

It is scarcely necessary to emphasize further how great the contrast between a western and an eastern province. Thousands of dollars exemption in the west one finds reduced to hundreds in the east, across the Atlantic to a mere bagatelle. While clothing is exempt in Ontario, the exemption of furniture is on a critically exact detailed list, the exemption of food gives the judgment debtor a chance to live 30 days, but his food must be cheap.

The exemption of cattle and domestic fowl suffers similar shrinkage, the exemption of tools and implements likewise, and while there is a slight pampering in the way of bees, there is no provision running up into the thousands for land and buildings in Ontario.

In the last analysis, the judgment debtor takes the position that, since the judgment creditor is not compelled to give credit to anybody, he should be content to take his chances on recovering what he can out of the commodity he himself actually sold without invading the realm of the other creditors who sold the other commodities. This principle, it is reasoned, works out equitably to the other creditors as well as to the execution debtor. The tendency of modern law-making is precisely along these lines, and while killing the reckless branch of the credit system certainly stimulates that greatest of all assets—economy. It is better than "Poor Laws."

It will be seen that there is a general likeness in the liberal exemption laws of the several western provinces, while the strict eastern provinces know little and care less about the policy of developing exemption laws.