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By the death of Lord Watson the English judiciary loses one of its most able men. He died somewhat unexpectedly at the age of seventy-one, still in the full enjoyment of all his faculties. In 1851 he became an advocate of the Scotch Bar, but was for some ten years but little known. In 1874 he was appointed by Lord Beaconsfield Solicitor-General for Scotland. In this position his legal gifts were soon recognized, and in 1880 he was created a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. He held this position for nearly twenty years, rendering most valuable service to his country. Lord Watson had a considerable share in the interpretation of doubtful clauses of the British North America Act, and his judgments on these and other important questions are said to be some of the best judicial deliverances of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The annual report of the Inspector of Division Courts for Ontario is just received. An excuse is made for its tardy appearance, which, however, scarcely seems to meet the occasion. The volume of business done in these Courts may be gathered from the statement that the number of suits entered was 40,686, the claims aggregating \$1,519,000. A number of suits are, of course, settled out of Court. Trial by jury does not find much favour in these Courts, the total number for the year being 203. The County of York leads off with 20 out of over 4,000 suits entered. Northumberland and Durham come next with a larger average of 18 out of 1200 suits, followed by Huron with 16 out of over 900 suits. Carlton, on the other hand, with 2,169 suits, troubled with juries not at all. We are not in a position to say whether there is any special reason for these differences or whether they are merely accidental.

The question as to how far punctuation may be considered in construing statutes, recently came up for discussion in *Tyrell v. City of New York*, 53 N.E. Rep. 1111. The statute in question