

P. L. 619; April 11, 1859, P. L. 479; May 5, 1864, P. L. 258, April 17, 1866, P. L. 107; April 15, 1867, P. L. 86; March 10, 1868, P. L. 292; February 11, 1869, P. L. 136; May 6, 1871, P. L. 252; (the Constitution of 1873, Article II, Section XVII;) May 18, 1876, P. L. 178; June 13, 1883, P. L. 124; May 12, 1887; P. L. 93; June 11, 1891, P. L. 296; April 18, 1893, P. L. 107; May 18, 1893, P. L. 106; June 26, 1895, P. L. 377.

As to Section V, see note to the Act of Assembly passed May 22, 1722, Chapter 255.

As to Section VI, see notes to the Acts of Assembly passed May 22, 1722, Chapter 255; March 20, 1724-25, Chapter 284; and the Acts of Assembly passed September 29, 1759, Chapter 450; September 7, 1789, Chapter 1427; (the Constitution of 1790, Article V, Sections IV-V and VII;) April 13, 1791, Chapter 1575; April 1, 1803, P. L. 589; February 24, 1806, P. L. 334; February 4, 1813, P. L. 59; March 29, 1813, P. L. 217; March 29, 1832, P. L. 190; April 14, 1834, P. L. 333; (the Constitution of 1838, Article V, Sections IV-V and VII;) April 5, 1849, P. L. 367; April 22, 1850, P. L. 543; March 30, 1864, P. L. 128; (the Constitution of 1873, Article V, Sections I-III-V and VII;) April 9, 1874, P. L. 54; March 18, 1875, P. L. 28; April 24, 1879, P. L. 32; May 10, 1881, P. L. 18; June 10, 1881, P. L. 113; August 7, 1883, P. L. (1885) 323; March 20, 1889, P. L. 16; June 12, 1895, P. L. 190.

As to Sections VII-VIII, see the Acts of Assembly passed March 4, 1763, Chapter 496; September 20, 1766, Chapter 544; February 28, 1780; Chapter 878; April 15, 1834, P. L. 537; March 23, 1860, P. L. 247; April 8, 1868, P. L. 739; May 10, 1871, P. L. 706; June 1, 1883, P. L. 58; April 19, 1895, P. L. 38.

As to Sections X-XII, see notes to the Acts of Assembly passed May 26, 1744, Chapter 360, June 24, 1746, Chapter 370; and the Act of Assembly passed September 21, 1756, Chapter 412.

CHAPTER CCCXCIV.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Whereas by an act of the general assembly of this province passed in the twelfth year of the reign of King William the Third, entitled "An act for the assize of bread,"¹ it is provided that the several sorts of bread therein mentioned shall be made according to a table calculated by Troy weight, which being found inconvenient and it being necessary to make some alterations in the weight of the several sorts of bread and some further provisions for the better regulation of bakers; therefore:

[Section I.] Be it enacted by the Honorable James Hamilton,

¹ Passed November 27, 1700, Chapter 51.

Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor under the Honorable Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania and counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, by and with the advice and consent of the representatives of the freemen of the said Province in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the publication of this act every baker who makes any loaf bread for sale shall mark all the bread he shall bake with his name and with the following letters to distinguish the several sorts: (That is to say) with W. for white, M. for middling and B. for brown, all which said several sorts of bread shall be made in the manner following: (That is to say), the white bread shall be made of good fine flour, the middling bread shall be made of good middlings and the brown bread shall be made of good ship stuff, so called; and when wheat is commonly sold for money at any of these several rates hereafter mentioned, the several sorts of bread shall be respectively according to the following table by avoirdupois weight:

Price of wheat per bushel.		Penny white.		Penny middling.		Penny brown.	
s.	d.	oz.	qr.	oz.	qr.	oz.	qr.
2	6	12	3	16	0	21	0
3	0	11	3	15	1	19	3
3	6	10	2	13	2	17	0
4	0	10	0	12	1	15	3
4	6	9	2	11	1	14	0
5	0	8	3	10	1	13	0
5	6	8	0	9	2	12	1
6	0	7	2	9	0	11	3
6	6	7	0	8	2	10	2
7	0	6	2	8	0	10	0
7	6	6	0	7	0	9	0
8	0	5	0	6	0	8	0

And so proportionably, under the penalty hereafter-mentioned; and each baker shall be allowed six pence on the bushel above the assize: (That is to say) when wheat is at five shillings per bushel, they shall make their bread as if wheat was at five shillings and six pence. And every baker shall make the sev-

eral sorts of bread mentioned in this table and no other; and the loaves shall be a penny loaf or roll, a three-penny, a six-penny, a nine-penny and a twelve-penny loaf.

[Section II.] And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the respective clerks of the markets in each city, borough or town within this province, and they are hereby authorized, to enter into all houses, either with a constable or without, where they shall suspect or be informed of any bread baked for sale, and to examine and weigh all such bread, as often as they see occasion, and to seize all such as they shall find deficient in weight or fineness or not duly marked as aforesaid; and if any baker shall refuse to suffer the clerk of the market to enter his house or to weigh and examine his bread, he shall be liable to the penalty of five pounds for every such refusal, to be recovered before any justice of the peace; of all which forfeitures the said clerk of the markets shall have one-third part for his trouble, and shall deliver the other two-thirds to the overseers of the poor for the use of the poor in the city, borough or town where the same is seized.

[Section III.] And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any baker thinks himself aggrieved by the seizure of his bread, he may appeal to any magistrate, who shall hear and judge of the validity thereof; and if it shall appear to the said magistrate that the said bread was justly seizable, the baker thereof shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings, one-half thereof to be paid to the clerk of the market, and the other half to the overseers of the poor for the use of the poor as aforesaid, with reasonable charges; but in case the said bread upon trial shall be found made of due weight and fineness and marked as this act directs, it shall be returned to the baker and the charges shall be paid by the officer. And if any person purchasing bread shall find it deficient in any of the particulars before-mentioned, he or she may make complaint thereof to any justice of the peace, who is hereby required to hear and examine the said complaint, and if he is satisfied of the deficiency of the said bread (provided it be complained of on the same day it was bought) he shall cause the baker thereof to pay double the value for every loaf so complained of and found deficient, which money

shall be delivered to the overseers of the poor for the use of the poor.

[Section IV.] And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the clerks of the market to weigh all butter brought unto or being in the town or market to be sold by weight, which if found deficient shall be seizable, one-third part thereof for the use of the said clerk, and the other two-thirds to be by him delivered to the overseers of the poor for their use as aforesaid.

[Section V.] And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the above-recited act passed in the twelfth year of the reign of King William the Third, entitled "An act for the assize of bread," be and the same is hereby repealed and made void.

[Section VI.] And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall continue in force for the space of three years and from thence until the end of the next sessions of assembly and no longer.

Passed March 11, 1751-52. Confirmed by the King in Council, May 10, 1753. See Appendix XIX, Section I, and note to the Act of Assembly passed November 27, 1700, Chapter 51, and the Act of Assembly passed March 14, 1761, Chapter 460.

CHAPTER CCCXCV.

AN ACT TO PREVENT DISPUTES ABOUT THE DATES OF CONVEYANCES AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS AND WRITINGS.

Whereas by an act of Parliament made in the twenty-fourth year of the present reign, entitled "An act for regulating the commencement of the year and for correcting the calendar now in use,"¹ it is enacted that in and throughout all His Majesty's dominions and countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America belonging or subject to the Crown of Great Britain, the supputation according to which the year of our Lord beginneth on the twenty-fifth day of March should not be made use of from and after the last day of December, one thousand seven hundred

¹ 7 Ruffhead, 329.