

Mr. Earnshaw.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

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A BILL INTITULED

AN ACT for the direct Control and Supply by the State of Ardent Spirits and Alcoholic Beverages. Title.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The Short Title of this Act is "The Alcoholic Liquors Act, 1893." Short Title.

2. It shall come into final and complete operation on the first Commencement. No. 50—1.

day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, which shall be deemed to be the commencement of this Act; but at any time after the passing of this Act the Governor in Council may make regulations and appointments, secure necessary buildings and supplies for the effective carrying on of the traffic by the State, and do all things necessary towards bringing this Act into its final and complete stage upon the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. But, notwithstanding which, whenever the Governor in Council may deem it necessary, through and by the projected changes in public supply, and by the earlier closing of some of the present places of supply, that suitable places be established for the State-supply of alcoholic liquors, such places and management controlled by the State shall come under the full operation of this Act, and to such places this Act shall apply and be in complete force, notwithstanding the later date stated for the full and complete application of the provisions of this Act to all those places controlled by private persons for the supply of alcoholic liquor.

Repeals.

3. From the passing of this Act, all other Acts relating to the sale, consumption, and traffic in alcoholic liquor, in so far as they conflict with this Act, are hereby repealed; but this does not apply to those places at present privately owned and controlled for the supply of alcoholic liquor, and that may remain open until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, after which date this Act only will remain in force for the regulation and supply of alcoholic liquor.

Interpretation.

4. In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context,—

“Alcoholic liquor” means and includes all liquors for human consumption which contain a minimum of three per centum of alcohol, and that is being used or that may be used for refreshment purposes:

“Advertisement” means ordinary *Gazette* notices, and plainly printed notices affixed in a prominent position inside every State bar:

“Bars” means places solely controlled by the State for the public supply of liquors:

“Chemical expert” means an officer appointed by the Governor in Council qualified to analyse liquors, determine their chemical constituents, and see that the standard qualities determined upon by the Governor are maintained:

“Department” means that section of the Civil Service devoted to the carrying out of this Act:

“District” or “place” means a distinct part of the colony regarding alcoholic liquor:

“License” means a permit issued by the department to a person or persons for the production of certain liquors, or for a place wherein to produce such liquors, and subject to all the provisions of this Act, and the regulations and provisions that may be gazetted by the Governor in Council from time to time:

“Normal rate” means the nominal or lowest rates charged for liquors.

ADMINISTRATION.

5 The general administration of this Act shall be under the control and direction of the Minister for the time being having charge of the Labour Department, or other Minister being a member of the Executive Council of the colony, whom the Governor from time to time may appoint to have charge of the administration of this Act.

Administration.

Minister of Labour
Department to
administer Act.

10 6. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make such rules and regulations for the proper administration of this Act, which shall have general force and effect throughout the colony, for any of the purposes following, that is to say :—

Governor in Council
may make regula-
tions for the proper
administration of
this Act.

- (1.) Generally regulating the liquor-traffic of the colony ;
- (2.) Determine from time to time all liquors that come within the meaning of this Act ;
- 15 (3.) Define what constitutes " standard quality," and its maximum and minimum ;
- (4.) Provide for the requisite supply of all the several kinds of liquors for the people's uses ;
- (5.) Provide suitable buildings for the storage of liquors ;
- 20 (6.) Provide suitable bar-rooms for the public supply of liquors ;
- (7.) Provide for the efficient taking of a vote by the people of every district in the colony immediately before steps are taken to erect or secure a State bar, as to whether the residents and ratepayers of such district desire the opening of a State bar for the public supply of liquors ;
- 25 (8.) Regulate the prices and conditions of purchase of all liquors over the bar, either as drinks in glass, or measure by bottle or barrel ;
- (9.) Provide a chemical analyst to determine " standard quality " of all liquors supplied to the State and to the people ;
- 30 (10.) Determine what officers are necessary to efficiently carry out the duties of this Act ;
- (11.) Provide for the proper supervision of the bars throughout the colony ;
- 35 (12.) Regulate the relative powers and duties of all officers and persons appointed and acting under the provisions of this Act ;
- (13.) Provide for the names of prohibited persons being supplied to bar-keepers ;
- 40 (14.) Provide checks for the control of bar-keepers, and conditions under which they supply liquors to the public ;
- (15.) Provide penalties for all officers of the department infringing the rules, regulating the supply of liquor, or in the administration of this Act ;
- 45 (16.) Prohibit private persons from dealing, supplying, or selling of alcoholic liquors within the meaning of this Act ;
- (17.) Regulate the hours for the supply of liquors ;
- 50 (18.) Regulate supply, conditions, price, quality, license, inspection, delivery by local manufacturers, and whatever regulations are deemed necessary for the efficient administration of this Act.

