under s. 35 of that Act may be proved by a certificate under the hand of the J. P., or Clerk of the Peace, or other satisfactory evidence. Conviction may be had as for a first offence, though there were previous convictions, and for various offences on the same day; but the increased penalty can only be inflicted for an offence on a subsequent day, and after information for the first laid. If the first conviction be set aside, the later one may be amended and the lesser penalty only exacted, as for a first offence. The two convictions need not be under the same section or for an offence of precisely the same description. Proceedings to cancel the license may be had before the County Judge, after 3 convictions of the licensee under the Act, although not for an offence precisely alike. Police Magistrate or J. P. may not suspend any penalty or punishment awarded. Prosecutions must be brought in 30 days after an offence. Notice of appeal to the County Court for convictions before J. P. or Police Magistrate, under 37 V., c. 32., s. 35, must be given within 5 days. If in custody, the appellant must remain so, or give security to appear personally to prosecute it and abide the decision. Proof of traffic in liquors by any person employed by, or allowed to act for the occupant of premises, or allowed by occupant to remain on them, is conclusive evidence of traffic with his sanction. Officers, policemen and Inspectors, whose duty it is to prevent violations of the Act, may not only demand admittance to premises where refreshments or liquors are reported to be sold, but search them—and obstructing such search is punishable as hindering admission. On information, a J. P. or P. Mag. may issue a warrant, authorizing an officer at any time within 10 days after its date, to force his way into a place where it is suspected there is liquor kept for sale, and break open if necessary, any cupboard, or other receptacle; and any liquor found is presumed to be kept for illegal purpose, till the contrary is proved. Bylaws to increase duty on licenses must be passed before 1st March in any year, and has force till repealed. License duties are to be paid by licensee into bank, and the deposit receipt furnished to Inspector. Cheques on License Fund are to be drawn by the Inspector and endorsed by the Chairman or other Comr. Fines under

this Act at Clifton also go to License Fund. Wholesale licenses may be granted at any time after the Comrs. have so directed, and become void if a retail trade is carried on upon the premises. The penalties under the License Act may be inflicted for illegal retail sale where the Temperance Act is in force, and a wholesale license must be taken out for the sale of the quantities thereby allowed. Where a new license for a year is refused to a person licensed in the previous year, the old license may yet be extended for a period not exceeding 3 months on payment of proportional duty. In cities the number of licenses prescribed by the Act may be exceeded by the Comrs. for cause shewn, provided the Nos. on 30th April, 1877, be not exceeded; also in places of summer resort, one additional license for 6 mos. may be granted. In judicial or territorial districts the L. G. in C. may erect License Districts and appoint Comrs. and Inspectors. Its proportion of the cost of maintaining a License Board in municipalities when a by-law under the Temperance Act is in force, is payable by the municipal authorities so soon as the acct. is audited by the Prov. Treas. and demanded by the Lic. Comrs. No J. P. who is a License Comr. or Inspector may try any case under the Act in his district; but this does not apply to County Judges.

#### COURTS IN COUNTY OF YORK.

*Chap. 19*—The County Court sits for issues of fact and assessment of damages, on 1st Tuesday in December and 2nd Tuesday in May, and the General Sessions of the Peace on the 1st Tuesday in March and the 2nd Tuesday in September. The terms of the County and Surrogate Courts commence respectively on the 1st Mondays in January and April, and 2nd Mondays in June and October. The L. G. in C. may appoint a short-hand writer for the County Court, payable by fees or quarterly by the County—the City of Toronto paying its share.

#### CONSTABLES.

*Chap. 20*—A County Judge may at any time appoint a Constable for his County, notifying the Clerk of the Peace, who submits the appointment to the next General Sessions, and if by them not cancelled it remains valid. The Judge may suspend a Constable also, till one week after the opening of the Sessions, giving him notice in writing; if he thinks him worthy of dismissal, he reports fully to the Clerk of the Peace, who submits it to the next Sessions for their action thereon. The L. G. may appoint Provincial Constables having authority in all counties or districts.

#### MORTGAGES AND SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

*Chap. 21*—Provides for the registration of certificates of discharge of Chattel Mortgages where they are registered. Where there have been renewals registered the discharge need only be registered upon and against the last renewal. Assignments also may be registered. The necessary affidavit may be made by the next of kin, executor or administrator of a deceased mortgagee or assignee, or the