

From the association in the Rule of the words "officer or servant," I think the inference is against the word "officer" being intended to extend to persons who are merely legislative officers, and that the true intention was to embrace as officers of a municipal corporation only persons who are such in the usual sense of that word, namely, persons under the control of the corporation and intrusted or employed to administer its affairs, or persons whose duty it is to execute the will of its legislative body.

The rule of construction applicable is that when two or more words of analogous meaning are coupled together they are understood to be used in their cognate sense, express the same relations, and give colour and expression to each other: see Maxwell on Statutes, 4th ed., p. 491. Or, as stated by Lord Bacon, "the coupling of words together shews that they are to be understood in the same sense:" 4 Bacon's Works, p. 26.

Motion dismissed with costs.

ANGLIN, J.

OCTOBER 23RD, 1906.

CHAMBERS.

PEPPER v. OTTAWA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION
NO. 102.

*Writ of Summons—Service on President of Trade Union—
Effect of Registration of Union under Ontario Insurance
Act—Body Corporate—Party to Action.*

Appeal by defendants from order of Master in Chambers, ante 409, dismissing their motion to set aside service of a copy of the writ of summons on their president for them.

J. G. O'Donoghue, for appellants.

J. R. Code, for plaintiff.

ANGLIN, J., dismissed the appeal with costs.