

tions from the Treasury Department relating to the revenue, as he may deem desirable.

Such pamphlets shall be deemed to be printed for convenience only, and nothing contained therein shall affect the regularly promulgated versions of the law."

Coming into force. **2.** This act shall come into force on the first day of May, 1919.

C H A P. 18

An Act to provide for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to amend the Quebec License Law in certain cases

[Assented to, 17th of March, 1919]

HIS MAJESTY, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows:

PROHIBITION LAW

- Quebec Prohibition Law.** **1.** The sections of this act numbered consecutively from 1 to 23, inclusive, may be cited as the "Quebec Prohibition Law". They shall apply to the whole Province, but such of its provisions as are incompatible with those of the Canada Temperance Act shall be suspended in any municipality where the Canada Temperance Act is in force until such time as the operation of the Canada Temperance Act has been therein suspended or revoked.
- Application.**
- Definitions.** **2.** The following terms and expressions used in the Quebec Prohibition Law have the meaning hereinafter given them, unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning:
- "Intoxicating liquors".** 1. "Intoxicating liquors" are alcohol and all liquors, combinations of liquors, drinks, liquids, and edible solids, which contain more than two and one-half per cent of proof spirits.
- "Sell".** 2. The word "sell" means to have or keep in a place of business, or expose, or keep for sale, or canvass for or receive or solicit orders for, or directly or indirectly or upon any pretense or by any device, sell or barter, or offer to sell or barter, or in consideration of the purchase or transfer of any property or thing, give to any other person, any intoxicating liquors; and the word "sale" means
- "Sale"**

the act of selling in any one of the manners hereinabove defined;

3. The words "authorized vendor" mean a person "Authorized authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to vendor". keep for sale and sell such wines as are required for exclusively sacramental purposes and such intoxicating liquors as are required for exclusively medicinal, mechanical, industrial, scientific or artistic purposes, in accordance with and as permitted by the Quebec Prohibition Law;

4. The words "place of business of an authorized vendor" "Place of mean all the premises occupied by him in one municipality business". for the purpose of carrying on his business as an authorized vendor, but do not include more than one store.

3. No person shall by himself, his clerk, servant or Vendors agent, sell wine for exclusively sacramental purposes and must be intoxicating liquors for exclusively medicinal, industrial, authorized. mechanical, scientific or artistic purposes, unless such person be for all or any of such purposes specially appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as an authorized vendor.

No person shall by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, Kinds of sell intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, unless it liquors to be be restricted to the kinds of liquors and the proportion sold. of alcohol established by section 25 of this act, nor unless such person be for such purposes specially licensed under License. division 1 of the Quebec License Law.

No authorized vendor shall allow any intoxicating liquors No drinking so sold to be consumed or drunk within or upon the pre-on premises. mises upon which the sale is made.

It is forbidden to display in any window of a licensed No display establishment any barrel, bottle or other receptacle, con- of recepta- taining or appearing to contain any intoxicating liquors cles.

It is forbidden to sell intoxicating liquors, beer or wine Receptacles in any barrel, bottle or other receptacle upon which is not must be affixed a label or other mark indicating the name and labelled. address of the maker and the nature of its contents.

4. The appointment of an authorized vendor shall be Duties made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon pay- payable by ment to the Provincial Treasurer of the following duty: authorized vendors.

If his place of business is in the city of Montreal, five thousand dollars;

If in the city of Quebec, four thousand dollars;

If in a city having a population of more than 10,000 and less than 75,000, two thousand dollars;

If in any other municipality, one thousand dollars.

The order-in-council shall fix his place of business.

- Number. The number of authorized vendors shall be limited to twenty-five for the Province.
- Rights may be transferred. The rights of an authorized vendor acquired by his appointment may be transferred by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on payment to the Provincial Treasurer of a duty equal to one-half of the unearned part of the duty paid by such authorized vendor under this section, provided that such duty shall not be less than three hundred dollars.
- Proviso.
- Penalties for offences. Every authorized vendor convicted of an offence against the Quebec Prohibition Law shall,—for the first offence if committed by himself, for the second offence if the first one has been committed by his clerk, servant or agent and the second one by himself, and for the third offence whether committed by himself, his clerk, servant or agent— in addition to all other penalties herein provided, forfeit his right to be a vendor and to any refund of the duty paid, and his appointment as such shall *ipso facto* be cancelled.
- Licenses may be cancelled. For the purpose of preventing the charging of undue prices for the sale of intoxicating liquors by any authorized vendor, caused or which may be caused by any understanding or combine by and between the authorized vendors or by and between some of them, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, in his discretion, cancel, in the course of the license year, the license issued to all or any of them, and, in such case, the unearned part of the license duty shall be refunded, *pro rata*, and a person designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may acquire the intoxicating liquors owned at the time by the authorized vendor, at cost price, and take possession and dispose of the same to any other authorized vendor in the Province.
- Time for which appointments may be made. **5.** The appointment of an authorized vendor may be made for the whole of the year beginning on the first day of May or for any balance of such year, but such appointment shall always lapse on the thirtieth day of April following.
- In case such an appointment is made in the course of any such year, the Provincial Treasurer may accept for the duty an amount proportionate to the number of months of such year still to elapse, from the first day of the month during which such appointment was made.
- Application of section. The provisions of this section shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the holders of licenses under sections 17 and 18 of this act.
- No place of business in prohibition municipality **6.** No authorized vendor shall have his place of business for the purpose of the Quebec Prohibition Law in any municipality where a prohibitory by-law is in force on

the date of the coming into force of this act, unless the municipal council of such municipality has given its consent thereto by resolution. Exception.

