

in *Kettlewell v. Watson*, 21 Ch. D. At p. 706 he says, "Fraud imports design and purpose, negligence imports that you are acting carelessly and without that design."

Whilst we appreciate the ingenuity of the author, we cannot allow such reasoning, with its attendant deduction, to pass unchallenged. Jurisprudence ought to approach as nearly as possible to an exact science. Whilst the impossibility of attaining this high mark by reason of the constant change in the state of society must be admitted, all agree in the desirability of defining as accurately as possible the various legal conceptions with which the science deals. It may be that on further reflection Mr. Ewart will expunge from his forthcoming work any attempts at generalization, which, instead of adding to the merit of a book which we shall all be glad to peruse, will tend only to confuse those who may seek the aid of its pages.

*RIGHTS OF CIVIL SERVANTS AGAINST THE
EXECUTIVE.*

The Judge of the Exchequer Court has recently decided two cases of considerable interest to civil servants and the federal Executive—*Bradley v. The Queen* (post pp. 730, 732) and *Balderson v. The Queen* (post p. 732). In the former case the construction of section 51 of The Civil Service Act was involved. By that section it is enacted, inter alia, as follows: "No extra salary or additional remuneration of any kind whatsoever shall be paid to any deputy head, officer, or employee in the Civil Service of Canada, or to any other person permanently employed in the public service." According to the interpretation placed upon this section by the Auditor-General and the officers of the Department of Finance, civil servants and all persons permanently employed in the public service are precluded from receiving any moneys from the Government beyond their regular salaries, no matter what services extraneous to their ordinary work they may perform, unless payment for such services is first specifically authorized by Par-