

know that these payments were for bets, because whether he knew or did not know, they were equally made "in respect of" an agreement null and void by the 8 and 9 Victoria, chapter 109. If the plaintiff had been misled by the defendant, then it might well be that the defendant would have been estopped from setting up this defence. It is not necessary to decide that point, as on reading the affidavits, I cannot doubt, and I have not the slightest doubt in my mind, that the plaintiff knew what these payments were for. I think therefore that there must be judgment for the defendant.

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*MR. JUSTICE SEDGEWICK.*

Mr. Robert Sedgewick, Q. C., deputy minister of justice, has been appointed a puisné justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Ritchie and the appointment of Mr. Justice Strong as Chief Justice.

Mr. Sedgewick was born on May 10, 1848, in Aberdeen, Scotland. His father, the Rev. Dr. Sedgewick, was a pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Robert Sedgewick entered the law office of the late Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald at Cornwall as a student. In 1872 he was called to the Bar of Ontario and in the following year to the Bar of Nova Scotia, taking up practice in Halifax where he became Recorder. In 1880 he was appointed Q. C. He was vice-president of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society and lecturer on jurisprudence in the Dalhousie Law School. He was president of the Alumni Association of Dalhousie College and one of the governors. In 1888 he was made Deputy Minister of Justice at Ottawa. "During his five years' tenure of office," says an Ottawa letter, "Mr. Sedgewick has been, perhaps, the hardest worked officer in the service of Canada and has discharged the important and onerous duties of the office with full acceptance. All important matters of administration and legislation focus in the Department of Justice, and such was the part taken in their settlement by Mr. Sedgewick that he may be said to have shaped the course of many important matters. He has represented Canada before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and was sent to Washington in connection with Behring Sea matters a few years ago. He had a great deal to do in drafting the act of 1890 respecting bills of exchange and promissory notes and the criminal code of 1892.