

customs or coasting laws of Canada is to restrict the sailing operations of such vessels or wrecking appliances. The Act is to come into force by proclamation of the Governor-General when he is advised that similar privileges have been extended to Canadian vessels.

The statute of 1891 empowering the Governor-in-Council to pay one dollar a hundred pounds to producers in Canada of raw beet sugar, and three and one third cents a hundred pounds for each degree or fraction of a degree over seventy degrees shown by the polariscopic test, is extended till the thirteenth day of June, 1895.

The Winding-up Act is amended by providing that whenever a company is being wound up and the realization and distribution of its assets have proceeded so far that in the opinion of the court it becomes expedient that the liquidator should be discharged, and the balance remaining in his hands of the moneys and assets of the company can be better realized and distributed by the court, the court may make an order discharging the liquidator and for payment, delivery and transfer into court, or to such officer or person as the court may direct, of such moneys and assets, and the same shall be realized and distributed, by or under the direction of the court, among the persons entitled thereto, in the same way, as nearly as may be, as if the distribution were made by the liquidator. The court may likewise make an order directing how the book accounts and documents of the company and of the liquidator may be disposed of, and may order that they be deposited in court or otherwise dealt with as may be thought fit.

Important amendments to the Patent Act provide that a patent and all the rights and privileges thereby granted shall cease and determine, and that the patent shall be null and void, at the end of two years from the date thereof, unless the patentee or his legal representatives, or his assignee, within that period, or any authorized extension thereof, commence, and after such commencement, continuously carry on in Canada the construction or manufacture of the invention patented in such a manner that any person desiring to use it may obtain it, or cause it to be made for him at a reasonable rate, at some manufactory or establishment for making or constructing it in Canada. It is further provided that if, after the expiration of twelve months after the granting of a patent, or any authorized extension of such period, the patentee or patentees, or their representatives or assigns, for the whole or part of his or their interest in the patent, imports or causes to be imported into Canada the invention for which the patent is granted, such patent shall be void as to the interest of the person or persons importing or causing to be imported as aforesaid. The term limited for the duration of every patent of invention issued by the patent office shall be eighteen years; but at the time of the application therefor it shall be at the option of the applicant to pay the full fee required for the term as stated or the partial fee required for the term of six years, or the partial fee required for the term of twelve years, and the duration of

the patent is determined by the proportion of fee paid.

Any inventor who elects to obtain a patent for his invention in a foreign country before obtaining a patent for the same invention in Canada, may obtain a patent in the Dominion if the same be applied for within one year from the date of the issue of the first foreign patent for such invention; and, if within three months after the date of the issue of a foreign patent, the inventor gives notice to the Commissioner of his intention to apply for a patent in Canada for such invention, then no other person having commenced to manufacture the same device in Canada during such period of one year, shall be entitled to continue the manufacture of the same after the inventor has obtained a patent therefor in Canada, without the consent or allowance of the inventor; and, under any circumstances, if a foreign patent exists, the Canadian patent shall expire at the earliest date on which any foreign patent for the same invention expires.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

A new department of the Government has been formed, which is called "The Department of Marine and Fisheries," over which the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the time being, appointed by the Governor-General by commission under the Great Seal, shall preside; and the Minister shall have the management and direction of the department and hold office during pleasure. He is to have the control, regulation, management and supervision of pilots and pilotage, and decayed pilots' fund; also of the construction and maintenance of lighthouses, light-ships, fog alarms, buoys and beacons. He will control ports and harbors, harbor commissioners and harbor masters, piers, wharves and breakwaters, and the collection of tolls in connection therewith, and will also direct the minor repairs on such properties. He will control the steamships and vessels belonging to the Government of Canada engaged in connection with services administered by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, sick and distressed seamen, and the establishment, regulation and maintenance of marine and seamen's hospitals, river and harbor police, humane establishments, life-boat service, and rewards for saving life, inquiries into causes of shipwrecks and casualties, and the collection of wreck statistics, come also within the purview of his department. Inspection of steamboats and examination of engineers, and inquiry into accidents to steamers and the conduct of engineers, examination of masters and mates, registration and measurement of shipping, and preparation of returns of registered shipping of Canada, are to be looked after by his department.

Further matters allotted the Department of Marine and Fisheries are meteorological and magnetic services, tidal observations on the coast of Canada, the climatology of Canada, the inspection of vessels carrying live stock from Canada to Europe, shipping of seamen, shipping masters, and

shipping offices, winter communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland by steamer and ice-boats, hydrographic surveys, administration of the deck-load law, and the subject of deck and load lines, removal of wrecks and other obstruction in navigable waters, sea, coast and inland fisheries, and the management, regulation and protection thereof, and everything relating thereto, and the payment of fishing bounties, as well as any other duty or power assigned to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries by Governor-General-in-Council; and generally all such matters as refer to the marine and fisheries of Canada. A very comprehensive list, truly.

The criminal code is far too extensive to deal with here in any limited space. The general prevailing motive in the framers' mind was to make statute law the many legal remedies formerly existing under the unwritten or common law, and on the whole the task is fairly done, though time will be necessary to thresh the lengthy enactment into shape. It is a difficult task at any time to express concisely in terms the real meaning which the framers of any clause of a statute wishes to make clear.

#### TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

Both foreign imports and exports at Toronto were smaller in October last than they were in the same month of the previous year. Last month their aggregate was \$1,937,273, and in October, 1891, they were \$2,006,037. We give below the principal items of import and compare them with the same month of 1891:

IMPORTS.		Oct., '92.	Oct., '91.
Cotton goods.....	\$ 54,928	\$ 43,453	
Fancy goods.....	42,463	39,964	
Hats and bonnets .....	9,772	11,221	
Silk goods .....	51,742	39,809	
Woollen goods.....	144,158	127,426	
Total dry goods.....	\$303,063	\$261,873	
Brass and mfrs. of .....	6,301	9,713	
Copper " " " .....	4,436	918	
Iron and steel " .....	151,365	124,397	
Lead and mfrs. " .....	2,914	13,446	
Metal, comp., &c.....	8,958	15,235	
Total metal goods ....	\$173,974	\$163,709	
Books and pamphlets....	66,892	75,792	
Coal, bituminous .....	25,375	42,522	
Coal, anthracite .....	111,079	107,780	
Drugs and medicines ....	17,364	20,619	
Earthen and chinaware....	31,378	27,867	
Fruits, green and dried....	35,035	43,161	
Glass and glassware .....	42,646	35,265	
Jewellery and watches....	26,353	32,741	
Leather and mfrs. of.....	23,971	23,456	
Musical instruments.....	19,233	23,248	
Oils, various .....	13,006	11,006	
Paints and colors .....	14,463	9,682	
Paper and mfrs. of.....	41,355	41,472	
Spirits and wines.....	9,504	12,283	
Wood and mfrs. of.....	22,088	22,606	

Of the exports, all were Canadian products, save some horses, agricultural products and manufactured articles the produce of the United States.

EXPORTS.		Oct., 1892.	Oct., 1891.
Produce of			
The Mine.....		\$ 113	\$ 90
" Fisheries.....		91	500
" Forest.....		49,007	44,951
" Field.....		53,401	85,430
Animals and products..		119,005	100,929
Manufactures.....		59,503	58,874
Total.....		<u>\$281,120</u>	<u>\$291,8</u>