

DOWNLOAD PDF CONSTITUTION AND GENERAL LAWS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

Chapter 1 : Bond v. Independent Order of Foresters, P.2d , 69 Wash. 2d – calendrierdelascience.com

Constitution and general laws of the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters [microform]: also laws governing high courts, subordinate courts, companion courts, juvenile courts and encampments of Royal Foresters, as revised and adopted by the Supreme Court at the regular session held August and September, A.D.

Lanza, and Hugh R. Scheetz and Elizabeth Scheetz, his wife owners and managers of the building , to recover damages for personal injuries suffered by Lorraine Bond when a window pane fell on her during the course of her employment as a clerk-typist. Thereafter, the defendant sought a pretrial deposition from Dr. Aberle, one of the two doctors. Bond now a patient? Aberle to answer the questions, defendants adjourned the taking of his deposition, and presented a motion to the trial court to compel the doctor to "make available for examination by defendants his records concerning examination of, consultation with, and treatment of plaintiff herein, and answer oral questions put to him concerning such subjects. Such waiver continues in effect so long as plaintiff continues with this suit. The sole question presented is whether the physician-patient privilege afforded by RCW 5. We answer the query in the negative. The legislature, prior to Laws of , in the proper exercise of its function, enacted RCW 5. The following persons shall not be examined as witnesses: This legislative enactment is a clear and positive mandate. The respondents rely upon *Kime v. Baer*, supra, we said at The contract which Ann Bear signed expressly waived the statute as follows: We hold that respondent, by bringing a suit upon the medical service contract to which she was a party, and thus placing in issue her physical condition and the ailment for which she was treated, waived the privilege afforded her by the statute. *Niemann*, supra, we held that the mere bringing of an action does not constitute a waiver of the privilege, stating at In recent years, this rule has been modified in several states by statutes providing that the bringing of an action for personal injuries constitutes a waiver of the privilege as to those injuries. See Annotation, 25 A. Fuqua, supra, the plaintiff had testified at the trial and called three doctors as witnesses, who testified to the nature and extent of his injuries. It seems to us that, under these circumstances, appellant must be deemed to have waived the privilege as to any medical testimony which tends to contradict or impeach medical testimony which he has himself offered. Finally, respondents contend that, since petitioner Lorraine Bond, in her pretrial deposition, testified to the nature and extent of her injuries, she thereby waived the privilege. *Bear*, supra, at , and case cited. We are aware that in several jurisdictions the physician-patient privilege statutes specifically provide that the privilege is waived when a civil action for personal injuries is instituted. The order of the trial court is vacated. Readers of the majority opinion may infer that the waiver found in *Randa v.* Such an inference is incorrect. The court specifically stated in *Randa* p. The policy of *Randa* is the same as the policy of the federal rules of civil procedure. The theory and basic purpose of the federal rules is to eliminate, or at least minimize insofar as possible, the game or sporting theory of justice in the trial of lawsuits, and to substitute a search for truth as the ultimate purpose of courtroom proceedings. In the instant matter, plaintiff, in her answer to written interrogatories, revealed two possibly related earlier claims against the Seattle Transit System for arm injuries. Denying the motion to allow deposing of the treating physician permits the plaintiff to conceal her case before trial, and may very well permit and implement the sporting theory of justice in the trial of this lawsuit. The majority opinion states that whether or not the filing of a lawsuit for personal injuries constitutes a waiver of the physician-patient privilege is strictly a legislative question. The legislature, however, has already spoken on the matter. The statute creating the physician-patient privilege, RCW 5. In *Randa*, this court held that the filing of an action on a medical service contract constituted consent or waiver of the physician-patient privilege. In *Randa*, supra, this court pp. I would adhere to the policy and reasoning of *Randa* and hold that the plaintiff waived her privilege as to all communications concerning the injuries in issue by instituting the present suit. It seems clear to me that, once it has been determined that there has been a waiver, it must logically be held to be applicable and effective as to pretrial procedures. *Ohio* , and *Awtry v. United States*, 27 F. In *Kime*, a per curiam departmental decision, the issue before us now was not reached

