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nothing on the face of the record to determine how this is, and it can only be determined by a Judge's certificate, and in the absence of such certificate only County Court costs can be allowed. But if the action is for seduction or an ejectment, or such like actions which can only be brought in the one Court, the record shows this for itself, and Superior Court costs can be taxed accordingly. So in the above case for Trover in the County Court with \$62 recovered, County Court costs would be allowed, because that action for such an amount could not possibly be brought in the Division Courts.

I have been asked whether where a judgment was signed in C. B. by mistake, the action being in C. P. and the *Fi Fa* issued in C. P., could the Clerk alter the judgment and make it in the proper Court? I answered no, it can only be amended by a Judge's order; also, that the Clerk had nothing to do with the mistake, it is a matter for the Attorney to remedy. But in such a case no further writs should be issued in C. P., because there was no judgment to found them on.

I was also asked if it was necessary to file a promissory note on entering a judgment by default of an appearance? I answered no, the judgment is signed on the writ "special indorsement and affidavit of service." This is all the statute requires, and the Clerk can ask no more.

I was also asked was a Clerk obliged to file a renewal of a Chattel Mortgage on a Legal Holiday, when the office was legally closed? I answered, I thought not. I was further asked whether the Clerk would be justified in filing the renewal on a Legal Holiday, and would such filing be legal? I answered, that I was not prepared to say that it would not be legal to renew a Mortgage on a Holiday, except, of course, a Sunday, but that I would rather not give my opinion about it.

A Sheriff is not allowed for an Affidavit in the service of a County Court Writ—it is included in the allowance for the service of the writ.

I was asked what rate of costs should be taxed in an action in the County Court, where the original amount was \$440.02, the balance claimed \$63.53, and the amount recovered \$38.53, claim unliquidated and unascertained, and no certificate? I answered only Division Court costs, as to its being unliquidated or not, that could only be determined by a certificate.

I was asked where a Common Law record was to be tried at a Chancery Sittings, and it was anticipated that it would occupy some days in trying, could the Deputy Registrar in Chancery, who happened, also, to be Judge of the County Court, require the