7. No sale of intoxicating liquors for any of the following purposes shall be made by an authorized vendor, unless in each case a certificate is produced by the purchaser and kept by the authorized vendor; which certificate must comply with the following requirements: No sale to be made without certificate, by:

1. If the sale is of wine for sacramental purposes only, such certificate shall be given by the clergyman purchasing the wine, and shall set forth his name and address, the date the certificate is given, the quantity of wine purchased, and shall declare that such wine is to be used only for sacramental purposes; Clergyman;

2. If the sale is of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes, such certificate shall be given by the attending physician, qualified and authorized to practise in the Province, and shall set forth its date, the name and address of the patient, the kind of liquor and the quantity of same, the name and address of the physician, and affirm that such certificate is given for intoxicating liquor to be used for medicinal purposes only; Attending physician;

3. If the sale is of intoxicating liquors for mechanical, scientific or artistic purposes, such certificate shall be given by the purchaser, who shall make a solemn declaration thereto under the Canada Evidence Act, and it shall state its date, the name and address of the purchaser, the kind and quantity of liquor, for what particular mechanical, scientific or artistic purposes it is required, and affirm that it is to be used only for such purposes; Purchaser;

4. If the sale is of intoxicating liquors for industrial purposes or for the manufacture or compounding of medicines, such certificate shall be given by the purchaser, who shall make a solemn declaration thereto under the Canada Evidence Act, and it shall state its date, the name and address of the purchaser, the designation and situation of his premises, the kind and quantity of liquor, for what particular purposes it is required, and that it is to be used only for such purposes. Purchaser;

One certificate shall be issued and produced for each sale. For each sale.

8. No sale of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes shall be made by an authorized vendor, on any one certificate, unless, in the case of beer and other malt liquors or wine, it be in the quantity fixed by the certificate, not exceeding one dozen bottles of one pint each or two dozen bottles of one half-pint each, and unless, in the case of Quantities that may be sold.

other intoxicating liquors, it be in quantities of forty-three, forty, twenty-six, thirteen or ten ounces, or in such other intermediate or smaller quantities, as may be authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Certificates
to be filed.

9. The authorized vendor shall keep on file all certificates mentioned in section 7, and shall record every sale made thereunder in a book made in the form established by the Provincial Treasurer and kept for that purpose.

Inspection.

Such certificates and book shall be kept for inspection by a revenue officer.

Return to
Prov. Treas.

The authorized vendor shall also make to the Provincial Treasurer a return of all such sales and of all such certificates, with the amount of each sale, the whole in such form and at such periods as may from time to time be established by the Provincial Treasurer.

Penalties.

10. Every person,—

a. who sells intoxicating liquors without being thereto specially authorized in accordance with the Quebec Prohibition Law or the Quebec License Law; or,

b. who, being an authorized vendor, sells intoxicating liquors in any other quantity or otherwise than as authorized by the Quebec Prohibition Law or by any regulations made thereunder by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; or,

c. who, being an authorized vendor, sells any intoxicating liquor for other than sacramental, medicinal, industrial, mechanical, scientific or artistic purposes; or,

d. who, being in possession of intoxicating liquors for the purpose of selling the same in the manner mentioned in section 16 of this act, or who, being a special agent or a representative for the purpose of selling intoxicating liquors in the Province in the manner established by section 17 of this act, sells intoxicating liquors without being the holder of a license as thereby required, in each case, or who, being a brewer, manufactures in this Province, beer or other malt liquors for the purpose of selling the same in the manner established by section 18 of this act, and sells such intoxicating liquors without paying every month the duty payable by him, as the case may be; or,

e. who, being a licensee under section 16, 17 or 18 of this act, sells intoxicating liquors in any other manner or to any other persons than therein respectively specified; or,

f. who, being a physician, delivers, signed in blank by him, one of the certificates required under section 7,

or issues or knowingly delivers a certificate containing a false or inaccurate statement, or otherwise contravenes the provisions of paragraph 2 of section 7, or delivers a certificate for a larger quantity of intoxicating liquors than respectively specified in section 8 of this act; or

g. who, being a brewer, a manufacturer or a special agent, sells intoxicating liquors containing, to his knowledge, a larger percentage of alcohol than the one permitted by law;—

shall be guilty of an offence against the Quebec Prohibition Law, and shall be liable, in addition to the payment of the costs, for the first offence, to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment in the common gaol for three months; for a second offence, to a fine of not less than three hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for three months; and, if he is a licensee, to the forfeiture of his license, in the discretion of the court; and for a third or any subsequent offence, to imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than six months, in the discretion of the court, without the option of a fine.

11. Every person who carries for himself or causes to be carried by another person intoxicating liquors for the purpose of selling the same, shall be guilty of an offence against the Quebec Prohibition Law, and shall be liable, in addition to the payment of the costs, for the first offence, to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for three months; for a second offence, to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for three months; and for a third or any subsequent offence, to a fine of not less than three hundred dollars, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for three months.

Any person who carries with him and sells intoxicating liquors may be arrested without warrant, provided he be not detained for more than forty-eight hours without a warrant of arrest.

This section shall not apply to the transportation under any provision of law of intoxicating liquors by an authorized vendor or the holder of a beer and wine license.

12. Every person,—

a. who knowingly uses or delivers a certificate bearing

Carrying
liquors for
purpose of
sale.

Penalty.

Arrest
without
warrant.

Lawful
transporta-
tion.

Penalties.

a false signature or containing a false or inaccurate statement; or,

b. who hinders or molests the collector of provincial revenue or any person acting under his authority in respect of the carrying out of the provisions of the Quebec Prohibition Law; or,

c. who, being an authorized vendor, hinders or molests any revenue officer acting under the special authority of the Provincial Treasurer in the carrying out of any of the provisions of the Quebec Prohibition Law,—

shall be guilty of an offence against the Quebec Prohibition Law, and shall be liable, in addition to the payment of the costs, to a fine of fifty dollars for each offence, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for three months.

Penalties.

13. Every person,—

a. who, being an authorized vendor, makes more than one sale on any one certificate; or,

b. who, being an authorized vendor, allows any intoxicating liquors sold by him to be consumed or drunk within or upon the premises upon which the sale is made; or,

c. who displays in any window of his licensed establishment any barrel, bottle or other receptacle, containing or appearing to contain any intoxicating liquor; or,

d. who sells intoxicating liquor, beer or wine in any barrel, bottle or other receptacle, without affixing thereto a label or other mark indicating the name and address of the maker and the nature of its contents,—

shall be guilty of an offence against the Quebec Prohibition Law, and shall be liable, in addition to the payment of the costs, to a fine of twenty-five dollars, for each offence, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for one month.