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because of certain other defects in the pretrial order involved there. The opinion in Kime contains the following statements pp. We will not, on this record, pass on the question of when and under what circumstances a patient will be deemed to have waived his privilege The Alaska physician-patient privilege, created by Alaska Rule of Civil Procedure 43 h 4 , is very similar to ours. The Alaska court emphasized that the medical testimony is needed in order to ascertain the truth, and that the essential purpose of concealment is for tactical maneuvering which may result in injustice. After a careful review of the authorities, the Alaska court stated its conclusions as follows p. We accordingly hold that the plaintiffs in this personal injury action waived the physician-patient privilege by the commencement of the action to the extent that attending physicians may be required to testify on pretrial deposition with respect to the injuries sued upon. I would reach the same conclusion in the instant matter. The order of the trial court in this case entitled the defendants to depose the two treating physicians named in the complaint "so far as their testimony reasonably relates to the injuries claimed in this suit. And certainly, ordering an actual examination, as is done under Rule 35, has the potential of being a greater invasion of privacy than ordering that information previously disclosed to physicians be revealed. The order before us is so limited as not to be an invitation for a defendant to conduct a fishing expedition into possibly embarrassing personal matters. The requirement, that the information sought must reasonably relate to the injuries alleged, allows legitimate investigation while preventing investigation purely for the purpose of harassment. The order before us clearly seems to me to be consistent with protecting the justifiable interests of the plaintiff, with the progressive policy of our rules of procedure, and with our traditional concept of litigation as a truth-finding process. I would affirm the order of the trial court. Petition for rehearing denied. Newsletter Sign up to receive the Free Law Project newsletter with tips and announcements.

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Chapter 2 : the history of the independent order of foresters | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

Pris: kr. Inbunden, Skickas inom vardagar. KÄ¶p Constitution and General Laws of the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters av Independent Order Of Foresters pÄ¶ calendrierdelascience.com

If so please email me. Tighe, was a member of the George A. The following information was forwarded by Pat Giovanni: I have her membership card. She was a beneficiary member of C. On the reverse side of the card the following was listed: The IOF Foresters sells a wide range of life insurance, and annuity products. History The concept of Forestry originated hundreds of years ago when people voluntarily formed groups called Friendly Societies to provide help for one another in times of distress. Based on the spirit of brotherhood, each family contributed to a fund from which they could draw when an emergency arose. In at Newark, New Jersey, a group of people carrying on these traditions of mutual aid and fraternity started The Independent Order of Foresters. As membership grew, the scope of the IOF Foresters broadened into a family fraternity. Picnics, excursions, dances and Court meetings drew the members closer together and strengthened family ties. From the beginning, Foresters have often come to the aid of members who are victims of catastrophic disasters. Whether it be earthquakes, floods, tornadoes or fires, the IOF Foresters has many a time extended a helping hand to its members in distress. At the foundation of the IOF Foresters are its members, who belong to Courts close to where they live. There are nearly of these Courts. Members vote to elect their own Court officers who meet on a regular basis to handle the business of the Court. These officers voluntarily give of their time and expertise for the benefit of all members of the Court. At the second level are the High Courts, which provide the leadership and direction to assist local Courts in their activities. High Court officers are elected representatives of the Courts within their jurisdiction. The IOF Foresters is operated solely for the benefit of its members and their families. There are no stockholders or owners. The IOF Foresters welcomes qualified members of every faith, race and occupation. These could include bowling leagues, golf tournaments, bingo parties, dances, trailbike and camper clubs. Many Courts are involved with the youth in their communities in activities such as scouting, little league baseball and hockey. Throughout the IOF Foresters, there are many examples of benevolence in action. Most Courts are involved in charitable activities in their communities. Funds have been raised and donations made of time to many worthy causes. The IOF Foresters has raised money for Habitat for Humanity, a traveling fire safety education unit, cancer research equipment, guide dogs for the blindâ€the list goes on. International Activities The IOF Foresters sponsors extensive public relations programs focused on effective parenting and the prevention of child abuse. Since , a separately incorporated charitable foundation, the IOF Foresters Prevention of Child Abuse Fund, has given financial aid to family service programs addressing the prevention of child abuse. IOF Foresters prevention of child abuse efforts have initiated international public awareness programs including the development and distribution of educational brochures and video tapes, newspaper articles, parenting seminars and public service announcements for radio and television.

