

In cases under the Winding-up Act, an appeal can be taken only by leave of the Supreme Court or a judge thereof; the amount in controversy must be \$2,000 or upwards, to which there are no exceptions; the order having been made, and the security approved, the case then follows the procedure indicated above, in ordinary appeals, and generally the ordinary procedure applies in all the special cases where the special act makes no provision therefor, or contains nothing which would render such procedure inapplicable.

Next, as to the hearing of appeals: The solicitor having on appeal on the list for any term should be careful to obtain a copy of such list, and instruct his agent to see that he has proper notice so as to be present with his counsel, if any, when the appeal is called for hearing. The cases are called in their order on such list, unless by consent of counsel interested a change in the order of hearing is directed by the court, and if counsel for the appellant is not present when the case is called, it is liable to be struck off, and there is great difficulty in getting it restored. Only two counsel on each side as a rule are heard, unless different respondents having different interests choose to be represented separately. The factums should be prepared with a view to the hearing, and should contain pretty full notes of the argument. If authorities are cited which are not in the factum, the court will generally direct that a list of them may be furnished after the argument.

After judgment is delivered the agent for the successful party should apply to the Registrar for an appointment to settle the minutes of the judgment and to tax the costs. (See Rules 42-49.) The agent drafts the minutes and bill of costs and serves a copy of these papers with the appointment on the agent of the other party. Both agents attend before the Registrar at the time mentioned in the appointment, and the minutes of judgment are settled and the bill taxed by the Registrar, who issues to the agent an allocatur of the costs, and as soon as judgment is entered certifies and transmits it to the proper officer of the court of original jurisdiction, who thereupon makes all proper and necessary entries thereof; and all subsequent proceedings may be taken as if the judgment had been given or pronounced in that court.