

REPORTS AND NOTES OF CASES.

Province of Ontario.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Full Court.] McKEOWN v. TORONTO R.W. Co. [Sept. 20.

Fatal Accidents Act—Death of child of four years by negligence of defendants—Pecuniary loss of parent—Reasonable expectation of benefit—Damages.

The plaintiff sued under the Fatal Accidents Act to recover damages for the death of his son, aged 4 years and 3 months, occasioned by the negligence of the defendants, and obtained a verdict for \$300. This verdict was affirmed by a Divisional Court, and the defendants obtained leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal, on the sole question whether there could be a recovery of damages, the child being of such tender age, and no special circumstances touching the question of the right of damages appearing or being found by the jury.

Held, per OSLER, J.A.:—It is the extreme youth of the child . . . which alone causes hesitation in maintaining the plaintiff's right to recover. The damages recoverable under the Act cannot be founded on sentimental considerations, but are to be given in respect of some pecuniary loss only, and that not merely nominal, caused by the death. Here the child was an infant of 4 years of age, healthy, intelligent, and with as good a prospect of prolonged life as any infant of that age can be said to have. Was its death a damage to the parent within the meaning of the Act? Having regard to the position in life of the latter, I cannot hold that in point of law it was not, or that, in the case of a child of that description, damages to be estimated by such considerations as the decided cases warrant may not be sustained. The question is for the jury, upon the evidence. It is settled that pecuniary benefit or advantage need not have been actually derived by the beneficiary previous to the death, and therefore the then present inability of the deceased to confer such benefit or advantage is not conclusive against the right to recover. The probability of the continuance of life and the reasonable expectation