

therein. It confers upon the forest rangers all the powers of a justice of the peace within the districts to which they are appointed, and requires them to subscribe to an oath for the faithful performance of their duties. It deals also with public roads and road allowances, protection against fires, and the interests of land owners within the reserves. It provides expressly that compensation for any future extinction of existing licenses to cut timber shall not be larger in consequence of the land being situated within a forest reserve.

Penalties on
summary
conviction.

A penalty of not more than \$100 may, upon summary conviction, be imposed for any violation of the act or regulations made thereunder; or, in default of payment and costs, imprisonment, with or without hard labour, may be inflicted for any term not exceeding six months.

Observance of
Lord's day.

Chapter 27, an Act respecting the Lord's day, provides that it shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's day to sell or offer for sale or purchase any goods, chattels or other personal property, or any real estate, or to transact any business of his ordinary calling, or to employ any person for gain to do on that day any work, business or labour. The Lord's day is defined as the period of time which begins at 12 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and ends at 12 o'clock on the following afternoon. Works

Exceptions to
operation of
the act.

of necessity or mercy are excepted from the operation of the act, and whilst not restricting the ordinary meaning of the expression "work of necessity or mercy", this is declared by the act to include 24 different descriptions of work, connected with divine worship, sickness, transportation, communications, food, water, light, heat, animals, fires and emergencies. Games and performances for gain, shooting for gain or to the disturbance of other persons, and the sale or distribution within Canada of foreign newspapers on the Lord's day are all forbidden by the act. Employees who, except in cases of emergency, are employed on the Lord's day in certain defined classes of work, must be allowed during the next six days 24 consecutive hours without labour; but this provision applies only where the regular day's labour exceeds eight hours in duration.

Time limit of
60 days.

The act does not override any existing statute, nor does it affect the liberty of each province to make its own laws upon this subject. It comes into force on March 1, 1907, and no action or prosecution for a violation of it may be commenced without leave of the Attorney General for the province in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, nor after the