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Chapter 3 : Independent Order of Foresters - Ritual

Full text of "Constitution and general laws of the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters [microform]: also laws governing high courts, subordinate courts, companion courts, juvenile courts and encampments of Royal Foresters: as revised and adopted by the Supreme Court at the regular session held in April and May, A.D. , at Los Angeles and San Francisco, California".

The bringing of an action for personal injuries does not, by itself, constitute a waiver of the physician-patient privilege afforded by RCW 5. Action for personal injuries. Plaintiffs seek review of an order requiring a witness to furnish certain information. Lanza, and Hugh R. Scheetz and Elizabeth Scheetz, his wife owners and managers of the building to recover damages for personal injuries suffered by Lorraine Bond when a window pane fell on her during the course of her employment as a clerk-typist. Thereafter, the defendant sought a pretrial deposition from Dr. Aberle, one of the two doctors. Bond now a patient? Aberle to answer the questions, defendants adjourned the taking of his deposition, and presented a motion to the trial court to compel the doctor to "make available for examination by defendants his records concerning examination of, consultation with, and treatment of plaintiff herein, and answer oral questions put to him concerning such subjects. Such waiver continues in effect so long as plaintiff continues with this suit. The sole question presented is whether the physician-patient privilege afforded by RCW 5. We answer the query in the negative. The legislature, prior to Laws of , in the proper exercise of its function, enacted RCW 5. The following persons shall not be examined as witnesses: This legislative enactment is a clear and positive mandate. The respondents rely upon Kime v. Baer, supra, we said at The contract which Ann Bear signed expressly waived the statute as follows: We hold that respondent, by bringing a suit upon the medical service contract to which she was a party, and thus placing in issue her physical condition and the ailment for which she was treated, waived the privilege afforded her by the statute. Niemann, supra, we held that the mere bringing of an action does not constitute a waiver of the privilege, stating at In recent years, this rule has been modified in several states by statutes providing that the bringing of an action for personal injuries constitutes a waiver of the privilege as to those injuries. See Annotation, 25 A. Fuqua, supra, the plaintiff had testified at the trial and called three doctors as witnesses, who testified to the nature and extent of his injuries. It seems to us that, under these circumstances, appellant must be deemed to have waived the privilege as to any medical testimony which tends to contradict or impeach medical testimony which he has himself offered. Finally, respondents contend that, since petitioner Lorraine Bond, in her pretrial deposition, testified to the nature and extent of her injuries, she thereby waived the privilege. Bear, supra, at , and case cited. We are aware that in several jurisdictions the physician-patient privilege statutes specifically provide that the privilege is waived when a civil action for personal injuries is instituted. The order of the trial court is vacated. Readers of the majority opinion may infer that the waiver found in Randa v. Such an inference is incorrect. The court specifically stated in Randa p. The policy of Randa is the same as the policy of the federal rules of civil procedure. The theory and basic purpose of the federal rules is to eliminate, or at least minimize insofar as possible, the game or sporting theory of justice in the trial of lawsuits, and to substitute a search for truth as the ultimate purpose of courtroom proceedings. In the instant matter, plaintiff, in her answer to written interrogatories, revealed two possibly related earlier claims against the Seattle Transit System for arm injuries. Denying the motion to allow deposing of the treating physician permits the plaintiff to conceal her case before trial, and may very well permit and implement the sporting theory of justice in the trial of this lawsuit. The majority opinion states that whether or not the filing of a lawsuit for personal injuries constitutes a waiver of the physician-patient privilege is strictly a legislative question. The legislature, however, has already spoken on the matter. The statute creating the physician-patient privilege, RCW 5. In Randa, this court held that the filing of an action on a medical service contract constituted consent or waiver of the physician-patient privilege. I am persuaded that determining what constitutes "consent" of the patient remains in the instant case, as it was in Randa, a proper