Penalties for the breach of regulations.

The Governor may by such regulations impose any penalty not exceeding the sum of *five hundred* pounds, and the confiscation of liquor, plant, and license, and may also appoint the minimum penalty for the breach of any such regulations; and all such regulations and penalties shall be gazetted, and shall be open for inspection in a prominent position in every State bar throughout the colony, and thereupon shall be binding and conclusive upon all persons as if the same had been in this Act. 5

Collectors of Customs, Chemical Expert, Inspectors, to see Act carried into force.

7. It shall be the duty of the Collectors, expert, and inspectors respectively within the colony, to see that the provisions of this Act are duly carried into effect, and for that purpose they severally shall have and may exercise all the powers granted by this Act in that behalf. 10

CONDITIONS OF IMPORT, EXPORT, MANUFACTURE, AND SUPPLY.

State sole importer.

8. Upon the passing of this Act, the State shall be the sole importer of all alcoholic liquors—namely, ardent spirits, wines, ales, stouts, bitters, cordials, liquors, and all liquids used for the manufacture of liquors used for refreshment purposes, and which contains three per centum of alcohol. 15

Penalty for private importation.

9. No private person or company shall be permitted to import or to receive any liquors for refreshment purposes containing a minimum of three per centum of alcohol through the Custom-house, or to land, import, receive, or possess such liquor of foreign manufacture; and it shall be an indictable offence, punishable by the confiscation of all such liquors, and by fine not exceeding the sum of *five hundred* pounds upon each and every person found guilty of evading the Customs or the conditions of this Act in relation thereto. 20 25

Liquor exempted.

10. But nothing in the foregoing clause shall apply to whatever liquors are in transit, and proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs to have left foreign ports for New Zealand before the passing of this Act; 30

Or affect the clearing of Customs of all such liquors in transit or that are in bond upon the passing of this Act: Provided that such liquors are cleared before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. 35

Export liquor.

11. All liquors in bond or stores of which the seal of the bottles has not been broken, or of that in bulk which has not been tampered with and adulterated, to the complete satisfaction of the Collector of Customs and the officers appointed for such work, can, upon the export of such liquor, recover a rebate of the duty that has been paid upon such liquor. 40

Export liquor manufactured in colony.

12. All alcoholic liquors permitted to be manufactured in the colony may be exported as hitherto, but, for the proper safeguarding of the interests of the State during storage and transit from the place of manufacture to its final export, shall be subject to such regulations as the Governor in Council may seem fit to make. 45

State sole purchaser after 1st January, 1896.

13. On and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, the State, through its properly appointed officers, shall be the sole purchasers of all alcoholic liquors manufactured in the colony and which contain a minimum of three per centum of alcohol. 50

14. It shall be an indictable offence for any manufacturer of alcoholic liquors, cordials, aerated waters or other liquids for refreshment purposes, to sell or to supply to persons or companies either upon the premises of manufacture, or to deliver or cause to be delivered to any place or person within the colony, any liquors for refreshment purposes or that may be used as such within the meaning of this Act and which liquors contain a minimum of three per centum of alcohol, punishable by the confiscation of all such liquor supplied and by a fine not exceeding the sum of *five hundred* pounds, and by the indorsement of the conviction upon the license of such manufacturer and manufactory.

Penalty for private supply by manufacturers.

15. Any licensed manufacturer who is convicted, and who shall have his license indorsed three times, shall thereupon lose such license, and which shall thereon cease to be a legal license to manufacture within the meaning of this Act; and no further license shall be issued to such manufacturer, or to apply to such manufactory, for a period of not less than twelve months.

Number of indorsed convictions.

16. It shall be an indictable offence for any person or company who are found guilty of receiving liquor in the manner described in section *fourteen* of this Act; and every such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of *two hundred* pounds and the confiscation of all such liquor received.

Persons or companies convicted of receiving liquors.

17. Every manufacturer of alcoholic liquors, wines, cordials, or aerated waters, must be a licensed manufacturer within the meaning of this Act.

Manufacturers and places of manufacture to be licensed.

