

the Division

g for section  
ation to the  
letion of the  
where such  
e to be paid  
not exceed  
to the con-

of Algoma,  
hat any per-  
the districts  
and the same  
have preced-  
h the Crown  
timber slide  
ect of tolls.

became law  
se duties are  
d so that its  
is heretofore)

of business  
s whether for  
which women  
on with or for

bor therein  
s are included  
and labor, and  
ested.

ployees and  
and others in  
s in respect of

of clauses for  
t is one of the  
are also made  
ention thereof;  
s to the whole  
visions of the  
of the miners.  
salary due or  
oyee, shall be  
s \$25, and then  
he priority and  
distribution of  
cts of execution

g other things,  
business.

**Cases (1886.)**  
and employees,  
it is done, as well  
ensation cannot  
even if the work-  
jury, he is not  
1892 those several  
"workman" in  
t, or servant in

**An Act for the Enforcement of Orders under the Act respecting Master and Servant** simplifies the procedure to be taken before a magistrate.

**An Act to amend the Act respecting Master and Servant**, provides that where a laborer has secured a judgment for wages and the same remains unsatisfied for eight days, the Justice or Justices giving judgment shall issue his or their warrant of distress for the levying of the wages, together with the costs of conviction and of the distress.

**An Act to Amend the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.**—After an interpretation of the terms "superintendent," "employer" and workman, explains that "railway servant" shall mean and include a railway servant, tramway servant, and street railway servant. It also provides that "in an action against an employer under the principal Act or this Act, a workman shall not, by reason only of his continuing in the employment of the employer with knowledge of the defect, negligence, act or omission, which caused his injury, be deemed to have voluntarily incurred the risk of the injury."

**An Act respecting the law of Landlord and Tenant** provides for the exemption of certain goods and chattels from execution and seizure by distress by a landlord, nor shall they be liable to seizure by a collector of taxes, unless they are the property of the person actually assessed for the premises and whose name appears on collector's roll for the year as liable therefor. In 1892 the Act was amended by adding after the words "liable therefor" in the first above sentence, the words "provided that in the case of a monthly tenancy such exemption shall only apply to two months arrears of taxes."

**An Act respecting the Assessment of Property.**—(R. S. O., 1887.) under the head of "Exemptions" provides that no taxes can be levied or collected (1) on the income of a farmer derived from his farm, or, (2) on the income of merchants, mechanics, or other persons derived from capital liable to assessment, (3) the net personal property of any person, provided the same is under \$100 in value, (4) the annual income of any person derived from his personal earnings, provided the same does not exceed \$700; (5) the annual income of any person to the amount of \$400, provided the same does not exceed \$1,000. Any person entered on the roll as a wage-earner shall be entitled to the exemption provided in this case in respect of earnings or income. The Act of 1892 exempted further, "all horses, cattle, sheep and swine, which are owned and held by any owner, or tenant of any farm, and when such owner or tenant is carrying on the general business of farming or grazing," and "household effects of whatever kind, books and wearing apparel."

**An Act to secure to Wives and Children the benefits of Life Insurance.** Under the provisions of this Act any person may insure his life for the whole term thereof, or for any definite period, for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, and, where the insurance is effected for the benefit of more than one, he may apportion the amount of the insurance money as he may deem proper.

**An Act respecting the Insurance Law**, determines that the expression "trade or labor union or organization" means such an organization of wage-earners of a particular trade or industrial calling as is primarily constituted and is actually operated *bona fide* for the regulation of the wages and hours of labor as between employers and the employed; but shall not be deemed to include co-operative associations or societies; and the expression "insurance fund" or "insurance funds" shall not be deemed to include any fund or funds of a trade or labor union or organization appropriated to or applicable for the voluntary assistance of wage-earners unemployed or upon strike.

**An Act respecting Benefit Societies (1894).** (a) Where any trade or labor union or organization proposes to undertake contracts with its own members exclusively for any of the insurance benefits enumerated in "The Insurance Act, 1892," or contracts to furnish tools or to pay unemployed or superannuation benefits to the said members. (b) Where any organization of wage-earners consisting of not less than twenty-five members and managed and operated as a friendly society under rules conforming to "The Insurance Act, 1892," proposes to contract with its own members exclusively for sick benefits not exceeding five dollars per week and a funeral benefit of not more than one hundred dollars, or either of such benefits. The body so incorporated may, upon due application, be admitted to registry as a friendly society; but unless and until so registered, the corporation shall not undertake nor agree, or offer to undertake any contract insuring the said or other insurance benefits.