

PORT WARDENS.

Chap. 32.—Provides for the appointment of Port Wardens at such other ports as the G. in C. may determine, with powers in respect of loading of vessels, ascertaining damage, surveying damaged goods, wrecks, &c., like those already held by those officers at Montreal, Quebec, and St. John.

Chap. 33.—Amends the Acts respecting the Pt. Warden of Montreal. He is to see that vessels loading grain in bulk are properly fitted to receive it, and may order each chamber to be "dunnaged and lined and provided with shifting boards, or dunnaged or lined or provided with shifting boards." It recognises the stowing of other cargo besides flour above the grain. He must report annually in the first week of January to the M. of M. and F.

HARBOUR MASTERS.

Chap. 34.—Provides for the appointment of Harbour Masters at ports in Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia or Prince Edward Island, except Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, with the same duties and powers as those granted by 36 V., c. 9, to Harbour Masters in N. S. and N. B. (See year book for 1874, p. 157.)

MILITIA, &c.

Chap. 35.—Amends the Militia Acts. In case of war &c, the enrolment of the Reserve Militia may be made at any time. Company appointments in any city or town may be conferred on any one in the regimental division. The militia law is extended to P. E. Island which becomes Military District No. 12.

Chap. 36.—Provides for the establishment of a Military College in one of the Garrison towns, "for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments." There is to be a Commandant, a military officer with special qualifications, 2 other professors or instructors and such assistants as may be necessary,—the first with a salary of \$3000, the two others \$2000 each. The College to be governed by regulations, made by G. in C. Cadets desiring admission must be examined by a Board, the G. in C. constituting one in each district of 3 or more members, one to be an officer of the staff; also a medical examination. They must produce evidence of good moral conduct. They must be 15 or over, but not over 20 years of age. The college is to open with 22 cadets, the annual admission not to exceed 8 from each district, and after three years not to exceed 2. The G. in C. selects from the lists sent in by examiners, regard being had to me it. The collegiate term is 4 yrs. If any district fail to send up cadets, the G. in C. may select from those who have passed in the others. Not more than ten officers of Active Militia over 20 holding first class certificates may be admitted for a limited time for special reasons. Each cadet must furnish bedding, books and apparatus not supplied by Government, and contribute for mess-room table furniture. Allowances may be granted them not exceeding \$300 per annum. They must sign

a roll and be subject to the Queen's rules and regulations, and articles of war, and the mutiny Act.

VOLUNTARY AND EXTRA-JUDICIAL OATHS.

Chap. 37.—Forbids J. P. or other persons to administer an oath unless it is expressly authorized by law or in case of which he has cognizance under a penalty of \$50, or 3 mos. imprisonment. But in attestation of a document, or of accounts or any allegations of fact he may receive a solemn declaration in the form subjoined; and the making such a declaration falsely is guilty of a misdemeanor. FORM "I, A. B. do solemnly declare that (state the facts declared to); and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: "An Act for the suppression of Voluntary and Extra-judicial Oaths."

LIBEL.

Chap. 38.—Threatening to publish any libel, or to print or publish anything, or to abstain from doing so, or to prevent another from doing so, with intent to extort money, &c., renders one liable to a penalty of \$600, or imprisonment for 2 yrs. Whoever publishes a defamatory libel, knowing it to be false is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of \$400 or 2 yrs. imprisonment. Publishing the same not knowing falsity, \$200 or 1 yr's. imprisonment. The jury at the trial may give a general verdict; and they shall not be required to find defendant guilty on mere proof of publication by defendant, but the Court may direct the jury according to its discretion as in other criminal cases. The jury may, if it see fit, find a special verdict. The defendant may move in arrest of judgement. If the defendant in pleading, allege the truth of the libelous matter and publication for the public benefit, the truth may be inquired into, but will not acquit unless the publication was for the public benefit. Unless defendant thus plead the truth of the matter shall not be inquired into. If convicted after such plea, the judge may consider the aggravation of the offence thereby in passing sentence. The plea of not guilty may be added to that of justification. If after a plea of not guilty a presumptive case of publication by another with defendant's authority is proved, he may prove in rebuttal that the publication was without his consent, knowledge or authority, and did not arise from want of due care or caution. The right of the Crown to order a juror to stand aside, shall not be exercised by a private prosecutor. In case of a private prosecution, costs follow judgment, and are recoverable by warrant of distress or ordinary suit.

Chap. 39.—Extends 32 & 33 V., cc. 32 & 33 "respecting the prompt and summary administration of criminal justice in certain cases," and "respecting the trial and punishment of juvenile offenders" to Manitoba. The words Magistrate, competent Magistrate and Justices are to have the same meaning as in Ontario and Quebec.