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judicial function. In *Randa*, supra, this court pp. I would adhere to the policy and reasoning of *Randa* and hold that the plaintiff waived her privilege as to all communications concerning the injuries in issue by instituting the present suit. It seems clear to me that, once it has been determined that there has been a waiver, it must logically be held to be applicable and effective as to pretrial procedures. *Ohio*, and *Awtry v. United States*, 27 F. In *Kime*, a per curiam departmental decision, the issue before us now was not reached because of certain other defects in the pretrial order involved there. The opinion in *Kime* contains the following statements pp. We will not, on this record, pass on the question of when and under what circumstances a patient will be deemed to have waived his privilege. The Alaska physician-patient privilege, created by Alaska Rule of Civil Procedure 43 h 4, is very similar to ours. The Alaska court emphasized that the medical testimony is needed in order to ascertain the truth, and that the essential purpose of concealment is for tactical maneuvering which may result in injustice. After a careful review of the authorities, the Alaska court stated its conclusions as follows p. We accordingly hold that the plaintiffs in this personal injury action waived the physician-patient privilege by the commencement of the action to the extent that attending physicians may be required to testify on pretrial deposition with respect to the injuries sued upon. I would reach the same conclusion in the instant matter. The order of the trial court in this case entitled the defendants to depose the two treating physicians named in the complaint "so far as their testimony reasonably relates to the injuries claimed in this suit. And certainly, ordering an actual examination, as is done under Rule 35, has the potential of being a greater invasion of privacy than ordering that information previously disclosed to or physicians be revealed. The order before us is so limited as not to be an invitation for a defendant to conduct a fishing expedition into possibly embarrassing personal matters. The requirement, that the information sought must reasonably relate to the injuries alleged, allows legitimate investigation while preventing investigation purely for the purpose of harassment. The order before us clearly seems to me to be consistent with protecting the justifiable interests of the plaintiff, with the progressive policy of our rules of procedure, and with our traditional concept of litigation as a truth-finding process. I would affirm the order of the trial court. Petition for rehearing denied.

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Chapter 4 : Myers v. Independent Order of Foresters :: Justia Dockets & Filings

Constitution and general laws of the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters: also laws governing high courts, subordinate courts, companion courts, juvenile courts and encampments of Royal Foresters: as revised and adopted by the Supreme Court at the regular session held in April and May, A.D. , at Los Angeles and San Francisco, California.

