

HARBOUR MASTERS.

Chap. 30—The maximum fees to be collected by Harbour Masters are—on a ship 50 tons and under, 50 cts.; of over 50, but not over 100 tons, \$1; 100 to 200 tons, \$1 50; 200 to 300 do., \$1 50; 300 to 400 do., \$2; 400 to 500 do., \$3; 500 to 700 do., \$4; over 700 do., \$5. Harbour Masters may be appointed and fees levied, &c., at Sorel, Three Rivers, Lachine, and St. John's in Quebec. A vessel need only pay harbour fees twice in each year, and that at the 1st and 2nd ports entered during the calendar year, whatever number of ports she may visit or pass through. The Harbour Master is to see to the plying, maintaining, and taking up of the buoys in his harbour, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the M. M. F. Penalties imposed by O. in C. under said Act, are recoverable before J. P., half to go to the Crown and half to informer, unless he be Harbour Master, then all to Crown.

SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

Chap. 31—Vessels of more than 100 tons are to pay the duty levied for these mariners three times in the calendar year.

CAFE RACE LIGHTHOUSE TOLL.

Chap. 32—The Act of Prince Edward Island imposing this toll is repealed.

FISHERIES.

Chap. 33—Salmon are not to be fished for in Ontario, Quebec, or the Res. Gouche, from 31st July to 1st May, nor in N. B. and N. S. from 15th Aug. to 1st March; except if at fly surface-fishing, is permitted from 30th April to 31st August in Ontario and Quebec, and from 1st February to 15th September in N. B. and N. S. The Act of N. S. respecting fisheries maintained in force by 31 V., c. 60, are repealed.

CULLING TIMBER.

Chap. 34—Provides for the appointment by the G. in C. of deputy Supervisors of Cullers, each of whom shall give, with two sureties, bond for \$2,000 each, to ensure to benefit of persons receiving damage from their misfeasance, &c. They must take same oath of office as supervisor, to be filed in the D. I. E. Certificates to cullers shall state their qualifications and what kind of culling they can best do. The G. in C. may prescribe conditions of grantine licenses, appoint, regulate the No. of, and fees of cullers. Deputy supervisors must obtain certificates as well as supervisor. All their affairs are made subject to Revenue Management Act. Cullers are to furnish themselves with necessary measures and with scribing knives and stamps to mark timber, and shall mark what they inspect with their initials and M. for merchantable; U for merchantable quality but under size; S for second quality; T for third quality and R for rejected. The mark to be on the end of all lumber, except staves, boards, deals, lath wood and hand-spikes. They are to check and sign the entries of their work in the supervisors' books. The supervisor is to open an office in Quebec and the deputies at places appointed, to be kept open from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. during navigation and usual office hours at other times. Surplus revenues collected may be applied under rules of G. in C. to support aged and infirm cullers.

EXPORT DUTY.

Chap. 35—Repeals the duty on stave bolts and oak legs.

MARKING CASKS.

Chap. 36—No malt or other excisable liquors put up in Canada, may be delivered to purchasers in a cask, unless the cask is marked on the bung with its capacity in gallons and pints (if a gallon, the mark to be cut or branded in letters 1/2 in. in length. A cask includes all vessels made with staves and headings and bound with hoops. If any person feloniously marks a cask or delivers liquors in a false y marked or unmarked cask, he incurs a penalty of \$10 and double for any subsequent offence. The capacity is to be determined by the weight of rain water at 62° Fahrenheit, 10 lbs. going to the gallon, the determination of an Inspector or Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures or officer of I. R. to be final.

GAS INSPECTION.

Chap. 37—In testing meters air at a like pressure may be used instead of gas. Meters made to supply 25 lights or under are to be tested at the place the Inspector has his apparatus. Larger meters may be tested where used. Every maker of gas is held to contract that the supply shall be regular, not sufficient, and supplied under sufficient pressure; and free from excess of sulphur or ammonia in addition to the other qualities required by previous Acts. The testing place for gas provided by the undertakers must be within 500 feet of the works, and be approved by the Inspector. Apparatus must be provided for testing for excess of sulphur and ammonia, to be prescribed by O. in C. The G. in C. may make regulations for carrying the Act into effect.

PRESERVATION OF PEACE NEAR PUBLIC WORKS.

Chap. 38—Extends the operation of these Acts to works or mines carried by Provinces, or other corporations on undivided enterprise.

VIOLENCE, THREATS [& MOLESTATION.

Chap. 39—Amends the Act of 1873 on this subject. Besetting or watching a house or place of work is not an offence within the statute. A prosecution is not maintainable for conspiracy to prevent or cause an act to be done for the purpose of a trade combination unless such act is punishable under this or some other statute, nor can a person be punished otherwise than as therein directed. Trade combination is defined to be "any combination between masters and workmen or other persons for regulating or altering the relations between any persons being masters or workmen, or the conduct of any master or workman, or in respect of his business or employment, or contract of employment or service." Act includes a default, breach, or omission.

LARCENY OF TIMBER.

Chap. 40—Makes more stringent provisions for the punishment of persons taking possession of timber which has been cut and appropriating it and depicting the marks. The presence on a stick of timber, &c., of a registered trade mark is *prima facie* evidence that it belongs to the person or Co.