Every building, or place, or plant for the manufacture of such liquors must be licensed within the meaning of this Act.

18. It shall be an indictable offence for every manufacturer of alcoholic liquors, wines, cordials, or aerated waters, who is not the holder of a proper license to manufacture within the meaning of this Act, and punishable in all cases by the confiscation of all plant used in such manufacture, and liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of *five hundred* pounds.

Penalty for non-license.

It shall be an indictable offence against the owners, lessees, or other persons who directly occupy or control the place or buildings for the manufacture of liquor within the meaning of this Act; and all such persons or companies shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of *five hundred* pounds, and, in every case, of the confiscation of all plant found upon the premises for the aforesaid manufacture, whether such plant be owned, leased, or used by such persons.

19. Every manufacturer or company to be licensed within the meaning of this Act will be required to take out and hold a distinct and separate "license to manufacture" for every place, district, or province in which he or they may engage in manufacture.

Separate licenses for manufacturers' buildings.

Every person or company carrying on the business of manufacture of alcoholic liquors in more than one place, whether in active use or temporary disuse, must take out for every such place of manufacture a distinct and separate license as a place licensed within the meaning of this Act for the manufacture of liquors provided for herein.

20. Before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the Governor in Council shall cause to be determined what constitutes "standard quality" of all the several liquors em-

Fixed standard quality.

braced within the meaning of this Act, and the maximum and the minimum thereof, and shall cause the same to be gazetted from time to time.

State sole purchaser of standard liquors.

21. On and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, the State, through its properly-appointed officers, and who have been by the Governor in Council appointed to such duties, shall be the sole purchasers from all manufacturers who come within the meaning of this Act of all liquors they produce within the colony and whose manufactures are equal to "standard quality," and who have complied with all the regulations and conditions of manufacture that the Governor in Council may gazette from time to time for the proper control and administration of this Act.

No reference to certain manufacturers.

22. No officer or officers having the control or engaged in this department, or in any manner connected with the administration of this Act, shall give or allow any special facilities or preference whatever to any person or persons for the manufacture, supply, storage, transit, or sale of any liquors that the department may require to meet the public demand.

Manufacturers required to brand and describe.

23. Every manufacturer will be required to have his name, his distinct and peculiar brand, and the description and quality of contents described in a clear and distinct manner upon each vessel containing liquor that leaves his manufactory.

Equal advertisement by the department.

24. The department shall only advertise the several qualities and brands of liquors, with prices for the same, in the official *Gazette*, and in all the bars for the public supply of liquors; and the department shall give the same equal advertisement to all colonial manufacturers, irrespective of the volume of supply.

The department shall give the same equal advertisement to all imported liquors that are kept by the department for public supply.

No other advertisement of whatever kind shall be publicly exhibited by the department or on behalf of private persons or companies describing certain liquors or that may lead to the consideration of such.

Department may not purchase more liquor of any brand than is needful to meet the public demand.

25. Notwithstanding that the State is the sole avenue of supply by the manufacturers to the public, the department shall not purchase more liquor of any one brand, or altogether, than is deemed necessary by the officers of the department for the present efficient supply of the people's requirements throughout the colony.

Conditions for all and certain brands.

26. It shall be lawful for the department to require of every manufacturer, as well as of those whose brand is deemed not to be already sufficiently known to the public or of any new manufacturer, and of which the department can form no reasonable computation of the public demand for such brands, and who desires that the department should offer his or their manufactures for public supply, that he or they shall supply such quantities as the department may deem fit, and for such places that he or they may wish, to be kept for public supply; but in every case the department shall only make payment for such supplies upon the public purchasing the same, and all suppliers to the department of liquors manufactured in the colony will be liable to all the risks attendant upon the sale or non-sale of such liquors as the department may from time to time accept from manufacturers for the public supply.

27. It shall be lawful for the department to require of each and every manufacturer to keep in stock and ready for the public use a supply of approved liquor according to the capacity of such manufacturer's plant, and the average consumption by the public of such
 5 manufacturer's liquors, to be computed from time to time by the department, and such shall be part of the conditions attached to every license to manufacture liquors within the meaning of this Act.

Manufacturers' stocks.

