

so previously convicted, or stands mute of malice, or does not answer directly to such question, the Justice or Police Magistrate shall then inquire concerning such previous conviction or convictions.

(2) The number of such previous convictions shall be provable by a production of a certificate, under the hand of the convicting Justices or Police Magistrate, or of the Clerk of the Peace, without proof of his signature or official character, or by other satisfactory evidence.

(3) A conviction may in any case be had as for a first offence, notwithstanding that there may have been a prior conviction or convictions for the same or any other offence.

(4) Convictions for several offences may be made under this Act, although such offences may have been committed on the same day, but the increased penalty or punishment hereinbefore imposed shall only be recoverable in cases of offences committed on different days, and after information laid for a first offence.

(5) In the event of a conviction for any second or subsequent offence becoming void or defective, after the making thereof, by reason of any previous conviction being set aside, quashed or otherwise rendered void, the Justices or Police Magistrate by whom such second or subsequent conviction was made, may by warrant under his or their hand summon the person convicted to appear at a time and place to be named in such warrant, and may thereupon, upon proof of the due service of such warrant, if such person fails to appear, or on his appearance, amend such second or subsequent conviction, and adjudge such penalty or punishment as might have been adjudged had such previous conviction never existed, and such amended conviction shall thereupon be held valid to all intents and purposes as if it had been made in the first instance.

(6) In case any person who has been convicted of a contravention of any provision of any of the sections of this Act, numbered 43, 44, 45 and 46, or any section for the contravention of which a penalty or punishment is prescribed by section 62 or 75, is afterwards convicted of an offence against any provision of any of the said sections, such conviction shall be deemed a conviction for a second offence, within the meaning of section 62 or 75, as the case may be, and may be dealt with and punished accordingly, although the two convictions may have been under different sections; and in case any such person is afterwards again convicted of a contravention of any provision of any of the said sections, whether similar or not to the previous offences, such conviction shall in like manner be deemed a conviction for a third offence, within the meaning of section 62 or 75, as the case may be, and may be dealt with and punished accordingly.

FORM OF INFORMATIONS AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS—AMENDMENTS.

86. In describing offences respecting the sale or other disposal of liquor, or the keeping, or the consumption of liquor, in any information, summons, conviction, warrant or proceeding under this Act, it shall be sufficient to state the sale, disposing, keeping or consumption of liquor, simply, without stating the name or kind of such liquor, or the price thereof, or any person to whom it was sold or disposed of, or by whom it was consumed; and it shall not be necessary to state the quantity of liquor so sold, disposed of, kept, or consumed, except in the case of offences where the quantity is essential, and then it shall be sufficient to allege the sale or disposal of more or less of such quantity.

87. The forms given in the Schedules to this Act, or any forms to like effect, shall be sufficient in the cases thereby respectively provided for, and where no forms are prescribed by the Schedules, new ones may be framed according to those appended to The Criminal Code, 1892, of the Statutes of Canada, and thereby made applicable to summary con-