

Cap. 52—Exempts from penalty persons in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who, up to the 22nd May last, had failed to use the necessary stamps for bills or notes.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Cap. 53—Organizes "the Department of Agriculture," giving it jurisdiction over Agriculture, Immigration and Emigration, Public Health and Quarantine, the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, Arts and Manufactures, the Census and Statistics, Patents, Copyright, Industrial Designs and Trade Marks.

COPYRIGHTS.

Cap. 54—Respects Copyrights. The M. of A. must keep a "register of copyrights." He is to make rules with the approval of the G. in C., respecting the necessary formalities for securing copyright. Any person resident in Canada, or any British subject resident in the United Kingdom, may take a copyright for any publication, painting, drawing, statutory or sculpture, or photograph, or engraved or etched design, giving exclusive right to print, publish and sell such works for 28 years. The widow or children of the author may procure a renewal or extension for 14 years. Two copies of any printed work are to be deposited with the Minister, or a written description of a painting, drawing, or a piece of statuary or sculpture. One dollar is to be paid for the registration. One copy of the publication deposited is to be sent to the library of Parliament. Notice of copyright must be printed on all printed works, and the signature of the artist affixed to paintings, drawings, statuary and sculpture. The publication of such work must take place in Canada. Infringing copyright of books, &c., is punishable by forfeiture of copies, and any plate used for its reproduction, and \$2 per copy fine. A work published in parts in a newspaper or other periodical may be registered and copyright secured. Any person printing, publishing or selling a work without consent of the author, being a resident of Canada or a British subject resident in Britain, shall be liable in damages. Falsely pretending to have copyright is punishable by a fine of \$60.

TRADE MARKS, &c.

Cap. 55—Is "An Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs." It provides that the M. of A. shall keep a register in which any proprietor may have registered a trade mark or design. He must deposit a drawing of it, with a written description in duplicate, and a declaration that the same is not in use to his knowledge. The M. of A., after examination, returns a duplicate, with certificate of registration. He may make further regulations. Trade marks are assignable, but transfer must be recorded. They may be cancelled. Conflicting claims are to be decided by the M. of A., after hearing the parties and witnesses. The use or registration of another person's trade mark is punishable by a fine of \$20 to \$100. The use of the trade marks of non-residents is punishable by a penalty of from \$10 to \$50. The use of a close imitation with intention to deceive is a use of the mark. Besides the enforcement of the penalty the proprietor has his action of damages. Copyright for a design is secured for five years by registration. It must be registered before publication, and the articles manufactured must bear the proprietor's name or the letters "Rd.," with the date of registration. The author of the design, or the person for whom it has been made for valuable consideration, is the proprietor entitled to register it. Designs are assignable; transfers are to be registered with M. of A. Penalty for use of a registered design without license \$20 to \$120, and the party using is further liable in damages. Placing the word "Registered," or letters, "Rd.," on an article the design of which is not registered, or the copyright of which has expired, is punishable by a fine of \$4 to \$30. If any person not the lawful proprietor registers a design, he may be proceeded against in the courts, and the true proprietor declared to be so. On such judgment the M. of A. alters the registration. The use may be stopped pending the action. This applies only to persons resident and articles manufactured in Canada. The fees are:—On application, \$5; certificate of registration, \$1; recording assignment, \$2.

DUTY ON BRITISH COPYRIGHT WORKS.

Cap. 56—Declares that the duty on reprints of English copyright works was not repealed by the last Customs Act. Power is given to the G. in C. to impose any duty not exceeding 20 p. c. on such works after this Act is proclaimed as in force; meantime old duties are to be collected.

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Cap. 57—Constitutes a department of Marine and Fisheries, with a Minister, and a Deputy having the title of Secretary; to have the administration of the laws respecting sea, coast, or inland fisheries; trinity houses and boards of pilots, pilotage, &c.; beacons, buoys, lights, &c.; harbours, ports, &c.; and steamers and vessels (other than vessels of war) belonging to the government; harbour commissioners and masters; classification of vessels, examinations and certificates of masters, mates, &c.; shipping masters and offices; inspection of steamboats; enquiries into wrecks; marine and seamen's hospitals, "and generally such matters as refer to the marine and navigation of Canada."

Cap. 58—Enacts the use of the English regulations for the prevention of collisions between vessels in Canadian waters. They are the same as have been in force in the Province or Canada since 1864. No other lights are to be carried but those hereinafter mentioned;—Steamships under way a bright white light at foremost head; on the starboard side a green light; on the port side a red light. When towing other vessels or rafts, 2 bright white mast-head lights vertically—side lights as above. Sailing ships under weigh or being towed, same side lights. On small vessels in bad weather, when side lights cannot be kept outside, they are to be kept lighted and ready for use on the approach of a vessel. Vessels at anchor, a white light not more than 20 ft. above hull. Pilot vessels, white mast-head light and a flare-up light every 15 minutes. Open fishing boats, a lantern with a green slide on one side and red on the other. In fogs steamers are to use whistles, sailing vessels horns, and vessels at anchor bells. Vessels meeting both put their helms apart. In crossing each other, the vessel with the wind on the port side, or being itself to windward, shall keep out of the way of the other: one going free out of the way of the one close hauled. The steamship, having the other on the starboard, to keep out of the way; a steamship always out of a sailing ship's way. Rafts are to keep a bright light burning from sunset to sunrise. Vessels going into or leaving Sorel to take the port side, subject to previous provisions respecting meeting. Trinity Houses may make rules and by-laws not inconsistent with this Act. Any one infringing rules in Act forfeits \$20 to \$200, and is liable for all damages caused. Penalties are recoverable before 2 J. P. Inspectors of Steamboats must see that vessels inspected have the proper lights; otherwise to refuse certificate. Foreign ships while in Canadian waters are subject to these rules. A master of vessel not rendering all assistance possible to one with which he has come into collision is deemed guilty of causing the collision. When accidents occur without the actual fault or privity of the owners of vessels, they are not answerable for loss of life or personal injury, or damage or loss to goods or merchandise on such ship or any other, over an aggregate of