This rule is now represented by the present Consolidated Rule 191, which is as follows:-

"The judges may arrange with the Toronto General Trusts Company to make investments, and to take the securities in the name of the Accountant of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of moneys in court, upon first mortgages of lands, and may direct the incourt of securities in the name of the Accountant of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of moneys in court, upon first mortgages and lands, and may direct the incourt of the securities in the name of the Accountant of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of moneys in court, upon first mortgages of lands. lands, and may direct the issue of cheques therefor upon condition that the said company do has a said to be said. company do, by proper instrument, guarantee the sufficiency of such securities, and the due and the du and the due payment of interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, halfyearly, on the moneys so invested from the date of the receipt by the company of the money for each in of the money for each invested from the date of the receipt by the compensation of the money so invested and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested and also the due repayment of the principal moneys are also the due repayment of the principal moneys are also the due repayment of the principal moneys are also the due and the due repayment of the principal moneys are also the due and the moneys so invested; and upon further condition that in case the said company makes an investment makes an investment as aforesaid at a higher rate than 6 per cent., then the said company is to said company is to pay interest thereon to the court at the rate of 44 per cent, and upon further conditions. and upon further condition that the said company is to satisfy the official guardian of the said High Court and dian of the said High Court of the sufficiency of the security as to value, and is to certify the same to the same is to certify the same to the court before the cheque issues for each investment.

The Toronto General Toronto Constant Court of the cheque issues for each investment.

The Toronto General Trusts Company has up to the present time invested the general balance of the funds in court, less that retained by the bank, on the terms of the general order. The terms of the general order. The total sum invested by that company under this arrangement up to 31st Morah 200 arrangement up to 31st March, 1889, is stated at \$2,454,000, making an average of upwards of \$250,000 per arrangement. of upwards of \$350,000 per annum for the seven years. The company, with this business to do and the large and business to do and the large opening for a general trust business which has undoubtedly existed for some time. doubtedly existed for some time, has naturally become a very prosperous concerns the horne in mind the content of the content

It must be borne in mind that, besides the general investing company, the art has a general hapker the Company the court has a general banker—the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who pay court a given rate of interest in court. court a given rate of interest in consideration of having a large balance in return, \$500,000, constantly at the areals of the second of the constantly at the areals of the second of t \$500,000, constantly at the credit of the court in their hands.

We cannot, without more data before us, state the cause, but the fact is, that to ely the court has found itself account in their hands. lately the court has found itself compelled to reduce the rate of interest paid to suitors on funds lying in court from

Many persons are largely dependent upon the income from funds in court in this change is productive of the court in the income from funds in the court in the change is productive of the court in the c and this change is productive of much discontent. Efforts have been made in different ways to produce the power different ways to procure the payment out of moneys for investment by trustees who could invest at market rates. who could invest at market rates, and net more to their cestui que trustent that the court pays. Such applications is the court pays. Such applications have, however, been uniformly denied. last case of this kind reported is Re J. T. Smith's Trusts (2), 18 Ont. Rule, 327, where a petition was presented to the where a petition was presented to the court by the Trusts Corporation Ontario and a party who was entitled for 1:6 Ontario and a party who was entitled for life to the income of a fund in court the proceeds of the sale of certain and in court the proceeds of the sale of certain and in the fund the proceeds of the sale of certain settled estates, for the payment out of the fund for the purpose of investment by the company for the purpose of investment by the company as trustees (they having been appointed as substituted trustees under the will and the substituted trustees). pointed as substituted trustees under the will which devised the settled estates, and the application was opposed by the official and the application was opposed by the official guardian on behalf of the remainderman. The Chancellor held that the name of the remainderman. derman. The Chancellor held that the practice and current of authority and that against payment out of court of the management. against payment out of court of the moneys as asked by the petitioners, and that they were not entitled to it as a matter of size. they were not entitled to it as a matter of right, and dismissed the application.