Rule the Official Guardian is to have notice of all such applications. Rule 587 removes a discrepancy which existed between R. S. O. c. 40, s. 78, and Chy. Ord. 532, and provides that no infant under fourteen need hereafter be examined in support of a petition affecting his estate, unless required by a judge; the production of the infant to the officer, however, is still necessary. Rule 588 provides that the Official Guardian is to be appointed guardian *ad litem* to lunatics in all proceedings in which it is necessary to appoint a guardian *ad litem* for them.

For the further protection of infants, Rule 589 provides that when money is recovered in any action on behalf of an infant, other than for costs, it is to be paid into Court, and any executions issued to recover the same are to be endorsed by the officer issuing them with a memorandum to that effect.

By Rules 590-592 important changes are made in reference to the trial of actions. Under these Rules an action in any of the Divisions which is to be tried without a jury may be entered for trial without any order, either at the assizes or at the sittings of the Chancery Division; and any jury case in the Chancery Division is to be entered for trial at the assizes holden at the place named for trial, without any order, and without transferring the action to any other Division. These Rules will probably be found a most salutary improvement in the practice and a saving of expense.

Rules 593-594 relate to costs. All costs in which infants or lunatics are interested, or which are payable out of any estate in which they are interested, are to be revised by one of the taxing officers in Toronto. All writs of execution are hereafter to bear an indorsement by the officer issuing them of the amount to be levied for the writ or renewals, the fee for which, in the High Court, is fixed at $6 for writ and $4 for renewals, and in the County Court at $4 for the writ and $2.50 for renewals.

Rule 595 enables the officers of a corporation to make affidavits in suits in which the corporation is interested. This, but for this action of the learned judges of the Supreme Court, we should have thought they had already full power to do without any Rule of Court.

Rule 596 in effect introduces the old Chancery procedure of the note *pro confesso*, in cases where interlocutory or final judgment cannot be signed for default in pleading.

Rule 597 abolishes the necessity of the affidavit formerly required in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas Divisions to ground an examination for discovery. It however, restricts the power to take the examination to special examiners. Under the C. L. P. Act, s. 159, the examination was authorized to be taken before a deputy clerk of the Crown. Under the new Rule the local registrars, deputy registrars and deputy clerks of the Crown would appear not to have any jurisdiction to act unless they also be special examiners.

Rule 598 is adopted from Chy. Ord. 266-7, and in effect assimilates the practice in all the Divisions as to obtaining oral evidence in support of motions.

The somewhat vexed question as to where reports should be filed, is set at rest by Rule 599, which provides that they are to be filed "in the office where the proceedings are carried on." Perhaps we are wrong in saying "set at rest," for the somewhat ambiguous language used in this Rule seems calculated to create even greater confusion and obscurity than has even heretofore prevailed. Formerly the doubt was whether the Chancery practice, which required all reports to be filed at the head office of the Court, was to be followed, or whether reports were to be filed in the office where the writ issued.