28. Every manufacturer who shall be requisitioned by the department for the supply of a reasonable quantity of the class and
 10 quality of such liquors as he may ordinarily manufacture, and who fails within a reasonable time after the issuing of such requisition to supply the same, and which shall appear to be to the satisfaction of the department wilful neglect or refusal to supply such requisition, shall be
 15 deemed to be guilty of a breach of the conditions attached to every license issued to manufacturers, and shall be liable to the forfeiture of such license to manufacture.

Manufacturers required to supply department.

29. Forfeiture of license to manufacture, or place to manufacture therein, shall in every case be for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of such forfeiture; and such manufacturer shall
 20 not be permitted to manufacture, nor such place of manufacture be used for the purposes of such manufacture, until the expiry of the full term determined upon at the time of such forfeiture.

Forfeiture of license.

30. Every manufacturer of liquors within the meaning of this Act shall, upon the issue of a license to manufacture, enter into a
 25 bond for the full carrying-out of the conditions under which such license is issued and subject to, and shall provide in his own person or in that of others, which must be approved of by the department of the sum of five hundred pounds for the supplying to the department of such quantities of their several manufactures as may be
 30 deemed reasonable according to the capacity and condition of such manufacturers' plant.

Licensee shall enter bond.

31. It shall be lawful for the officers of the department having the powers of inspection and the testing of liquors at all times to have
 35 immediate access into places for the manufacture of liquors, and shall have full powers to condemn all ingredients that are deemed unfit for the production of liquor for human consumption, and shall have full powers to seize and destroy such unfit ingredients.

Inspection of manufactories.

32. It shall be an indictable offence punishable by fine of a sum not exceeding *one hundred* pounds upon any person or persons found
 40 guilty of obstructing an officer of the department in the performance of his duties, and in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Penalty for obstruction.

33. Every cask, barrel, case, bottle, flask, or vessel for the containing of liquors, within the meaning of this Act, and that do contain such liquors, whether full or partly so, shall, before such leave
 45 the manufactory, whether for home consumption or for export, be sealed by the Government officer, and thereupon in his presence the manufacturer, or such person whom he may appoint in his own handwriting to act as his deputy, shall affix a label to the same, bearing in distinct characters the name of the manufacturer, his distinctive brand,
 50 and the name and quality of the contents contained therein, upon which the Government officer shall again affix a seal, and it must thereupon be conveyed to the Government store, or to such place as the department may require from time to time.

All manufactures of liquor to be sealed by Government officer.

Price to be paid by department for manufacturers' supplies.

34. The Governor in Council shall from time to time, not exceeding a period of twelve months, determine the prices to be paid by the department for all the liquors supplied that are manufactured within the colony, and the said schedule of prices to be published from time to time in the official *Gazette*; the basis of the price to be paid by the department to be arrived at by a calculation of the fair wholesale market value of the material or ingredients necessary to produce liquor of standard quality with a sum of not more than twenty-five per centum added for the cost of production, risk, and profit. 5

All manufacturers to receive the same price for their products, which in every case must reach and equal standard quality, and in no way whatever shall the department give a preference or facilities to special manufacturers. 10

Normal rate changeable.

35. In every district where one or more manufacturers have their place of manufacture, and supply the department with liquor, for such supplies the public shall be charged the normal rate of such class of liquors, which shall be a rate determined by the Governor in Council from time to time, and which shall be defined as the "normal rate," but in every other district in the colony the department shall add to such rate the cost of carriage, risk, *et cetera*, wherever it becomes an appreciable factor. 15 20

STATE BARS FOR THE PUBLIC SUPPLY OF LIQUORS.

State bars for the public supply of liquors.

36. After the passing of this Act the Governor in Council shall take such measures that wherever through certain causes this Act may begin to apply, a State bar or bars are required and demanded by the people of any district within the meaning of and condition prescribed by this Act, the same shall be immediately complied with, and shall be fitted up in such manner as the requirements of the new conditions of the liquor traffic shall seem best to the department having control of this traffic: 25 30

Conditions for the opening and working State bars.

Provided that in every district where such places are required to be opened it shall not be requisite for the department to occupy places that have been already used for such purposes, or that are at present occupied as hotel premises for living accommodation:

Provided that wherever it is reasonably possible to occupy a separate building for the public supply of alcoholic liquors, the same shall be done; but in every case of occupancy no doors or passages leading into other parts of the premises occupied and used for other purposes shall be permitted, or doors or passages that may be used as private exit to or from such State bars. 35 40

Description of bars.