Institution
of prosecution.

14. Every prosecution for an offence under the Quebec Prohibition Law shall be instituted in accordance with the provisions of the Quebec License Law.

Every such prosecution may also be instituted by and in the name of any person, or by and in the name of any anti-alcoholic league or temperance association incorporated as such; provided that, if the prosecution is instituted by a person, he shall deposit in court, before the issue of the summons, an amount of money sufficient, in the opinion of the magistrate issuing the summons, to secure the payment of the costs.

15. Nothing in the Quebec Prohibition Law contained shall prevent the sale:

- a. of any perfume or lotion;
- b. of any tincture, varnish, dressing, fluid extract or essence;
- c. of any officinal preparation, of any medicinal preparation, of any pharmaceutical preparation, or of any patent or proprietary medicine, sold only for medicinal purposes,—

by reason only that the same contains intoxicating liquors, provided that the same contains sufficient ingredient medication to prevent its use as an alcoholic beverage, and provided that the same does not contain alcohol in excess of the amount required as a solvent or preservative.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by regulation, exempt from the operations of the Quebec Prohibition Law, with such exceptions and restrictions and under such terms and conditions as he may deem expedient, the sale and delivery of non-potable alcohol from distillers' bonded stores direct to bonded stores of manufacturers for manufacturing in bond under the bonding regulations of the Government of Canada.

16. Nothing in the Quebec Prohibition Law contained shall prevent any person holding a license to sell intoxicating liquors under Division 1 of the Quebec License Law during the license year ending the thirtieth day of April, 1919, from keeping in a liquor warehouse approved of by an officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, such liquors as were therein on the said 30th of April, 1919, or from selling the same to persons in other Provinces or in foreign countries, therein duly authorized to purchase the same, or from selling from such liquor warehouse intoxicating liquors to authorized vendors in the Province and beer and other malt liquors, cider and wine to holders of beer and wine licenses in the Province, provided a license to sell to the persons herein mentioned be issued to him by the Provincial Treasurer, for such duration of time, and upon payment of such amount of duty, as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council, according to the special circumstances of each case.

17. No person, being the special agent or the representative of a foreign manufacturer of, or of a foreign dealer in, intoxicating liquors, shall sell, in the Province,

- a. any intoxicating liquor to an authorized vendor under this act;

b. any beer or other malt liquors, cider or wine, limited to the purposes and in the respective proportions of alcohol specified in section 24 of this act, to the holder of a beer and wine license under this act; or

c. any intoxicating liquor to a person residing in another Province,—

Duty. unless a license to that effect be issued to such person by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon payment to the Provincial Treasurer of a duty of twenty-five hundred dollars a year, in addition to the duty payable by such a person in case he is an authorized vendor or the holder of a beer and wine license.

Number of licenses. The number of licenses which may be issued under this section is limited to ten.

Provisions applicable. The provisions of section 4, concerning the cancellation of the licenses of the authorized vendors, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the licenses issued under this section.

Tax on brewers, distillers, &c. **18.** Nothing in the Quebec Prohibition Law contained shall prevent any brewer, distiller or other person duly licensed by the Government of Canada for the manufacture in the Province of intoxicating liquors, from having or keeping for sale, in his premises, intoxicating liquors manufactured by him, or from selling the same to a person in another Province or in a foreign country, therein duly authorized to purchase the same, or from selling from such premises intoxicating liquors to authorized vendors in the Province, and beer and other malt liquors, cider and wine to holders of beer and wine Licenses in the Province; provided that, if temperance liquor licenses are issued in the Province under section 26 of this act, a brewer shall pay to the Provincial Treasurer a tax of one per cent of the gross sales made by him to the holders of temperance liquor licenses, or provided that, if beer and wine licenses are issued in the Province under section 25 of this act, a brewer shall pay to the Provincial Treasurer a tax of two and one-half per cent of the gross sales made by him to the holders of beer and wine licenses.

To be collected on monthly returns. Such tax shall be collected upon monthly returns made by such brewer to the Provincial Treasurer, on such forms and in such a manner as may be established by regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Examinations by prov. rev. officer. Any officer of the provincial revenue thereto specially authorized in writing by the Provincial Treasurer may enter and remain during business hours in any place of business of such a brewer to make such examinations of the books, records and vouchers of the brewer as may be required to ascertain the amount of the gross sales made

by the brewer to holders of beer and wine licenses or temperance liquor licenses, as the case may be, and such other examinations as may be required to verify the monthly returns.

Every brewer who fails to make such monthly returns Penalties. or who makes a false return or who refuses to permit the proper examination of his books, records and vouchers shall, in addition to the payment of the tax, be guilty of an offence against this section, and liable, in addition to the payment of the costs, to a fine of not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, for each offence, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for two months.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have Powers of Lt.-Gov. in Council. power:

a. to appoint such officers as are required to inspect Appointment of officers. the operations of the authorized vendors and to generally see to the proper enforcement of the provisions of this act;

b. to fix the salaries to be paid to such officers; Salaries.

c. to make such regulations as he may deem expedient Regulations. in order to establish conclusively whether any perfume, tincture, varnish, dressing, fluid extract or essence containing alcohol contains also sufficient ingredient to prevent its use as an alcoholic beverage, and whether any medicinal preparation containing alcohol contains also sufficient medication to prevent its use as an alcoholic beverage, and whether any perfume, tincture, varnish, dressing, fluid extract, essence or medicinal preparation contains alcohol in excess of the amount required as a solvent or preservative;

d. to declare that any certificate issued by a physician Physicians' certificates. after having been convicted of having issued a false or inaccurate certificate shall be refused by any authorized vendor.

e. to make such regulations as may be deemed expedient Regulations. for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

20. Unless otherwise enacted in the Quebec Prohibition Law, the provisions contained in division I of the Certain provisions of Quebec License Law to apply. Quebec License Law, respecting the duties, rights and privileges of collectors of provincial revenue and respecting offences, seizures, prosecutions for offences, costs of prosecutions, judgments and the executions thereof, procedure, and the application of fines, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Quebec Prohibition Law.

