

The bank then claimed to recover the amount from Harty on an implied warranty that the indorsement was genuine. It was not proved at the trial that the indorsement was a forgery, or that McEwan had in fact no authority to indorse it, but it did appear that McEwan had been indicted for forging the indorsement, and had been acquitted. Boyd, C., in these circumstances thought the plaintiffs could not recover, but the Divisional Court ordered a new trial on the question of forgery, holding that in case the indorsement were in fact forged the defendant would be liable. This case seems to be opposed to *White v. Sage*, supra.

GEO. S. HOLMESTED.

NOTE.—The subject of the foregoing article has been recently before the Supreme Court of Canada: see supra, pp. 491-2.—Ed. C.L.J.

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The Government Service of Canada has recently sustained a distinct loss in the death of Mr. F. A. McCord, Law Clerk of the House of Commons and Parliamentary Counsel to the Government. Mr. McCord was an LL.B. of Laval University, and a member of the Quebec Bar: he did not, however, practice, but immediately entered the public service, in which he continued for twenty-four years, until his death. He was recognized as a man of extensive general knowledge, with a special aptitude for the important and technical work required of a parliamentary draftsman. He was particularly well informed upon the constitutional history of Canada, being also a writer to some extent upon this subject. It is but a short time since we had occasion to give unstinted praise to his index to the Revised Statutes, a subject requiring special qualifications, and but rarely found. Cut off suddenly, in the midst of a useful life, he has left an enviable record.