

Thursday, March 10th

Jail for First Offense.

Any one guilty of keeping for sale or selling liquor contrary to the act for a first offense to be given a jail term of two to six months, and for

a subsequent offense imprisoned for six months.

Similar penalties are provided for any one selling adulterated liquor.

Violations of certain authorized sales under permits will result in fines of from \$100 to \$1,000. General penalties for cases where there is no specific penalty are provided, as follows: First offense, \$10 to \$100 fine, or up to thirty days' imprisonment; second offense, one to two months' imprisonment, or fine of \$200 to \$500 or two to four months' imprisonment; third offense, three to six months' imprisonment without option of fine.

Arrests Without Warrants.

Subsequent sections provide the legal details for the collection of fines, enforcing judgments, issuing of warrants, search with warrants. Arrests without warrants are provided for. Liquor and vehicles or other conveyances illegally carrying liquor may be seized and forfeited to the Government. Liquor illegally kept may be seized. Duties of Crown officers as to the receiving of information is detailed. Inspectors are to have access to freight cargoes and documents regarding them and refusal of such inspection is an offense.

Councils of municipalities are empowered to appoint officers to enforce the act.

Several sections deal with the legal laying or amendment of information, the rights of the court officials. In court cases the burden of proof is on the accused, especially in the cases of physicians issuing prescriptions. Several other sections give details of particular interest of

lawyers as to procedure in cases, appeals and moves to quash convictions. Such topics as costs of appeal, procedure in payment and collection of costs, transfer of court documents are fully dealt with.

In Section 142 the general intent of the bill is outlined, much as the Premier outlined it in his remarks when introducing the measure. Section 141 empowers the board to extend the duration of a permit or license issued under the O.T.A., and deal with business under the O.T.A. Section 143 repeals the O.T.A. and amending acts, and parts of the Liquor Transportation Act, 1920, and the Carriage of Liquor Act, 1922.

And Section 144 concludes: "This act shall come into force on a day to be named by the Lieutenant-Governor by his proclamation."