Exception. Nevertheless the provisions contained in division I of the Quebec License Law respecting the issue and transfer of licenses and the amount of duty to be paid therefor, shall not apply to the authorized vendor under the Quebec Prohibition Law.

Duty payable on each purchase. **21.** No person, except the authorized vendor, shall purchase intoxicating liquors for exclusively medicinal, industrial, mechanical, scientific or artistic purposes, without paying, at the time of the purchase, a duty equivalent to five per cent of the purchase price.

In computing the amount of the duty, any fraction of a cent shall be considered as one cent.

Stamps. The duty shall be collected by the licensee selling such intoxicating liquors by means of adhesive stamps, equivalent to the amount thereof, affixed by him on the receptacle of the intoxicating liquors and thereon obliterated by him at the time the purchase is made, in accordance with the regulations made by the Provincial Treasurer.

The stamps so used shall be only those supplied by the Provincial Treasurer, or by any officer authorized by him, and shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Provincial Treasurer.

Rebate in certain case. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, subject to any conditions which he deems expedient, allow a rebate on, or remit, the duty payable under this section, when the sale is made of alcohol 65° over proof to be used for manufacturing in bond under bonding regulations of the Government of Canada, or when the sale is made of intoxicating liquors, in any quantity of not less than fifty gallons, for the purpose of using all of such quantity at one and the same time, in producing such pharmaceutical or galenical preparations as are authorized by the standard pharmacopeias or such other manufactured products as are mentioned in section 15 of this act.

Penalty. **22.** Every person, except the authorized vendor, who purchases intoxicating liquors, without paying at the time of the purchase the duty provided for by section 21, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable to a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars, and costs, and, on failure to pay such fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

Prov. rev. officers may enter premises, etc. **23.** Any provincial revenue officer, specially authorized in writing by the Provincial Treasurer for such purposes, may enter and remain during business hours in any place of business of an authorized vendor to

collect the duty imposed by section 21 of this act, affix the required stamps on the receptacles of the intoxicating liquors sold, obliterate the same in accordance with the regulations made by the Provincial Treasurer, and make such examinations of the books, records, certificates and vouchers as may be required to ascertain the number and amount of the sales, the deliveries of the intoxicating liquors and if the provisions of this act have been or are otherwise complied with.

REFERENDUM

24. The question of permitting under license the sale for beverage purposes of light beer, cider and wines, shall be referred to the votes of the electors of the Province, in the manner established by the act entitled: "An Act respecting the consulting of the electors, by referendum, on the subject of the sale of light beer, cider and wines", passed at the present session of the Legislature. Referendum.

"Light beer, cider and wines" mean beer and other malt liquors containing not more than two and fifty-one one-hundredths (2.51) per cent of alcohol, weight measure, and cider and wine containing not more than six and ninety-four one-hundredths (6.94) per cent of alcohol, weight measure, in accordance with the alcoholometric tables prepared by Sir Edward Thorpe. Definitions.

BEER AND WINE LICENSES

25. If the majority of the votes cast under the act referred to in section 24 of this act is in the affirmative, then and in such case, the following provisions shall have force and effect: Provisions to take effect if vote is affirmative.

1. Notwithstanding article 914 of the Quebec License Law, the only kinds of liquor that a license may be issued for under division 1 of the Quebec License Law shall be beer and other malt liquors, and cider and wine, containing respectively not more than the proportion of alcohol specified in section 24 of this act, and such license shall be issued for beverage purposes only and be called a "Beer and Wine License"; Beer and wine license.

2. In order to obtain the same, the conditions and formalities to be observed shall be, *mutatis mutandis*, those established by articles 924 to 953, inclusive, and 962, 963, 965, 966, 969, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, and 977 of the Quebec License Law; How issued.

3. This section shall be construed as forming part of division 1 of the Quebec License Law; Interpretation.

Duty payable on licenses.

4. For each beer and wine license, there shall be paid to the collector of provincial revenue, by the person applying therefor,—

Montreal.

a. in an inn or a restaurant in the city of Montreal, notwithstanding sub-paragraph *a* of paragraph 1 of article 988 of the Quebec License Law, a duty of: five hundred dollars, if the annual value or rent of the premises for which the license is applied for be five hundred dollars or less,—six hundred dollars, if the annual value or rent be over five hundred dollars and less than nine hundred dollars,—eight hundred dollars, if the annual value or rent be nine hundred dollars and less than two thousand dollars,—one thousand dollars, if the annual value or rent be two thousand dollars and less than ten thousand dollars,—thirteen hundred dollars, if the annual value or rent be ten thousand dollars and less than twenty-five thousand dollars,—fifteen hundred dollars, if the annual value or rent be twenty-five thousand dollars or more.

Licensees paying not more than five hundred dollars shall pay one hundred dollars extra license duty for the privilege of a hotel license instead of a restaurant license, and the provisions of article 943 of the Quebec License Law concerning the automatic and proportional increase in the duty and concerning the indemnity to be paid in addition to the license, as therein specified, shall not apply;

Quebec.

b. in an inn or a restaurant, in the city of Quebec, notwithstanding sub-paragraph *b* of paragraph 1 of article 988 of the Quebec License Law, a duty of: five hundred dollars, if the annual value or rent of the premises for which the license is applied for be two hundred dollars or less,—six hundred dollars, if the annual value or rent be over two hundred dollars and less than four hundred dollars,—eight hundred dollars, if the annual value or rent be four hundred dollars and less than eight hundred dollars,—one thousand dollars, if the annual value or rent be eight hundred dollars and less than ten thousand dollars,—twelve hundred dollars, if the annual value or rent be ten thousand dollars or more; and the provisions of article 943 of the Quebec License Law concerning the automatic and proportional increase in the duty and concerning the indemnity to be paid in addition to the license, as therein specified, shall not apply;

