

The Canada Law Journal.

VOL. XXVI.

JUNE 16, 1890.

No. II.

ON another page will be found the list of the Autumn Assizes which has just been published. Mr. Justice Falconbridge takes the Summer Assizes at Toronto, commencing June 10th, the Assizes at Bracebridge on July 14, and at Parry Sound on July 17. Mr. Justice Street will take the sittings at Sault Ste. Marie, commencing July 11, and at Port Arthur on July 18.

THE following Rules of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario were passed on June 13, 1890:—

1,265. In the absence of the Clerk in Chambers, orders made by a judge of the High Court in Chambers may be signed by the assistant Clerk in Chambers; and such orders signed by the said assistant Clerk in Chambers shall have the same force and validity as if signed by the Clerk in Chambers.

1,266. All appeals to a Judge in Chambers from the report, certificate, order, decision, or finding of any officer of the court must be argued by counsel.

1,267. Rule 1,262 is amended by striking out the words "the County of York" and substituting therefor the words "any county."

IN *re The London and Ontario Investment Company and Young*, which came up lately before Mr. Justice Street on appeal from one of the Taxing Masters on a question of mortgagees' costs of sale proceedings, a decision was given which will delight the hearts of mortgagees' solicitors. The mortgage from Young to the Company provided that on default the mortgagees might exercise the power of sale therein contained without notice. Upon default taking place, the mortgagees proceeded to sell under the power, and prepared and served notices of sale upon the mortgagor, his wife, and a tenant of the mortgaged premises. A bill of the mortgagees' costs of sale was rendered at \$138.95, exclusive of the costs of taxation. Upon the taxation of this bill the mortgagor objected to the allowance of the costs of the preparation and service of the notices of sale, amounting to \$33.55, and the objection was sustained by the Taxing Master on the ground that the service of the notices was unnecessary and improper. Upon an appeal from this ruling it was contended with great force by counsel for the mortgagor that the mortgagees themselves had drawn up a contract in their own interest and for their own benefit dispensing with notice, and to say