

PROPOSED ALTERATION IN THE LAW OF MASTER AND SERVANT—LAW SOCIETY.

The other two bills may be distinguished as Mr. Brassey's, and Earl de la Warr's, and are sufficiently similar to be considered together. These bills not only embrace the provisions of the Government measure, but go a good deal further, for they apparently embrace not only managers, but even foremen or overseers,—in fact, any one who gives orders to the men. Besides the objections already enumerated which apply also to these two bills, Mr. Brown urges that a foreman is really a fellow-servant, working with and among the men, who can always complain of any carelessness on his part. Both of these bills, moreover, make the employer liable for all injuries to a workman arising from defective works, machinery, plant, etc., thus putting it in the power of a malicious man discharged from the employer's service, to wreak his vengeance by doing some secret injury to a machine, so that it should break down or explode and injure the men, all of whose claims would fall on their master. The present law, says Mr. Brown, rightly treats such cases as unavoidable accidents, and holds the employer blameless, whether the injury happens to a stranger or to a passenger or a servant, provided always that every care was used in selecting, constructing and examining the engine or machinery which caused the accident (*Skerritt v. Scallan*, 11 Irish Reports, C. L. 389). In conclusion, Mr. Brown refers to a paper read by him before the Social Science Association, in June 1878, in which he advocated a system of compulsory insurance against all accidents of workmen employed in hazardous trades, to which both employers and workmen should contribute—a system which has been tried in Germany with the best results, and has been adopted in England by the largest and best managed mining and railway companies.

Such appear to be the main points of the paper we have been considering. In these days of Californian Constitutions, when men not only "make haste to get rich," but appear sometimes to think that to rob those who are rich already is no crime, it is well that the *justice* of measures bearing on the relation of employer and employed, as well as their expediency should be considered temperately point by point. And that this should be done, if national wrong-doing is to be avoided, is in no way less necessary on this side of the Atlantic, than in England.

LAW SOCIETY.

EASTER TERM, 42ND VICTORIAE.

The following is the *resumé* of the proceedings of the Benchers during Term, published by order of Convocation :

MONDAY, May 19th, 1879.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The Report of Examiners of Candidates for Call was received, read and adopted.

The Report of the Sub-treasurer was read as to the regularity of the proceedings of the Candidates for Call, finding that, of the gentlemen who passed, the following, namely, Messrs. N. D. Beck, John Morrow, G. E. Miller, T. T. Rolph and L. A. Olivier are in the usual course.

Ordered, That they be called to the Bar.

The above named gentlemen attended and were called accordingly.

Ordered, That the cases of J. C. Ross, E. Coatsworth, W. J. B. Read, M. G. Cameron and T. S. Jarvis, be referred to the Legal Education Committee for report.

Ordered, That the case of A. B. Klein be referred to a select committee for report.

Messrs. Benson, Irving and Robertson, appointed such committee.

The report of the Examiners on the Examination for Admission as attorneys, was received and read.

The report of the Sub-treasurer on their articles was read, finding that of the gentle-