

53 Vic. ch. 56, sec. 1 (O.).—See INTOXICATING LIQUORS, 2, 4.

54 Vic. ch. 18 (O.).—See DEVOLUTION OF ESTATES ACT, 1.

54 Vic. ch. 18, sec. 2 (O.).—See DEVOLUTION OF ESTATES ACT, 3.

54 Vic. ch. 55, sec. 81, sub-sec. 3 (O.).—See PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2.

54 Vic. ch. 55, sec. 116 (O.).—See PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1.

54 & 55 Vic. ch. 110, sec. 4 (D.).—See COMPANY, 3, 5.

55 Vic. ch. 26, secs. 2, 3, 4 (O.).—See BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

55 Vic. ch. 39, sec. 54, sub-secs. 5, 7, (O.).—See COMPANY, 6.

55 Vic. ch. 42, sec. 489, sub-sec. 25 (O.).—See MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, 6.

55 Vic. ch. 42, sec. 496, sub-sec. 27 (O.).—See MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, 4.

55 Vic. ch. 42, sec. 531 (O.).—See MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, 3.

55 Vic. ch. 48, sec. 2, sub-sec. 10 (O.).—See ASSESSMENT AND TAXES, 3.

55 Vic. ch. 48, sec. 34 (O.).—See ASSESSMENT AND TAXES, 3.

55 Vic. ch. 48, sec. 52 (O.).—See ASSESSMENT AND TAXES, 2.

55 Vic. ch. 48, sec. 124 (O.).—See ASSESSMENT AND TAXES, 1.

56 Vic. ch. 20 (O.).—See DEVOLUTION OF ESTATES ACT, 1.

### STREET RAILWAYS.

1. *Persons Entitled to be Transferred—Illegal Removal from Car—Illness Consequent on Exposure to Cold—Damages Therefor—Remoteness.*—A passenger on a street railway having the right to be transferred from a car on one street line

to that of another street line on the railway was refused such right by the conductor of the car to which he had the right to be transferred, and was forced to leave it:—

*Held*, that he was entitled to recover damages occasioned by an illness caused by exposure to the cold in leaving the car, such damages not being too remote.

The defendants, an incorporated company, were the successors of certain persons who had purchased the road, and although no conveyance of the road to the defendants was proved, it was shewn that the persons working the railway at the time of the occurrence were in defendants' employment, and that the car in question was in charge of their employees:—

*Held*, sufficient evidence that the defendants were operating the road so as to render them liable to the plaintiff. *Gristed v. The Toronto Railway Company*, 683.

2. *Rate of Speed—Right of Way—Collision—Negligence.*—The right of way which street railway cars have over the portion of the street on which the rails are laid, is not an exclusive right or a right requiring vehicles or pedestrians at all hazards to get out of the way at their peril; and, notwithstanding the absence of any regulations as to speed, the cars must be run at such a rate as may be reasonable under the circumstances of each particular case.

The plaintiff was sitting on a wagon which was being driven on that part of the street occupied by the rails, and while going down a steep incline, a motor car and trailer coming along behind, by reason of the motor-man not having proper control of the car, and of the excessive speed