Will all members who are here for initiation please retire to the ante-room. Senior Woodward, retire to the ante-room, and if there are any candidates awaiting initiation, please report their names to the Court. Chief Ranger, I find awaiting initiation Recording Secretary, have the candidates been duly proposed and regularly elected for membership in our Order, and conformed with all other requirements of the Constitution and Laws, rules, and usages of the Order? Chief Ranger, all requirements have been met. In case one or more of the candidates have not complied with the requirements, his or their initiation will be postponed, and the others who have qualified may be initiated. If the Court has a Guard of Honour, the guard should retire with the Woodwards and stay with the Woodwards and candidates during initiatory ceremony. The Senior and Junior Woodwards will retire to the ante-room to prepare and introduce the candidates. Vice Chief Ranger, there is an alarm at our inner door. Ascertain the cause thereof. The candidates under escort of the Woodwards, seek admission to the Court to obtain the benefit of initiation into our great Order. Vice Chief Ranger, the alarm was given by the Senior Woodward who asks for the admission of the candidates for Initiation. Chief Ranger, the candidates under escort of the Woodwards seek admission for Initiation. Senior Beadle, by command of the Chief Ranger, you will admit the Woodwards and direct them to conduct the candidates to the Chief Ranger. Senior Woodward, you are permitted to enter the Court with the candidates whom you will present to the Chief Ranger. The Senior Beadle opens wide the door and the Woodwards with the candidates march slowly around the Court to the station of the Chief Ranger C. My friends I extend to you a cordial welcome into our Court. In order that you may know of our history and purpose I will now instruct the Senior Woodward to escort you to the Past Chief Ranger who will address you. The candidates will be conducted to the P. The Order recognizes the right of its members to enjoy freedom in all things. It does not assume to judge between creeds, but accords to everyone civil and religious liberty, so sacred to all. The second word of our Motto: It seeks to broaden our minds and to enlarge our sympathies, to widen the circle of our friends and to free us from the confining influences of selfishness. The last word of our Motto: CONCORD suggests to all Independent Foresters the imperative duty we owe to our beloved Order to zealously promote within our fraternal circle that mutual respect which begets Concord in all our acts. You will now be conducted to the Vice Chief Ranger for further instruction. The Woodwards will conduct the candidates around the Court once, halting before the V. Vice Chief Ranger, I present the candidates for further instruction. I will now explain briefly the origin and objects of The Independent Order of Foresters. In the twelfth century these men banded themselves together for mutual aid and protection. Though centuries have passed since their time, their deeds of bravery, their skill in Forestry, and their acts of charity are still the theme of many a song and story. Qualifications of Membership Moral courage, physical fitness, and stability of character were their essential qualifications. The aims and objects of our Order are also in a measure akin to theirs, to assist each other in health and sickness, and to provide for our loved ones when the axe of time shall fall in our Forest. Our Aims and Objects From time immemorial this world has been likened unto a Forest. As every tree in the Forest has its own particular sphere of usefulness, I would urge you as Foresters journeying through the Forest of Life to leave a trail of kindly deeds, and charitable acts, so that when it shall please the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to summon you to the Heavenly Court above, you may prove worthy to hear the words: The Woodwards will conduct the candidates around the Court, hailing below the pedestal facing the C. Chief Ranger, the candidates are at the pedestal to take the obligation. Let the circle of concord be formed. All members will form a circle surrounding the candidates , Woodwards and Orator, who will give the Obligation.

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My Friends, membership in The Independent Order of Foresters is entirely voluntary, its principles are to believe in the existence of God, to cherish and protect each other in every laudable purpose and undertaking, to visit the sick and attend to their wants, and to constrain no one in his political or religious convictions. Thus, you see, the Brotherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is the foundation upon which the Order is established, and the Golden Rule: This pledge contains nothing of a secretive nature and does not conflict in any way or manner with any duty you may owe to your religion, your country, your family or to yourself. Are you willing to make such a pledge? Do you believe in God, the Creator and Ruler of our Universe? Do you promise to give true allegiance to the Supreme Court of our Order and to be governed by its Constitution and Laws, its rules and usages now in force and any which may hereafter be enacted or established? Do you agree for yourself yourselves and on behalf of your beneficiaries that in the event of your ceasing at any time to be a member members in good standing of the Order as defined in the constitution and laws of the Order all your rights, title or claim to or interest in any property, funds, privileges or benefits either of this Court, the High Court or the Supreme Court of The Independent Order of Foresters shall thereby terminate and become null and void? Do you promise to do your best at all times to be a good member of society in general, honoring all forms of government properly created by the will of the people and to render true allegiance to the laws of the land? Lastly, do you promise to do your best to alleviate the needs and protect the honor of every member, and to advance the welfare of this Order? All return to their seats except the Woodwards and candidates. Vice Chief Ranger, the candidates My friends, I congratulate you upon being admitted as members of this court. Having taken our obligation, we are about to entrust you with the private work. It is divided into three sections, the first of which describes our signs, passwords, grip, and the use of the gavel as follows: Left Hand Over Heart. The Sign of Recognition is given thus: The Sign of Distress is given thus: The Countersign, or answer to it, is given thus: The Words of Distress are as follows: Will No One Help Me. The Token is given thus: The Voting Sign is given thus: When you are requested to give this sign in voting you will Look Into The Palm Of Your Hand signifying that you make your decision with an open and unbiased mind. The Grip is given in this manner: In the hands of the V. The Woodwards will conduct you to the Orator, who will instruct you in the Second and Third Sections. To enter a Court while in session, proceed as follows: At the outer door give any usual alarm. This will admit you to the ante-room. There clothe yourself in the proper regalia. This will admit you to the Court. He will answer you by giving the Countersign, when you will take your seat. When you are acknowledged, proceed with your remarks. If you desire to retire before the Court is closed, proceed in the same form. To an Officer of a High Court thus: The Woodwards will conduct you to the Chief Ranger. Chief Ranger, the candidates have been instructed in the proper Signs of the Order and are before you for the final act of reception. Brother s , Companion s , I am now authorized to address you by that term, and in Liberty, Benevolence and Concord extend to you a hearty welcome into our Order. I now take pleasure in presenting to you your membership pins bearing the colors of this degree. I trust that each of you will wear it with dignity and with credit to Court Now by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of the Order, I proclaim each of you a Forester, entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership in The Independent Order of Foresters. Foresters join with me in extending a cordial greeting to our newly initiated member s. The Chief Ranger may declare a short intermission to welcome the new member s. Installation Ceremony The Officers who are entitled to install are: In public Installations, employ four raps for calling up and three for seating the Court The High Chief Ranger or other Installing Officer will proceed as follows: Chief Ranger, your officers having been constitutionally elected, and the Court having made the necessary reports and remittances to the Supreme Court and to the High Court, it is my pleasure that the Installation of the officers-elect be proceeded with; for which purpose you will direct the present officers to vacate their respective stations. Chief Ranger, in recognition of your eminent services, it is my desire that, on this occasion, you occupy the post of honor upon my right as Junior Past Chief Ranger of the Court. R has been re-elected, then the above will be addressed to the P. The High Secretary or Officer appointed by I. These officers will remain standing until they are escorted to the pedestal to receive the obligation. The High