Retail liquor shop;

c. in a retail liquor shop, in the city of Montreal, notwithstanding sub-paragraph *a* of paragraph 8 of article 988 of the Quebec License Law, a duty of

twenty-five dollars and one hundred and twenty-five Montreal. per centum of the annual value or rent of the premises for which the license is applied for; provided that, in no case, shall the duties on such a license be less than three hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars; and the provisions of article 968 of the Quebec License Law concerning the proportional increase in the duty, as therein specified, shall not apply;

d. in a retail liquor shop, in the city of Quebec, a duty ^{Do.:} of five hundred dollars; _{Quebec.}

e. in any other class of premises or in any other terri- ^{Other} tory, a duty of seventy-five per cent of the license ^{places.} duty established, *mutatis mutandis*, for intoxicating liquors and imposed, for the same class of premises and territory, by article 988 of the Quebec License Law, save and except paragraphs 5, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 thereof, which shall not apply;

5. Notwithstanding article 968 of the Revised Statutes, ^{Maximum} 1909, the maximum of retail liquor shop licenses in the city ^{No. in} of Quebec is limited to twenty; _{Quebec.}

Notwithstanding article 943 of the Revised Statutes ^{Do.} 1909, the maximum number of beer and wine licenses that may be issued for an inn or a restaurant, in the city of Quebec, is limited to twenty;

6. Article 1065 of the Quebec License Law is repealed; ^{Provision}

7. Article 1033a of the Quebec License Law, concerning ^{repealed.} the prohibition of treating, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, ^{Treating} to beer and wine. _{Act not forbidden.}

8. This section shall not have the effect of repealing ^{Quebec} or amending and shall not be interpreted as repealing ^{Temperance} or amending the Quebec Temperance Act, as contain- ^{Act not} ed in articles 1316 to 1328, inclusive, of the Revised ^{affected.} Statutes, 1909, nor the amendments thereto nor the by-laws passed thereunder;

9. Article 927 of the Quebec License Law is repealed. ^{Provision} _{repealed.}

TEMPERANCE LIQUOR LICENSES

26. If the majority of the votes cast under the act ^{Provisions} referred to in section 24 of this act is in the negative, then ^{to come in} and in such case, the following provisions shall have force ^{force if vote} and effect: _{is negative.}

1. Notwithstanding article 914 of the Quebec License ^{Temperance} Law, the only kinds of liquors that a license may be ^{Liquor} issued for are temperance liquors, that is: all liquors, com- ^{License.} binations of liquors, drinks, liquids, or edible solids,

which contain an intoxicating principle but not more than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) per cent proof spirits, and such license shall be issued for beverage purposes only and be called a "Temperance Liquor License";

How issued. 2. Temperance Liquor Licenses shall be granted simply on payment to the proper collector of provincial revenue of a duty equal to twenty-five per cent of the license duty established, *mutatis mutandis*, for intoxicating liquors and imposed, for the same class of premises and territory, by article 988 of the Quebec License Law, save and except paragraphs 5, 12 and 14 thereof, which shall not apply. Any other formality or condition required for the granting or issue of licenses under articles 924 to 952, both inclusive, and 959 to 977, both inclusive, of the Quebec License Law, shall not apply;

How transferred. 3. Temperance Liquor Licenses shall be transferred simply on payment to the proper collector of provincial revenue of a duty equal to one-half of the unearned part of the duty paid for the granting of such a license, provided that such duty shall not be less than five dollars. Such transfer shall be mentioned on the license.

Provisions not applicable. Any other formality, condition, tax or duty required for the transfer of licenses under articles 953 to 958, both inclusive, of the Quebec License Law, shall not apply;

Interpretation. 4. This section shall be construed as forming part of division 1 of the Quebec License Law;

Penalties. 5. Every person,—
 a. who sells temperance liquors without being the holder of a license for that purpose; or,
 b. who, being the holder of a license to sell temperance liquors, sells the same in contravention of the terms of his license,—

shall be guilty of an offence against this section, and shall be liable, in addition to the payment of the costs, to a fine of not more than fifty dollars, for each offence, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than thirty days;

Provisions, etc., repealed. 6. The title of section xv of chapter fifth of title fourth of the Revised Statutes, 1909, worded "Temperance Law" and articles 1316 to 1328, both inclusive, and the forms in the said section immediately following article 1328, are hereby repealed; and all the regulations made thereunder and all by-laws passed by municipal councils under the authority and for the enforcement of that section are hereby repealed, notwithstanding any law to the contrary;

By-laws repealed. 7. All by-laws passed by municipal councils under and by

virtue of articles 561 to 572, both inclusive, of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, which was put into force on the second day of November, 1871, and under and by virtue of article 402 of the Quebec Municipal Code, put into force on the first day of November, 1916, are hereby repealed, notwithstanding any law to the contrary;

8. From and after the coming into force of this act, no by-law may be passed by a municipal council under article 402 of the Quebec Municipal Code, nor may be put into force;

9. The forms of section XIV of chapter fifth of title fourth of the Revised Statutes, 1909, designated under the letters A, B, C, D, and E, and following immediately after article 1315 of the Revised Statutes, 1909, are hereby repealed;

10. Articles 1033a, 1054 and 1065 of the Quebec License Law are repealed;

11. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may determine the number of temperance liquor licenses for inns or restaurants that may be granted in the municipalities mentioned in article 943, and for retail liquor shops, in the municipalities mentioned in article 968 of the Quebec License Law.

AMENDMENTS TO QUEBEC LICENSE LAW

27. Article 904 of the Revised Statutes, 1909, as amended by the acts 6 George V, chapter 11, section 1, 7 George V, chapter 17, section 1, and 8 George V, chapter 23, section 4, is further amended:

a. by replacing paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 14 thereof by the following:

"1. "Intoxicating liquors" are alcohol and all liquors, combinations of liquors, drinks, liquids, and edible solids, which contain more than two and one-half per cent proof spirits.

