

in the Act to compel him to do so. The process known as speedy trials has been law for some time. The statute comes in with a condition subsequent allowing the Attorney-General to intervene in certain cases. It is not a condition precedent. The Attorney-General not having intervened the jurisdiction of the learned County Court Judge is intact and not destroyed.

Wallace, K.C., in reply.

McKEOWN, J. (oral). My view of the section is that it simply permits the Attorney-General to intervene in cases of this nature. The jurisdiction of the Court does not depend upon the intervention of the Attorney-General. The conviction is good and the application must be dismissed.

Application dismissed.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

EXCHEQUER COURT.

JANUARY 25TH, 1911.

HAMILTON v. THE KING.

*Government Railway — Injury to Passenger—Negligence—
Liability of Crown—Professional Nurse—Measure of
Damages.*

This was a case referred, by consent of parties, to the Registrar (L. A. Audette, K.C.), as Referee, for enquiry and report.

A. Lemieux, K.C., for the suppliant.

A. LeBlanc, for the respondent.

The following is the report of the

REFEREE:—The suppliant brought her petition of right to recover the sum of \$10,000 damages for the loss of her two legs resulting from an accident while travelling on the Intercolonial Railway, a public work of the Dominion of Canada.