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Marshal and Conductor will suitably arrange the officers to be installed just below the pedestal facing the presiding officer. High Chief Ranger, the officers to be installed are at the pedestal ready to take the Obligation of office. Trustees and Members of the Finance Committee H. I am persuaded that you will so discharge all of your duties as to merit the still further confidence of your court. Brother Finance Committee Officers, you shall examine all bills or accounts presented and report upon their regularity and correctness. At the close of each quarter or at any other time when ordered by the Court, you shall audit the books of the Financial Officers of the Court and report the result in writing; Such report shall include a duly prepared income statement for the preceding period and a balance sheet. The High Marshal will now invest each of you with your badge of Office, and the High Conductor will escort you to your respective post, where you will at once enter upon the discharge of your duties. Brother Senior and Junior Beadles, you will faithfully guard the doors, and allow no one to enter the Court Room without permission of the Chief Ranger unless the proper passwords are given; and in all things strive to promote the welfare and harmony of your Court. The High Marshal will now invest each of you with your badge of office, and the High Conductor will escort you to your respective post, where you will at once enter upon the discharge of your duties. High Chief Ranger, the Woodwards are before you for installation.

Chapter 5 : Foresters Financial | Foresters Financial

Constitution and general laws of the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters [electronic resource]: also laws governing high courts, subordinate courts, companion courts, juvenile courts and encampments of Royal Foresters, as revised and adopted by the Supreme Court at the regular session held August and September, A.D.

Chapter 6 : Marks v The Independent Order of Foresters :: Justia Dockets & Filings

Excerpt from Constitution and Laws of the Independent Order of Foresters Governing the Supreme Court, High Courts, Subordinate Courts, Companion Courts, Juvenile Courts and Encampments of Royal Foresters: As Revised and Adopted by the Supreme Court, at the Regular Session, Held August 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, , at Toronto, Ontario.

Chapter 7 : Independent Order of Foresters

Excerpt from Uniform Constitution and Laws for Supreme, High, and Subordinate Courts, and for Encampments of Royal Foresters We, the undersigned, do hereby declare that we are desirous of establishing and incorporating an Order in the Province of Ontario, under the Provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter One Hundred and Sixty-seven, under the name of The Supreme Court of the.