Nevertheless, if the majority of the votes cast under the act 9 George V, chapter 19, entitled: "An Act respecting the consulting of the electors, by referendum, on the subject of the sale of light beer, cider and wines" is in the affirmative, the words "intoxicating liquors" include also, for beverage purposes, light beer, cider and wines, as defined in section 24 of the act 9 George V, chapter 18, in any municipality where a prohibitory by-law is not in force;

"2. "Temperance Liquors" are all liquors, combinations of liquors, drinks, liquids, and edible solids, which contain

an intoxicating principle but not more than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) per cent proof spirits;

“Population”. “3. ‘Population’ means the one shown on the last report made for statistical purposes by the municipality to the Department of the Provincial Secretary;

“Inn”. “4. For the purpose of division I of the Quebec License Law, an “inn” is either a hotel or a lodging-house, as defined in article 1178*a* in division II of the Quebec License Law, the keeper of which hotel or lodginghouse is the holder of a beer and wine license or of a temperance liquor license;

“Restaurant”. “6. For the purpose of division I of the Quebec License Law, a “restaurant” is an establishment as defined in article 1178*a* in division II of the Quebec License Law, the keeper of which restaurant is the holder of a beer and wine license or of a Temperance Liquor License;

“Place of business”. “8. “Place of business” includes offices, stores, hotels, restaurants, lodging-houses, shops, factories, or any dependency thereof;

“Wholesale liquor shop”. “10. A ‘wholesale liquor shop’ is one wherein are sold, at any one time, liquors in quantities of not less than two gallons, imperial measure, or one dozen bottles of not less than one pint, imperial measure, each, or two dozen bottles of not less than one half-pint, imperial measure, each;

“Retail Liquor shop”. “11. A ‘retail liquor shop’ is one wherein are sold, at any one time, liquors in quantities of not less than one half-pint, imperial measure;

“Steamboat”. “14. A ‘steamboat’ or a ‘vessel’ includes every craft.”;
b. By repealing paragraph 18 thereof.

Title amended. **28.** The title of subsection 12 of section XIV of chapter fifth of title fourth of the Revised Statutes, 1909, is amended by replacing the word: “Steamboat-bar” by the word: “Steamboat”.

R.S., 965, am. **29.** Article 965 of the Revised Statutes, 1909, is amended by replacing the word: “Steamboat-bar”, in the first line thereof, by the word: “Steamboat”.

Id., 1032*a*, am. **30.** Article 1032*a* of the Revised Statutes, 1909, as enacted by the act 4 George V, chapter 6, section 21, and replaced by the act 7 George V, chapter 17, section 16, and amended by the act 8 George V, chapter 23, section 14, is further amended:

a. by replacing the words: “an inn, hotel or restaurant license”, in the second line thereof, by the words: “a beer

and wine license or a temperance liquor license, in an inn, hotel or restaurant”;

b. by adding thereto the following paragraph:

“In no case, under the penalties established by section 10 of the Quebec Prohibition Law, shall beer and other malt liquors, cider or wine be sold or delivered in a bar, such as defined in paragraph 7 of article 904 of the Quebec License Law”.

31. The following article is inserted in the Revised Statutes, 1909, after article 1072 thereof: Id., 1072a,
enacted.

“**1072a.** Every person who,— Penalties.

a. being the holder of a license to sell liquors in a wholesale liquor shop, sells, at any one time, liquors in smaller quantities than those established by paragraph 10 of article 904 of the Quebec License Law; or,

b. being the holder of a license to sell liquors in a retail liquor shop, sells, at any one time, liquors in smaller quantities than those established by paragraph 11 of article 904 of the Quebec License Law,—

shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, in addition to the payment of the costs, for the first offence, to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for three months; for a second offence, to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for three months; and, for a third or any subsequent offence, to a fine of not less than three hundred dollars, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for three months.”

32. The following subsection and articles are inserted in the Revised Statutes, 1909, after article 1178 thereof: R.S., 1178a
et seq.,
enacted.

“§ 1a. *Hotels, Restaurants and Lodging-houses.*

“**1178a.** The following terms and expressions used in this subsection have the meaning hereinafter given them, unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning: Definitions.

1. A “hotel” is an establishment, provided with special space and accommodation, where, in consideration of payment, food and lodging are habitually furnished to travellers;

2. A “restaurant” is an establishment, provided with

“Restau-
rant”.

special space and accommodation, where, in consideration of payment, food (without lodging) is habitually furnished to travellers;

“Lodging-house”. 3. A “lodging-house” is an establishment, provided with special space and accommodation, where, in consideration of payment, lodging (without food) is habitually furnished to travellers;

“Traveller”. 4. A “traveller” is a person who, in consideration of a given price per day, or fraction of a day, on the American or European plan, or per meal, *à table d’hôte*, or *à la carte*, is furnished by another person with food or lodging, or both.

Hotel, etc., licenses, how granted. “**1178b.** Hotel licenses, restaurant licenses and lodging-house licenses shall be granted by the proper collector of provincial revenue upon production of the certificate of inspection required by articles 3866*a* and following, whenever such articles are applicable, and upon payment of the required duties and fees.

Municipalities may not tax. Notwithstanding any special act to the contrary and the provisions of article 1105, no municipality may, by by-law, resolution or otherwise, levy any tax, impost or duty for keeping a hotel, a restaurant or a lodging-house.

Penalty. “**1178c.** Any one who keeps a hotel, a restaurant or a lodging-house, without a license to that effect, still in force as by law prescribed, shall be guilty of an offence against the provisions of this section, and shall, in addition to the payment of the costs, be liable to a fine of not more than forty dollars for each offence, in the discretion of the court, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for a term of not more than thirty days.

Penalty. “**1178d.** Whoever, without being the holder of a hotel license or a restaurant license or a lodging-house license still in force as by law prescribed, by means of an advertisement or any other means whatsoever, leads the public or travellers to believe that he keeps a hotel, a restaurant or a lodging-house, or solicits or accepts the patronage of travellers, shall be guilty of an offence against the provisions of this section, and shall, in addition to the payment of the costs, be liable to a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each offence, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for a term of not more than thirty days.

“1178e. Any person may, without contravening the provisions of this section, furnish, in consideration of payment, a traveller with lodging or food, or both, in a private house situated in a municipality where there is no hotel or no restaurant or no lodging-house, or where the hotels or restaurants or lodging-houses are not provided with sufficient space and accommodation for all the travellers.