Every State bar shall be plainly fitted up for its special purposes; it shall be constructed to form one open bar as a whole, but may have partitions constructed to divide it into several sectional parts with open public access to every such sectional part, but no private rooms are to be built, set off, or used in any manner whatever. 45

Only men are to be employed in or about State bars for the public supply of alcoholic liquors.

Every officer in connection with this department shall be paid a fixed salary, and under no circumstances to receive a commission or other emolument. 50

No person under the age of eighteen years to be supplied with liquor.

No person to be permitted to make a lengthened stay in any State bar, or to be supplied with liquor if in an inebriate or partially inebriated condition, or to be supplied with such a quantity of liquor that would reasonably lead to such consequences.

No advertisement of any private manufacturer or suppliers to be permitted to be exhibited other than the department's regular and equal advertisement, which must be placed in a prominent position inside the premises of every State bar, describing every manufacturer's name, brand, and quality of liquor, with schedule of prices of all liquors both of colonial or foreign manufacture that the department supplies.

All liquors shall be described by Imperial measurement.

The Governor in Council shall from time to time issue regulations which shall be published in the official *Gazette* for the efficient control, regulations, conditions, and hours of supply to the public at the State bars.

Liquors of all kinds may be purchased at any State bar, and in any quantity, by the glass or bottle or other suitable vessel; but the price to be paid for the same shall in every case be computed by the price paid for such liquor per glass or measure over the bar for immediate consumption, and no rebate thereon shall be made.

No liquors to be supplied to any person or persons upon credit.

LOCAL OPTION.

37. After the passing of this Act every holder of a yearly license to sell liquor, and who shall have his license to sell indorsed three times, shall upon such convictions lose his license to sell within such district, and thereon no fresh license shall be granted to such person, nor shall a license be issued to apply to the said premises.

38. No fresh licenses shall be issued after the passing of this Act either to premises that are built or that may be erected for such purposes other than to those who already hold yearly licenses.

39. Within three months preceding this Act coming into force, and immediately before the State shall begin to prepare for the public supply of liquor in every such district, the Governor in Council shall cause to be taken, by properly appointed officers, a poll of the residents and ratepayers of such district, and for the purposes of such poll a roll shall be prepared of such district, to be taken in the first place from the electoral roll of the colony, and upon such roll every person, male and female, of the age of twenty-one years, and who has resided for one year in the colony, and in the district for which he or she claims to vote during the three months immediately preceding the registration of his or her vote.

40. No person shall be entitled to be registered on more than one roll for the purposes of this Act within the colony, whatever the number or nature of the qualifications he or she may possess, or wherever they may be.

41. The roll and election or taking of the poll shall be subject to the general conditions wherever applicable of the Parliamentary Electoral Acts in force at the time of taking the poll.

Time of taking poll.

42. No vote shall be taken in any district for the opening of a State bar before July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, if there remain open in any such district one or more places for the private supply of alcoholic liquor.

Questions to be determined by poll.

43. Wherever and whenever such poll shall be taken, it shall be solely for the purpose of determining the two following questions:—

Question 1: Shall the State open bars?

44. Shall the State open a bar or bars for the public supply of alcoholic liquors in this district: "Yes," or "No?"

Question 2: Number of such bars to be opened?

45. If it be decided by a one-fourth of such poll to open such bar or bars, what number do you favour the State opening in this district? State number by a figure, as "1," or "2," or "3," or other number.

Determination of poll by Returning Officer.

46. In determining such poll the Returning Officer shall take the number of all persons that record their votes at the aforesaid poll.

If a three-fourths of the number who record a vote, vote "No" to the first question, the Returning Officer shall thereupon declare that no place or places for the supply of alcoholic liquors will be opened by the State in that district.

But if the aforesaid vote does not reach a clear three-fourths of the aggregate of votes polled, the Returning Officer shall declare that the State shall open one such bar for the public supply of alcoholic liquors.

For the determining by the Returning Officer of the second question as to the number of such bars to be opened, it shall be held, and the Returning Officer shall count the votes that have been recorded "No" to the first question to the least number of bars to be opened—namely, "1," and if those who have voted "No" to the first question added to those who have voted "1" to the second question reach a full three-fourths of the total votes recorded, the Returning Officer shall thereupon declare that the State shall open one such place of supply.

If a three-fourths majority be not yet reached, a further count shall be taken of those who voted "No" to the first question, and those who voted "1" to the second, and they shall both be added to those who voted that "2" such places of supply shall be opened; and if thereupon the total shall reach a clear three-fourths of the total number of votes recorded, the Returning Officer shall thereupon declare that the State shall open two such places for the supply of alcoholic liquors.

