

being a condition of obtaining one. The article to be patented by applicant must be one "not known or used by others before his invention thereof, and not being in public use or on sale for more than one year previous to his application in Canada, with the consent and allowance of the inventor thereof." He cannot obtain it if he has taken a foreign patent more than twelve months before applying here; and if, during the twelve months, any one in Canada commences to manufacture the article, he may continue to do so irrespective of the patent. A patent for anything first patented abroad, expires here when it does in any foreign country. Fuller provisions are made respecting arbitrations in case of interfering applications,—the arbitrators being given power to examine witnesses on oath. Employees in the patent office are forbidden to acquire or hold any interest in patents except as inventors.

QUARANTINE.

Cap. 27.—The G. in C. is authorized, from time to time, to make Quarantine regulations which are to be notified to the public through the *Canada Gazette*, and will have the force of law, and be applicable to passengers and goods coming into the country by land or sea. Officers at the Quarantine stations are given the power of Peace Officers to execute such regulations, and penalties are provided for infractions of the regulations or disobedience to orders of such officers. Medical Officers may be appointed at each of the principal harbours of the Dominion to enforce these regulations. When any vessel having contagious or infectious disease on board, not bound to a port of the Dominion, puts into any of its harbours, and is placed in quarantine, the master shall pay \$2 head money, to the collector of the port for each person on board. But if the inspecting physician is satisfied that the sick will be cared for for the remainder of the voyage, he may enter a statement on the bill and the ship may proceed on her voyage without being quarantined, if she have not broken bulk. The Medical Officer retains any passengers for treatment who desire it.

IMMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETIES.

Cap. 23 & 29.—(See article on Immigration elsewhere.)

TRADE UNIONS.

Cap. 30.—Assimilates the law on this subject to that of Great Britain. Unions are not illegal nor agreements void merely because in restraint of trade. But damages are not recoverable for breach of an agreement between members of a Union respecting conditions under which they may trade or seek or give employment, or for a subscription to the Union, or to apply its funds for benefits to members or remuneration for obeying the rules and resolutions of the Union, or to pay a fine of a member,—or of agreements between several Unions, or any bond to secure the execution of such agreements. Acts for the incorporation of charitable or provident associations shall not apply to Unions, nor shall any Union not registered have the benefit of this Act. To others the old law respecting agreements, &c., in restraint of trade will apply. Any

seven members of a Union may register it under this Act, provided none of its purposes are illegal. Each branch is to be considered a separate Union. Upon registration it becomes a corporation and may hold property to be vested in trustees, elected under its by-laws. Provision is made for the punishment of those withholding or misappropriating the funds or property of registered Unions. Annual returns are required and a penalty imposed for neglect to furnish them. A copy of the rules must be furnished for 25 cts. to any one demanding it; and a penalty is imposed on any officer or member delivering any but the correct, registered rules. Penalties may be enforced before a J. P. The Registrar General (Secretary of State of Canada) is Registrar under this Act. The rules, &c. and list of officers are to be sent to him with the application, and in cases of Unions established for more than a year, a statement respecting its receipts, expenditure, funds, &c. If there is nothing illegal in the rules, and formalities (which may be prescribed by O. in C.) have been complied with, the Union is admitted to registry and a certificate issued. The Act does not apply to agreements between partners in business, between employers and employed, or anything done or paid in consideration of sale of good will, or instruction in trade, &c.

VIOLENCE, THREATS AND MOLESTATION.

Cap. 31.—Is a complement to the other, doing away with the old law making acts simply in restraint of trade punishable. What continues punishable is thus stated in the Act:

"1. Every person who does one or more of the following acts, that is to say:—

"1. Uses violence to any person or any property,—

"2. Threatens or intimidates any person in such manner as would justify a Justice of the Peace, on complaint made to him, to bind over the person so threatening or intimidating to keep the peace,—

"3. Molests or obstructs any person in manner defined by this section—

"With a view to coerce such person,—

"(a) Being a master, to dismiss or cease to employ any workman, or being a workman, to quit any employment, or to return work before it is finished;

"(b) Being a master, not to offer, or being a workman, not to accept any employment or work;

"(c) Being a master or workman to belong to, or not to belong to, any temporary or permanent association or combination;

"(d) Being a master or workman, to pay any fine or penalty imposed by any temporary or permanent association or combination;

"(e) Being a master, to alter the mode of carrying on his business, or the number or description of any persons employed by him—

"Shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three months.

"4. A person shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to molest or obstruct another person in any of the following cases; that is to say,—

"(a) If he persistently follows such other person about from place to place;

"(b) If he hides any tools, clothes or other