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THE Court of Appeal closed its March sittings on March 26th, after having disposed of nearly all the cases on the list. We are glad to see that all arrears have been gradually worked off, and that the Court will be in a position to take up new cases at its next sittings on May 13th.

THE Law Society Examinations before Easter Term will take place on the following dates: Law Society Examinations—First intermediate, May 6th; Second intermediate, May 7th; Solicitor, May 13th; Barrister, May 14th. Examinations in Law School—First year, May 5th; Second year, May 9th; Honors and Scholarships, May 10th. The following statutes are prescribed by the lecturers, to be read with the work for the first year in the Law School: With Common Law and Equity—R.S.O. (1887), c. 44, ss. 20 to 54. With Contracts—R.S.O. (1887), c. 122, ss. 1 to 12, and c. 123. With Real Property, R.S.O. (1887), c. 100, 102 and 108.

IN *Canada Permanent v. Teeter*, lately before the Common Pleas Division Court, the effect of R.S.O. (1887), c. 102, s. 30, was considered. This section provides that no other proceedings shall be taken, without leave obtained from a Judge of the High Court or County Court, after the mortgagee has given notice demanding payment of the mortgage moneys, or any part thereof, or declaring his intention to proceed under the power of sale in his mortgage pursuant to the condition or proviso therein contained, until after lapse of the time mentioned in the said notice. In the above case the mortgage contained a proviso for possession after two months default, and also a power of sale without notice on default for two months. Default having been made for the requisite time, the plaintiffs served the defendant with notice requiring payment forthwith, and also declaring an intention of exercising the power of sale. Before the time mentioned in the notice of sale for exercise of the power had elapsed, the plaintiffs issued a writ against the defendant, who was in possession, to recover possession of the mortgaged premises. At the trial it was contended on behalf of the defendant that the above section of the Mortgage Act applied, and that the plaintiffs could not "take further proceedings upon any clause, covenant or provision contained in the mortgage until after the lapse of the time at or after which the power of sale was to be exercised, unless and