If a clear three-fourths majority be not yet reached the Returning Officer shall continue the same process of counting until a three-fourths majority be reached, and the number of bars arrived at by this method of count shall be declared by the Returning Officer to be the decision of that district.

Informality of voting.

47. Any informality that may be made by any voter in dealing with one question shall be no bar to his decision being taken upon the other question.

Any voter who records "No" to the first question will not be required to vote upon the second.

Governor may not allow excessive number of bars.

48. Notwithstanding such decision of any district, if the Governor in Council shall deem the number of bars required by any district to be excessive, and out of proportion to the population and the real requirements of the said district, the Governor shall refuse to allow such excessive number to be opened.

49. When a poll has been taken in any district to determine the question of the opening of State bars for the supply of alcoholic liquors, the taking of such poll, and the decision arrived at thereon, shall be final for a period of five years, after the termination of which period the Governor in Council may again cause a poll to be taken in such district.

Poll to determine for a period of years.

50. Whenever in any district a three-fourths majority of the votes polled, and which poll is equal to two-thirds of the number of electors upon the roll, have declared that no State bars be opened in that district, then at the expiry of the full term of five years, and before the Governor in Council shall cause a poll to be taken in such district, it shall be held necessary for such poll to be taken that a petition in manner and form prescribed, and signed by one-fourth of all those persons upon the roll and who are entitled to vote at such election, and which petition has been open for public inspection and view for a period of not less than fourteen days in such district, which petition shall then be forwarded to the Governor in Council, who shall thereon cause a poll to be taken in such district.

Petition required after certain decisions to reopen question of State bars.

51. In every district where such veto has been exercised, until such proper petition in manner and form prescribed has been presented, and a favourable poll of the electors of such district has been recorded, no State bar or bars can be opened in such district.

52. Notwithstanding that any person or persons may have signed such proper petition, they may, and without assigning reasons for the same, while such petition remains open for public inspection, in the presence of two witnesses and the Returning Officer, claim to erase their own signature from such petition, and the Returning Officer must allow the same to be done, and the said witnesses, Returning Officer, and claimant shall thereupon countersign such erasure.

Petitioners may withdraw.

53. For the purposes of this Act and the ascertainment of the opinions and the real requirements of the people in all the different parts and places of the colony regarding the establishment of State bars for the public supply of alcoholic liquors, the Governor in Council shall define and proclaim the boundaries of every electoral district for such purposes.

Electoral districts.

54. Every town, borough, town district, road district, riding, village, and locality may be proclaimed by the Governor in Council a distinct district for the purposes of this Act.

55. Every town or other specified place of large area or population may be divided into such number of districts as the Governor in Council shall deem best for the proper ascertainment of the requirements of such place or district in part or as a whole.

56. But wherever the Governor in Council shall so divide such town or district into two or more parts, notwithstanding any decision arrived at by one or more of such parts, if, of the aggregate of votes cast in such town or place as a whole, a clear three-fourths vote has been recorded "No" to the first question, such aggregate vote recorded "No" shall be decisive, and shall override any and every other decision; and thereupon the chief Returning Officer shall state the partial and aggregate vote recorded in such town or place, and shall thereupon declare that no bar or bars for the supply of alcoholic liquors will be opened by the State in any part of such town or district.

Revenue and
expenditure.

53. After the passing of this Act all moneys that the State may receive in connection with the importation, manufacture, license, or sale of alcoholic liquors shall be paid into a separate account of the consolidated revenue.

All moneys that the State may disburse in connection with the importation, manufacture, purchase of liquor and supplies, plant, erection or lease of buildings, salaries, carriage, taking of poll, and for every direct cost that may be incurred by the State through having control, purchase, and public supply, shall be paid by the State solely out of such account of the consolidated revenue. 5 10

Sole purpose of
surplus.

54. Upon any and all such surplus that may remain in the consolidated revenue after all such proper charges have been met, shall at the end of each financial year be devoted solely to the following distinct purposes: Charitable aid, benevolent institution, industrial schools, State hospitals, lunatic asylums; deaf, dumb, and blind institutes, and co-operative industrial farms and such institutions which are solely controlled and managed by the State, shall be a first and complete charge upon such moneys before any of such surplus can be devoted to or for any other purposes whatever. 15