

liament. It was upon an application of this reading of the statute to the claim of one of the Hansard reporters for services rendered, during the recess of Parliament, in and about the execution of the Royal Commission to enquire into the liquor traffic in Canada, that the first case arose. Dr. Bradley is the chief of the Hansard staff of the House of Commons, and as such is paid an annual salary out of moneys voted by Parliament. When the commission above mentioned was about to begin its labors, the chairman of the commission employed Dr. Bradley to report the evidence, and do certain other work in connection with its execution, agreeing to pay him at a certain fixed rate therefor out of the moneys supplied by Parliament to defray the expenses of the commission. After a considerable sum on account of his services had been paid to the plaintiff, upon the cheques of the chairman and secretary of the commission, the Department of Finance took exception, under the above enactment, to the plaintiff's right to be paid anything for the services so rendered by him, and declined to sanction the payment of the balance claimed. Upon a reference of the claim to the Exchequer Court, Burbridge, J., held that, notwithstanding the provisions of the enactment above quoted, the plaintiff was entitled to recover the balance actually due him in respect of his services rendered in connection with the commission, and gave judgment accordingly. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, the judgment of the Exchequer Court was unanimously affirmed, and an opinion was expressed by the learned judges that the inhibition of the section in question only applied to extra services performed by Government employees in the line of, or cognate to, the regular and ordinary duties of their offices, and not to work of a character distinct therefrom. The reasonableness of this construction is demonstrable by postulating a very simple case. A person in, say the Post Office Department, is employed and paid to do purely clerical work. At the same time he is possessed of certain scientific skill or knowledge, for instance, in the province of mineralogy. If, without neglecting his ordinary duties, he employs his technical skill in some matter, at the request of and for the