

cient to ensure the performance of its obligations shall be so authorized. (art. 11).

The deposit of provincial insurance companies is made with the Provincial Treasurer (R. S. Q. 5392), and that of Dominion companies with the Minister of Finance (R.S.C., c. 34, s. 12).

115. Compensation to be Inalienable and Exempt from Seizure.

Article 12 enacts "All compensation to which this Act applies shall be unalienable and exempt from seizure, but the employer may deduct from the amount of the indemnity any sum due to him by the workman." The French law does not contain the last clause as to deduction, but provides *ces rentes sont incessibles et insaisissables*. (art. 3).

So in France it has been held that if the workman owes money to the employer, as for example, if the workman has been found liable in part of the costs, the employer cannot compensate *pro tanto* the sum due to him on this account against the indemnity which he owes to the workman. (1)

Under the provision of our article he will be entitled to do so.

There has been in France considerable difference of opinion with regard to the effect of the provision as to the inalienable and unseizable character of the rents, and it is to be regretted that our Act does not contain a more detailed explanation.

Our Act does not, as the French *loi* does, make any distinction as to this point between the permanent rents and the compensation for temporary incapacity. (2)

As regards the question of inalienability there is no great difficulty. The workman cannot assign or make

(1) Req. 16 janv., 1905, D., 1906. I. 69; Sachet, v. I, n. 673.

(2) See Sachet, v. I, n. 680.