

254). Thereupon the owner may be authorized to carry on the business in the licensed premises for the remainder of the term of the license, and, at the annual meeting, a new licensee will take over.

77. Where the licensee is the manager, the owner in practice takes the precaution of obtaining from the manager a signed form of transfer and a power of attorney, which enables the owner to have the license transferred at any time.

78. It is clear that the provisions for the forfeiture of licenses have little value as a means of ensuring compliance with the law upon the licensed premises. Breaches of the law may continue, and only the licensee who is convicted will suffer.

(4) AS TO A CHARTERED CLUB

79. *Inspection.*—A chartered club is subject to inspection only by any person appointed for the purpose by the Minister of Internal Affairs. Every person so appointed has all the powers of an Inspector of licensed premises under the Licensing Act, but he reports from time to time to the Minister of Internal Affairs.

80. *Prosecution.*—No proceedings may be taken against a chartered club for sales after hours or for the improper conduct of the club, except by direction of the Minister of Internal Affairs (section 262 (4) of the Licensing Act, 1908). The Minister has power to order an inquiry by a Magistrate (section 262 (6) and (7)).

81. *Forfeiture.*—The Minister of Internal Affairs has the power to revoke the charter of any chartered club in respect of the matters set out in section 266 of the Licensing Act, 1908, including such matters as the sale of liquor in the club during prohibited hours, or the playing of unlawful games, or the non-compliance with the conditions upon which the charter was granted. If a Magistrate finds under an inquiry directed by the Minister that liquor has been unlawfully sold, supplied, or consumed in the club, under circumstances which would have justified the endorsement of a license, the charter shall be forthwith revoked (section 262 (6) and (7)).

82. In addition to the powers of forfeiture and disqualification of premises vested in the Court, the Licensing Committee of a district has also certain powers of control over licenses. As the important licenses—the brewers', wholesale, publicans', and accommodation licenses—have been largely stabilized, we do not summarize the provisions of the Licensing Act which control the applications for new licenses. They will be found in sections 83 to 97 of the Licensing Act, 1908. We refer only to the control which Licensing Committees may exercise in respect of existing licenses. These are as follows :—

83. Under section 104 of the Licensing Act, 1908, a Licensing Committee at any quarterly meeting may determine any license then current if it is proved that the licensed house is conducted in an improper manner or that the holder of the license is openly and repeatedly intoxicated or that any conditions upon which the license was granted have not been fulfilled in a satisfactory manner.

84. Under section 108 of the Act of 1908 the Licensing Committee may refuse to grant a certificate of renewal of any license if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Committee that such license is liable to be forfeited under any of the provisions of the Act.

85. Under section 109 of the Act of 1908 the Licensing Committee may refuse to renew a license on any of the following grounds :—

(a) That the applicant is of bad fame and character or of drunken habits ; or

(b) That the premises in question are not maintained at the required standard, or are out of repair, or that the rooms are insufficiently furnished for public accommodation, or that the place of convenience is not kept in a clean and wholesome state ; or