Where not sufficient accommodation.

“1178f. The application for a license to keep a hotel or a lodging-house must set forth the total number of rooms which form part of the hotel or lodging-house, whether situate in the same building or not, and the total number thereof required for the family and the employees. The collector of provincial revenue shall determine the number of bedrooms which, in his opinion, are available for travellers and which shall determine the amount of duties.

Contents of application.

“1178g. The application for a license to keep a restaurant shall be accompanied by the certificate of the secretary-treasurer or clerk of the municipality in which are situate the premises for which the license is applied for, showing the annual value or rental value of such premises, as per the last valuation roll, collection roll or other books of the municipality.

Certificate of sec.-treas. of municipality.

If, for any municipality, the valuation roll, collection roll or other books do not show the annual value or rental value of the premises, or if the certificate produced does not, in the opinion of the collector of provincial revenue, give the true annual value, or if the certificate produced shows the annual value of the whole property, while the premises for which the license is applied for do not comprise the whole of the property,—in all and any of such cases, the collector of the provincial revenue may fix the amount of such annual value.

Collector may fix amount in certain case.

If the applicant for such a license claims that the amount of the annual value fixed by the collector of provincial revenue does not represent the true annual value of the premises for which such license is applied for, the Provincial Treasurer may, upon application, appoint a commissioner to fix such true annual value.

Prov. Treas. may appoint commissioner to decide.

“1178h. In fixing the annual value of the premises for which the license is applied for, such premises shall be made to include, not only the rooms used for the purpose required for such a license, but also all other rooms in the same house and dependencies, and all the vacant land there-

Rooms to be included.

to belonging, which are occupied by the applicant or intended so to be, for the purposes of his establishment."

AMUSEMENTS

Provisions replaced.

33. The articles comprised in subsections 8 and 8a of division II of the Quebec License Law are replaced by the following articles, which shall apply only on the date the repeal of the former articles shall take effect, as mentioned in sections 36 and 37 of this act:

"§ 8.—Places of Amusement.

Definitions.

"1289. The following terms and expressions used in this subsection have the meaning hereinafter given them, unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning

"Place of amusement".

1. The words: "place of amusement" mean and include every theatre, concert hall, music hall, hall for dancing or for other amusements, circus, side-show, menagerie, baseball park, athletic park, amusement park, skating-rink or other place where, in consideration of a payment made for that or any other purpose, a person attends or participates in an exhibition or an entertainment given or a game played;

Up to the first day of July, 1919, the words "place of amusement" shall also include moving picture halls, race tracks and temporary places of amusement;

"Annual licenses".

2. The words: "annual license" mean a license beginning on the first day of May or thereafter and ending with the license year, to wit, on the thirtieth day of April following;

"Daily license".

3. The words: "daily license" mean a license issued for one calendar day or more but not exceeding thirty days in any one license year.

License, how granted.

"1290. A license to keep or operate a place of amusement shall be granted by the proper collector of provincial revenue, upon payment of the required duties and fees.

In case of circus, etc.

In the case of a circus, side-show or menagerie, the license shall be issued in the discretion of the Provincial Treasurer, and it shall include both the circus and the menagerie if they form part of the same troupe.

Revenue officers may enter.

"1291. Any revenue officer authorized by the Provincial Treasurer may enter, free of charge, upon presentation of such authorization, into any place of amusement, to ascertain if the provisions of this paragraph are complied with.

“1292. No license shall be required for a place of amusement in a township or parish municipality or in a village or town having a population of less than one thousand souls, or for a hall in an educational building or a church, provided no moving pictures are shown in such place or such hall; but such license shall be required for a moving picture hall in any such municipality or such village or town. Licenses not required in certain case.

“1292a. No license is required for a place of amusement already licensed to give exhibitions of moving pictures, provided the license duty has been paid on the full number of seats, and a regular moving picture hall license issued for such place of amusement. Do.

“1292b. No person, not holding a license to that effect, shall open or exhibit any circus, menagerie or side-show, under a penalty of a fine of four hundred dollars for each performance, representation or exhibition. Penalty.

“1292c. Every person opening or exhibiting a circus or menagerie, shall show his license to the collector of provincial revenue, or to one of his deputies, or to any person authorized to that effect by the collector of provincial revenue on a simple demand, verbal or written, on his part, and, in default of so doing, such person shall be held to have no license and shall be punishable accordingly. Certain licenses to be shown on demand.

“1292d. The collector of provincial revenue or one of his deputies or any other person authorized to that effect by such collector may, on a warrant obtained on satisfactory proof by affidavit, and signed by a judge of the Superior Court, a district magistrate, or a justice of the peace, seize the animals, goods and effects forming part of a circus or menagerie, for the opening or exhibition of which no license has been taken, or for which there has been a refusal to show the required license; and he may, without any other preliminary judgment or formality, sell and adjudge at public auction the animals, goods and effects so seized for the amount of the fine incurred, and costs of sale. Goods and effects may be seized in certain case.

“1292e. Any one who keeps or operates a place of amusement, without a license to that effect, still in force as by law prescribed, is guilty of an offence against this subsection, and liable, for each offence, to a fine equal to twice the amount of the license duty, and costs, and, on failure to pay the said fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than three months. Penalty.

Who may be imprisoned in certain case.

In the case of a company, association or club, the sentence of imprisonment may be imposed on the president, the manager, or the agent in the Province of Quebec.

General penalty.

“**1292f.** Every infringement of the provisions of this subsection not otherwise provided for is punishable by a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and costs, for each offence and, in default of payment of the fine and costs, by imprisonment for not more than two months.

Regulations by Lt.-Gov. in C.

“**1292g.** The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may make such regulations as may be deemed expedient for the purpose of,—

- a. carrying into effect the provisions of this subsection;
- b. reducing the annual license duties for a place of amusement which, by reason of the nature of its construction or the nature of the amusements there carried on, cannot be made use of during a certain period of the year;
- c. reducing or remitting the temporary license duties for places of amusement when used for patriotic, agricultural, religious, educational or charitable purposes or for the encouragement of the Arts;
- d. defining what constitutes a seat or the equivalent thereof, in a place of amusement.

