

with complete cognizance of all pleas whatsoever, and to have jurisdiction in all cases, civil as well as criminal, arising within the colony of British Columbia. These provisions the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (Lords Macnaghten, Atkinson and Collins) held, had the effect of conferring on the colonial court jurisdiction under the English Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857, which came into force on January 11, 1858, and also under the Amending Act, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 108, which came into force on August 2, 1858.

---

## Correspondence.

---

### RE JUDICIAL UTTERANCES.

*To the Editor, CANADA LAW JOURNAL:*

SIR,—It is to be regretted that persons whose position would give weight to their utterances are not always guarded in their expressions. The other day an alderman of the city of Toronto is reported to have said that the ladies of his native city were largely addicted to drink, because he had been informed by some one that ladies often carried a flask of spirituous liquors to provide for emergency on their journey to the seaside. One would suppose this to be a very reasonable and common precaution, but the injurious statement was published broadcast by one of the leading papers in the Dominion. Of course his remark being made in the course of a temperance lecture may account for his intemperate language, but being a lawyer he ought to have known better.

Such a charge is of course so absurd as only to cause a smile, but occasionally a remark is made from the Bench, which may do serious harm; and one of that character I would venture now to call attention to.

An action against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company recently came before a Divisional Court of Ontario in which the defendants pleaded insufficient notice of the death of the man for whose representatives action was brought. The learned chief justice is reported to have said to the counsel for the company: "This is a very petty defence for a great corporation