

in mathematics, Latin, etc. He studied law in his native city with Messrs. Stuart and Black; was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1836, and subsequently followed several law courses in Paris, France. He practised his profession with great success for more than twenty years. He was created a Q. C. in 1860, and received the title of LL.D. from Laval University in 1855. On September 3, of the last mentioned year, he was appointed an assistant judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, to replace a judge of the Superior Court at Quebec during the sittings of the Special Court appointed under the act for the abolition of feudal rights in Lower Canada. On June 8, 1860, he was appointed an assistant judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, to replace the Hon. Justice Morin, who was appointed on the commission for codifying the laws. On August 11, 1865, he was appointed a puisne judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada as successor to the Hon. A. N. Morin, deceased. On February 11, 1873, he was appointed a puisne judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Lower Canada, and on October 8, 1875, was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of the Dominion. The latter office he resigned on account of ill-health, on October 19, 1878, after being on the bench for nineteen years.

EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, November 6, 1893.

Coram BURBIDGE, J.

THE QUEBEC SKATING CLUB, suppliants, and THE QUEEN,
respondent.

Contract—Breach of—Promise to promote legislation by Minister of the Crown—Effect of—Ordnance land—Control and disposition of.

Held:—1. No Minister or Officer of the Crown can bind it without the authority of law.

2. An order of the Governor-General in Council pledging the government to promote legislation does not constitute a contract for the breach of which the Crown would be liable in damages.

3. The Minister of the Interior cannot lease or authorize the use of ordnance lands without the authority of the Governor in