

JUDGMENTS—CHANCERY, ORDERS OF COURT.

In re Lamb, an Insolvent—Appeal from the decision of the judge of the County Court of the County of Carleton, sitting in bankruptcy, dismissed without costs.

Bank of Montreal v. Scott.—To be re-argued as to the effect of the recent enactment abolishing penalties for usury in the case of banks.

Mason v. Babington—Rule discharged with costs, except as to second ground of objection, and as to that, costs to be paid by plaintiff.

Lee v. Hopkinson.—Rule absolute for new trial; costs to abide the event, unless defendant within a week release plaintiff for rent, and the claim for price of all the goods sold by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Riley v. Niagara District Bank.—Postea to plaintiff.

Fisher v. Duncan.—Postea to plaintiff.

The Queen v. Murphy et al.—Rule discharged.

CHANCERY—ORDERS OF COURT.

September 10, 1866.

With a view to the more speedy dispatch of business in Chambers, and also to the relief of the Registrar's office, it is ordered as follows:

1. All Decrees and Orders made, after hearing in open Court, or in Chambers, are to be either prepared or examined and settled by a Clerk of the Court to be hereafter called the Judge's Secretary.

2. No minutes of Decrees or Orders are to be prepared or allowed; and all Decrees or Orders are to be prepared and completed immediately after judgment is pronounced.

3. The Court, or a Judge, will from time to time direct what Decrees and Orders the Secretary is to prepare, and what Decrees and Orders are to be prepared in the Registrar's office.

4. The Secretary is to have the powers given to the Registrar by the 22nd, 23rd, and 42nd Orders of the 6th of February, 1865, respecting the passing of Decrees or Orders.

5. After any Decree or Order prepared by the Secretary is completed and engrossed, or any other Decree or Order is examined by him, he is to mark the same with his initials, and to deliver the same so marked to the Registrar, who is to sign and enter the same as hitherto.

6. The Entering Clerk is to note in the margin of the book the day of entering the Decree or Order, and is at the foot of the Decree to note the same date, and the book in which the entry has been made and the pages of such book.

7. In the absence of the Judge, the Secretary is to sit in Chambers, and hear any applications which the parties may choose to bring before him for this purpose; and he is immediately thereafter to submit the same, with his opinion thereon, to a Judge for his order; and the Secretary is to adjourn to

a future day any applications he does not hear and of which notice was given.

8. Every Order made under the last preceding section is to be prepared by the Secretary, and signed and entered by the Registrar as hitherto; and a motion to set aside or vary the same is in the first instance to be to a single Judge upon notice.

9. When a Queen's Counsel has held a sitting of the Court under the Statute in that behalf, he is to enclose to the Secretary, as soon thereafter as may be, a statement signed by him, of his Decree in each case heard by him, with the date and place of hearing, and is to set forth the terms of his Decree either at full length or otherwise, as the case may require. His judgment containing the reasons for his Decree, if he thinks fit to state the same in writing, is also to be transmitted to the Secretary for the information of the Judges and the parties.

10. A Decree made by a Queen's Counsel is to be expressed in the body thereof to be the Decree of the Court, as if pronounced by one of the Judges; but the name of the Queen's Counsel is to be given in the margin.

11. The following books, relating to money in court, are hereafter to be kept under the superintendence of the Registrar and Secretary:

- I. A book of directions to the bank to receive money.
- II. A book of cheques.
- III. A Journal.
- IV. A Ledger.
- V. A Balance Book.
- VI. A book of the mortgages and other investments made under the authority of the Court.

12. The book of directions and the book of cheques are respectively to be in the same form as hitherto, or in such other form as the Judges from time to time direct or approve. But the cheques are to specify in the body thereof the amount of interest, if any, payable therewith; and the directions and cheques are respectively to be numbered consecutively, commencing with number one.

13. The Journal is to shew the total amount of money in Court on the 1st of July, 1866, (including the money belonging to suitors, and the money at the credit of the Suitors' Fee Fund Account, and of the General Interest Account), and all subsequent transactions; and the sums paid into and out of Court are hereafter to be entered from day to day; and the journal is to be so arranged and kept that at the foot of each page will appear the total amount from time to time in the bank, assuming all cheques to have been presented.

14. The Ledger is to contain a separate account for every cause or matter in which there is money in Court, and also the Suitors'