

GAMBLING IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCES

Chap. 32—Obtaining any money, chattel, valuable security or property from a person on board a steamboat or railway car, used for conveyance of passengers, by means of "three-card monté," or any other game of cards, dice or other instrument of gambling, is obtaining the same by false pretences, and punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 yr. Persons aiding or abetting are guilty as principals, and the attempt is punishable as the completed offence. It may be tried where committed, or at any place to which the steamboat or train goes during that journey or voyage. The principal officer in charge of the train or steamer, or a station or landing place at which it arrives, or any clerk or employee, by his direction, may arrest the parties with or without warrant, and take them before a J. P., who will receive his deposition and deal with the case as others of like nature. The person making the arrest is entitled to the same fees as a constable executing a warrant. Failing in his duty, he incurs a penalty of \$20 to \$100. The money, securities or chattels so obtained are to be dealt with as stolen property. Copies of this Act must be kept posted up on passenger steamers and railway cars.

GAMING HOUSES.

Chap. 33—A house may be a gaming house under the Act of 1875, although admission thereto be limited to those possessed of entrance keys. The magistrate must order tables or instruments of gaming seized to be destroyed. A person playing or looking on at a game in a common gaming house is liable to a penalty of \$20 to \$100, or imprisonment in default for 2 mos. He may be tried summarily, but he is not liable to examination under oath, under 38 V., c. 41, s. 6.

OBSTRUCTING THE POST.

Chap. 34—To abandon so that it may not proceed as well as to actively obstruct a train, carriage, vessel, &c., carrying H. M.'s mails, is made a misdemeanor.

CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

Chap. 35—The difference between breaches of these and other contracts is abolished; and they are only punishable as criminal, when the person breaking them knows, or has reason to believe, the breach will endanger the life or bodily safety of any person, or expose valuable property to destruction or serious injury; or when engaged to any corporation or co. which has the contract for supplying any place with gas or water, he knows and has reason to believe that the effect will be to deprive the inhabitants of their supply of either; or, having contract with a railway Co. or the officers of a government railway carrying H.M. mails, or passengers, or freight, he knows, or has reason to believe, that the running of locomotives or trains will be delayed or prevented. In these cases the breach is punishable by a fine of \$100 or 3 mos. imprisonment. If the Cos. on their part

break their contracts so as to produce the same evils, they are liable to the same fine. The malice of the party may be proved as in cases of malicious injuries to property under 32-33 V., c. 22. Offences by employees to be prosecuted as those under the Violence, Threats, and Molestation Acts. Cos. must keep posted up in their works or stations copies of this Act under a penalty of .20 per day. Defacing, injuring or covering up a copy so posted, forfeits \$10.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.

Chap. 36—The L. G. in C. of any province may make regulations for the maintenance of discipline among and prevention of escapes of convicts to be employed as below, and may thereafter in conformity therewith direct the employment of any prisoner upon any specific work or duty beyond the limits of such gaol. The places of their employment and those through which they pass going to and from it, are to be reckoned parts of the gaol, so far as escape or rescue from custody is concerned.

INSECURE GAOLS.

Chap. 37—When any common gaol is insecure the L. G. in C. of the province may, by proclamation published in the provincial *Official Gazette* and the *Canada Gazette*, declare the fact, and name the gaol of a neighboring county or district as that to which prisoners are to be sent, whereupon their commitment there for trial and confinement there during sentence becomes legal and obligatory. When the gaol is again made secure, that fact is announced in another proclamation similarly published, and the former one ceases to have effect. While such gaol is proclaimed as insecure, the L. G. may, by his warrant, order the transfer of prisoners from the insecure to the secure gaol. He orders their return when the gaol is made secure. During that period also trials of, or any proceedings against any person accused of crime, which would have been had in the county with the insecure gaol, may be had in the county or district where imprisonment must take place, unless otherwise ordered by the judge. This Act does not apply to prisoners charged with high treason or felony under 31 V., c. 74.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM AND THE PENITENTIARIES.

Chap. 38—Provides for the transfer of Rockwood Asylum to the Provincial Government of Ontario, and the setting apart of a ward in the Kingston Penitentiary for insane convicts, with similar provisions for their removal thither or thence as formerly existed with respect to that Asylum. If at the expiring of the sentence of a convict he be insane the Warden reports to the Inspector, and the S. of S. communicates the fact to the L. G. The L. G. may thereupon order his removal to a place of safekeeping to be detained till recovered, or delivered up to the charge of any person named in his order. If the convict be from another province, of which the L. G. has made arrangements for the safekeeping of such convict