Race-meetings.

“**1292h.** The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may order that, from and after the first day of July, 1919, every person before entering a race meeting shall pay, by means of a ticket or otherwise, a duty which may be in proportion to the price of admission, but which in no case shall exceed ten cents, and may make such regulations as may be considered necessary for the proper collection of the duty.”

R. S., 1302, am.

34. Article 1302 of the Revised Statutes, 1909, as amended by the acts 3 George V, chapter 36, section 5; 4 George V, chapter 40, section 12; 5 George V, chapter 20, section 15; 5 George V, chapter 22, section 4; 5 George V, chapter 58, section 8; 7 George V, chapter 17, section 30, and 8 George V, chapter 23, sections 33 and 34, is further amended:

a. by adding, after division XIII thereof, the following division:

“XIV.—HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND LODGING-HOUSE LICENSES

Hotel licenses.

“1. On every license to keep a hotel:

a. In any city, five dollars per bedroom, provided always Cities; that, whenever the number of bedrooms exceeds one hundred in any one hotel situate in a city having more than 100,000 population, or exceeds twenty in any one hotel situate in a city having less than 100,000 population, the duty shall not, in the first case, exceed five hundred dollars, and, in the second case, one hundred dollars.

b. In any town or village having a population of two Large towns thousand or more, three dollars per bedroom; and villages;

c. In any town or village having a population of less than Small towns two thousand, two dollars per bedroom; and villages;

d. In any other territory, one dollar per bedroom; Other provided, always, that the duty shall not be less than five places. dollars.

2. On each license to keep a lodging-house:

Lodging-
houses.

One-half of the duty exigible for a license to keep a hotel having the same number of bedrooms in premises situated in the same class of municipality; provided, always, that the duty for a license to keep a lodging-house shall not be more than four hundred dollars nor less than five dollars.

3. On each license to keep a restaurant:

Restaurant:

a. In the city of Montreal, five per cent of the annual Montreal; value or rent of the premises for which the license is applied for;

b. In the city of Quebec, four per cent of the annual Quebec; value or rent;

c. In every other city, three per cent of the annual value Other cities; or rent;

d. In every town, two per cent of the annual value or Towns; rent;

e. In every other municipality, one per cent of the Other annual value or rent;— places.

provided, always, that the duty for a license to keep Proviso. a restaurant shall not be more than two hundred dollars nor less than five dollars.

4. On each license to keep a hotel, lodging-house Licenses for or restaurant in a summer resort or in a place of less than one of pilgrimage, for a period of three months or less, one- year. quarter, or for a period of more than three months but not exceeding six months, one-half, of the duty exigible for an annual license of the same character in the same class of municipality; provided, always, that the duty exigible under this paragraph 4 shall not be more than one-quarter, or, as the case may be, one-half, of the maximum established for such an annual license, nor less than five dollars.”;

b. by replacing divisions VII and VIIA thereof by the following:

“VII.—PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

Circus, etc. “1. On every license to open and exhibit a circus or equestrian show, menagerie or caravan of wild animals:

a. In the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and within three miles of each of such cities, five hundred dollars for each day the same are shown or exhibited; and for every side-show, thirty dollars for each day;

b. In every other part of the Province, two hundred dollars for each day;—and for every side-show, fifteen dollars for each day.

Annual licenses. “2. On each annual license to keep or operate any other place of amusement:

a. In the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Outremont, Verdun and Westmount, fifty cents for each seat for one person;

b. In all other cities, thirty cents for each seat for one person;

c. Elsewhere, twenty cents for each seat for one person.

Daily licenses. “3. On each daily license to keep or operate any place of amusement other than those mentioned in paragraph 1 of this division VII, one cent per seat per day, provided always that the duty shall not be less than five dollars.”

REPEALS

Provisions repealed. **35.** Sections 1 and 2 of the act 8 George V, chapter 23, are hereby repealed.

Do. **36.** Articles 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1292*f*, 1292*g*, 1292*i* and 1292*l* of the Revised Statutes, 1909, as enacted by the act 7 George V, chapter 17, section 29; 1292*a*, as enacted by the act 7 George V, chapter 17, section 29, and amended by the act 8 George V, chapter 23, section 23; 1292*j*, as enacted by the act 7 George V, chapter 17, section 29, and replaced by the act 8 George V, chapter 23, section 30; and 1292*aa* and 1292*h*, second paragraph, as enacted by the act 8 George V, chapter 23, sections 24 and 28, are hereby repealed from the first day of May, 1919.

Do. **37.** Articles 1292*c*, 1292*h*, first paragraph, and 1292*m*, of the Revised Statutes, 1909, as enacted by the act 7 George V, chapter 17, section 29; 1292*b*, 1292*d* and 1292*e*,

as enacted by the act 7 George V, chapter 17, section 29, and amended by the act 8 George V, chapter 23, sections 25, 26 and 27; 1292*k*, as enacted by the act 7 George V, chapter 17, section 29, and replaced by the act 8 George V, chapter 23, section 31; and 1292*n*, as enacted by the act 8 George V, chapter 23, section 32, are hereby repealed from the first day of July, 1919.

38. The following provisions of the Revised Statutes, Do. 1909, as amended, are hereby repealed, to wit: articles 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1312*a*, 1313, paragraph 16 of article 988, and article 5029.

39. No repeal by this act of any provision of law shall in any way affect pending cases.

40. Sections 19, 24, and 27 of this act shall come into force on the day of its sanction, and all the other sections of this act shall come into force on the first day of May, 1919.

C H A P. 19

An Act respecting the consulting of the electors, by referendum, on the subject of the sale of light beer, cider and wines

[Assented to, 17th of March 1919]

HIS MAJESTY, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. This act may be cited as "The Referendum Act, Short title. 1919".

2. There shall be submitted to the vote of the electors hereinafter declared entitled to vote thereon, the following question:

"Is it your opinion that the sale of light beer, cider and wines, as defined by law, should be allowed?"

3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by proclamation, fix a day between the first and the fifteenth of April, 1919, on which the voting shall take place.