

be allowed, the Clerk can read the judgment over to the parties and let them make notes as he reads it. The judgment should be returned to the reporter within ten days. If parties move against the judgment in Term, a copy of it must be supplied the Court for each Judge by the party moving. These directions are urgent and the Clerks are particularly requested to *strictly* observe them without fail. In no case should the judgment be kept longer than ten days, and at the expiration of ten days should be returned, if case in Q. B. D., to S. J. Vankoughnet, Esq., Reporter, if in C. P. D., to G. F. Harmon, Esq., Reporter, and if in Chancery, to A. H. F. Lefroy, Esq., Reporter. The address of all the Reporters is Toronto.

Bill, Solicitor
and Client.

Where a Solicitor and Client bill is referred for taxation the officer has no right to add to the bill, it can only be done by Judge's order. A Solicitor, on delivering a Bill or at any time before an application to tax is made, notifies his Client that he only claims a certain amount on the bill and that he will only take that amount, no matter what amount the bill is taxed at, more or less. If the bill is subsequently taxed in estimating whether 1/6 has been taxed off, the difference between the amount of the bill and the amount agreed to be taken must be discarded and the 1/6 estimated on the balance; after deducting from the amount taxed off the said difference between bill and demand. If a sixth is struck off the Client gets his costs; no question can arise about Solicitor getting any costs of the reference, but Client cannot get costs of affidavits or portions thereof used to oppose Solicitor's claim when he fails in his opposition, neither can Client for time occupied by discussions which are determined against him.

Assault, costs,
taxation of
Local Master's
power to make
orders, etc.

The Clerk of Assize should tax costs, etc. when ordered to be paid under 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 20, sec. 78.

Under 48 Vic., Cap. 13, sec. 21, the Local Master can make orders in Common Law matters and, unless he has commuted, is entitled to the fees thereon to his own use, but he can charge only such fees as were and are payable at Common Law on such orders and no more should be paid or taxed. I doubt if there should be any fees, because whatever fees were payable, were payable to the fee fund and none to the Judge, and he acts in his capacity of Master only under this Act, and not as Deputy Registrar, and as Master he would be entitled to no fees that were payable at Common Law. If the Local Master is also Local High Court Judge, then all orders that he makes in Common Law matters are made as Local High Court Judge and must be paid for in stamps, and no such orders unstamped should be received, filed or acted on.

Administra-
tion at Assizes

Under 48 Vic., Cap. 13, Sec. 11, where Administrator is appointed, same stamps are payable to the Crown as in ordinary Surrogate cases; to ascertain these fees an affidavit of value must be made. I am in great doubt as to what fees the Clerk would be entitled to, but as the Statute is silent as to his fees and expressly provides as to stamps, I am forced to the conclusion that the Clerk is not entitled to any fees on such matters.

Affidavits, a
number filed,
Instructions.

When six affidavits were used in opposing a term motion the rule as to instructions for affidavits in such case is: One instruc-

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