

follows : In the High Court \$1 60, in the County Court 80 cents, in the Division Court 50 cents.

An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act, substitutes the following for section 7 of the law as it stood, viz.: The owner shall in the absence of a stipulation to the contrary, be entitled to retain, for a period of thirty days after the completion of the contract, (a) fifteen per cent. of the price to be paid to the contractor where such price does not exceed \$1,000 ; (b) twelve and a half per cent. of the price to be paid to the contractor, where such price is more than \$1,000, but does not exceed \$5,000 ; and (c) in all other cases ten per cent. of the price to be paid to the contractor.

The Woodman's Lien for Wages Act, applies to the districts of Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Nipissing and Parry Sound, and provides that any person performing any labor, in connection with any logs or timber in the districts named shall have a lien thereon for the amount due for such labor, and the same shall be deemed a first lien or charge on such logs or timber, and shall have precedence of all other claims or liens thereon, except any lien or claim which the Crown may have upon such logs or timber for dues or charges, or which any timber slide company or owner of slides and booms may have thereon for or in respect of tolls.

An Act for the Protection of Persons employed in Factories became law in 1884, and its provisions are attended to by three inspectors, whose duties are assigned in eastern, central and western Ontario. This law is amended so that its provisions do not apply where more than five persons (instead of 20 as heretofore) are employed.

An Act for the protection of persons employed in places of business other than factories.—This Act applies to every place of business whether for the sale or manufacture of goods, or for any other kind of business in which women or girls are employed, and to all rooms and buildings used in connection with or for the purposes of the business.

An Act to regulate the Closing of Shops and the hours of labor therein for Children and Young Persons.—This Act defines what places are included in the term "shops," enables councils to regulate the hours of closing and labor, and provides for the right of petition to those ends by the ratepayers interested.

An Act to make provision for the safety of Railway Employees and the Public (1882) provides for the protection of railway servants and others in cases of accidents occasioned by the negligence of railway companies in respect of over-head bridges, railway frogs, wing-rails, guard-rails, etc.

The Mines Act, 1892, contains among other things, a large number of clauses for the complete protection of those employed therein. In this respect it is one of the most advanced mining laws to be found in any country. Regulations are also made as to the prevention of accidents and penalties are named for contravention thereof: the powers and duties of inspectors are defined and general rules as to the whole law laid down, and penalties provided for infraction of any of the provisions of the law. "An Act respecting Mining Regulations" is also in the interest of the miners.

An Act respecting Wages (1884) provides that no debt, wages or salary due or accruing to a mechanic, workman, laborer, servant, clerk or employee, shall be liable to seizure or attachment under any law unless the debt exceeds \$25, and then only to the extent of the excess. In 1885 another Act provided for the priority and payment of three months' wages of employees in cases of assignment, distribution of assets of certain companies and others, and in dealing with the effects of execution debtors.

An Act respecting Master and Servant (1873) provides, among other things, for agreements by which workmen may share in the profits of the business.

An Act to Secure Compensation to Workmen in Certain Cases (1886.) In 1887 an amendment applied the provisions to railway companies and employees, and another amendment in 1889 makes the person for whom the work is done, as well as the contractor, liable for injuries to the workman, but double compensation cannot be recovered for one and the same injury. It is also provided that even if the workman was aware of the defect or negligence which resulted in his injury, he is not deemed to have voluntarily incurred the risk of being injured. In 1892 these several Acts were consolidated. An amendment made in 1893 declared that "workman" in the consolidated law "does not include a domestic or menial servant, or servant in husbandry, gardening or fruit growing."