

property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of, or hinders him in the use thereof;

"(c) If he watches or besets the house or place where such other person resides or works or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place, or if with two or more other persons he follows such other person in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road."

These offences are to be tried before J. P., but no master-manufacturer in the particular trade respecting which the crime is committed, or the father, son or brother of one may sit in such case.

FRAUDULENT MARKING OF MERCHANDISE.

Cap. 32.—Makes more effectual provisions for the punishment of those who forge or apply forged trade marks or sell articles knowing such marks to be upon them. Imitation and alteration of the genuine trade marks are declared to come under the head of forgery, and the use or application of a genuine trade mark on manufactures of another than the person entitled to it—as well as of the imitations and those altered, or selling articles with them on as well as the forgery is made punishable. The punishment involves the forfeiture of the tools, &c. of the forger, and the articles to which the forgery is applied of the vendor. A person who, before or since the passing of the Act, has sold or offered for sale goods with such forged trade mark or genuine trade mark applied without authority to goods not genuine may be compelled, under a penalty of \$20, to give information to the party interested or his agent where he obtained them, and his refusal to do so is made *prima facie* evidence of his complicity in the fraud. Any false designation of an article by a label, &c., of the quantity or quality, of the place where or person by whom manufactured, is made a misdemeanor, in both manufacturer and vendor with knowledge. In any of these cases, the intent to defraud any particular person need not be set up or proved,—proof generally of fraudulent intent being sufficient. Actions for penalties and proceedings for conviction must be commenced within 3 yrs. after the offence is committed. The Court may order for seized articles to be destroyed; may issue an injunction against further fraud; and may order inspection of the premises of the party accused, which must be permitted. An action for damages is given to the party aggrieved as well as the prosecution for penalty, in all these cases.

LARCENY OF STAMPS.

Cap. 33.—Postal Cards, Postage Stamps and other Stamps are declared chattels and subjects of larceny under 32 and 33 V., c. 10.

MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

Cap. 34.—By a clerical error in 32 and 33 V., c. 22, s. 8 imprisonment in a place other than the Penitentiary, for firing premises, is stated to be "not less than two years," instead of "less than two years."

ADVERTISEMENTS RESPECTING STOLEN GOODS.

Cap. 35.—Prosecutions of printers or publishers of newspapers for the publication of

advertisements asking for the return of stolen goods—"no questions to be asked"—must be brought within six months after such publication.

RIVERS AND STREAMS IN ONTARIO.

Cap. 36.—The River Sydenham is added to the list in C.S. U. C., c. 47, of streams, in which only logs of not more than 18 feet in length, free of limbs, may be floated by lumbermen, and which may not be otherwise obstructed.

CUSTOMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cap. 37.—The Legislature of British Columbia having decided in terms of the agreement of union that it would at once adopt the Customs and Excise Tariffs of the Dominion (which would otherwise only come into force upon the completion of the Pacific Railway) the several laws relating thereto, are extended to that Province, or authority given to the G. G. to extend them; and all collections of duties made according to the Canadian tariff since 27 March, 1874, are declared legally made.

NAVIGATION, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cap. 38.—Extends the Act of the Parliament of Canada on this subject to British Columbia, from 1st January, 1873; and inconsistent Acts are repealed; and like rates of duty and inspection fees shall be levied as in the other Provinces. But the Governor in Council may exempt Inspectors and Engineers of steamboats from the examinations therein provided for them, during the next 10 years; nor need the boiler plate used for 2 years next be of the standard prescribed.

SHIPPING SEAMEN IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Cap. 39.—The Governor in Council is authorized to establish a shipping office in every port in the Province and appoint a Master to each, who must not be a tavern-keeper, boarding-house-keeper or vendor of spirituous liquors. Until such office is established and officer appointed the Collector of Customs shall perform the duties. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may require securities from shipping masters on their appointment; and may after investigation suspend or dismiss them for misfeasance, &c. They must also take an oath of office. No other agent is to be employed to hire seamen for ships under a penalty on such agent of \$20 to \$80 and on the ship-owner, agent or master of \$40 for each seaman so hired. 50 cts. fee may be asked by the shipping master for each seaman hired or discharged, to be paid by the owner or the master of the vessel, but one half may be detained from the seaman's wages. If any other remuneration is received by the shipping master he forfeits \$40 for each offence. The Governor in Council may exempt masters and seamen by Order in Council from any of the obligations imposed. Shipping masters must keep registers of all seamen hired or desiring to be hired through their offices, and take measures to secure the attendance of men on board when hired, facilitate the hiring and discharge of seamen and binding of apprentices &c., &c. Agreements under the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, Part 1, c. 75, must be signed before them. They may appoint