REPORTS AND NOTES OF CASES

Dominion of Canada.

SUPREME COURT.

Exchequer Court.]

Oct. 19

BRADLEY v. THE QUEEN.

Civil servant—Official reporters—Extra salary or remuneration—Civil Service Act—R.S.C., c. 17, s. 51.

By sec. 51 of the Civil Service Act of 1888 no "extra salary or additional remuneration" can be paid to a member of the civil service or other person permanently employed in the public service. In an action by the chief reporter on the *Hansard* staff of the House of Commons to recover the price of services performed for the Crown outside the scope of his official services,

Held, affirming the judgment of the Exchequer Court, that he was entitled to recover; that the Civil Service Act applies to the official stenographers; and that the words "extra salary or remuneration" in the Act, refer only to the salary or remuneration paid to the civil service for performance of his official duties, but do not prohibit payment for other services.

Appeal dismissed with costs. Newcombe, Q.C., D.M.J., for the appellant.

Hogg, Q C., for the respondent.

British Columbia.]

[Oct. 22.

Union Colliery v. Attorney-General of British Columbia.

Appeal-Reference to Provincial Court for opinion-54 Vict., c. 5, (B.C.)

By the Act of the British Columbia Legislature, 54 Vict., c. 5, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may refer to the Supreme Court of the Province, or to a Divisional Court thereof, or to the full Court, any matter which he thinks fit so to refer, the opinion of the Court to be deemed a judgment of the Court, and an appeal to lie therefrom as in the case of a judgment in an action.

Held, that no appeal lies to the Supreme Court of Canada from the opinion of the British Columbia Court on such a reference. If it was the intention of the Act to create such an appeal, it was beyond the powers of the Legislature of the Province.

Appeal quashed with costs. Robinson, Q.C., for the motion. Hogg, Q.C., contra.