

II., c. 19, which empowers justices to determine differences between masters and "servants in husbandry, artificers, and handicraftsmen," and persons in some other specified employments, "and *all other labourers*"; and it was held that the general words "all other labourers" did not include domestic servants: *Kitchen v. Shaw*, 6 A. & E. 729; or a man employed to take care of goods seized in execution: *Branwell v. Penneck*, 7 B. & C. 536; but are confined to labourers *ejusdem generis* with those particularly mentioned.

So also, where a statute entitled a district surveyor, "*or other person*," to a month's notice of action for anything done under the Act, the words "other person" are held to apply only to persons *ejusdem generis* with a district surveyor: *Williams v. Golding*, L.R. 1 C.P. 69.

The rule being one, however, designed to effect the presumable intention of the legislature will not be applied whenever there are sufficient grounds appearing in the statute for concluding that the general words are not intended to be restricted by the specific words: see *Young v. Grattridge*, L.R. 4 Q.B. 166; *Harris v. Jenms*, 30 L.J.M.C. 183; 9 C.B.N.S. 152; *Pearson v. Kingston*, 3 H. & C. 921.

Thus in *Reg. v. Payne*, L.R. 1 C.C. 27; 4 Camp. 233, a statute which made it penal to convey to any prisoner "any mask, dress, or other disguise, or any letter, or *any other article or thing*," was held to apply to a crowbar, because it was considered that the specific words used each exhausted the class of things they referred to, and, therefore, the general words must be understood as referring to other *genera*.

Cases in which the doctrine has been applied in the construction of deeds are very numerous. One of the earliest cases in which we find the doctrine referred to is *Turpine v. Forreyner*, 1 Bulst. 99 (8 Jac. 1). In this case we have only an expression of judicial opinion, but not any actual decision on the point; but the case serves to show that it was then a recognized rule of construction. In that case a man being seized of a manor and tenement in fee simple, and possessed also of a leasehold for years in the town of Dale, by a deed of bargain and sale did give, grant, bargain, sell, enfeoff, and confirm unto the grantee the manor, tenements, "*and all other the lands and tenements which he hath in the town of Dale*," habendum to the grantee and his heirs; and the