

## ORDERS OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

order in respect to the costs occasioned by the proof of such facts, as under all the circumstances shall appear to be just.

12.—Office copies of answers, affidavits and other proceedings are dispensed with; and where service is required true copies, instead of office copies, are to be served; but this Order is not to apply to bills or decrees, of which office copies are by the practice of the Court required to be served.

13.—Not more than four copies of any pleading or other proceeding are to be allowed to any party, in a cause or matter, exclusive of the draft, but inclusive of copies to file, copies to serve, copies for briefs, and any other copies that may be required or made in the progress of the cause.

14.—If more than three copies, exclusive of the draft, are required of any pleading or other proceeding, and the party chooses to have the pleading or proceeding printed for the purposes of the suit or matter, he is in lieu of all charges for copies, to be allowed thirty (30) cents per folio of the pleading or proceeding, and his reasonable disbursements of procuring the same to be printed.

15.—Every defendant, appearing by a different solicitor, is entitled to demand from the plaintiff two copies of any printed bill, paying for each copy two cents per folio.

16.—After replication is filed, any party may call on the other by notice to admit any document, saving all just exceptions, and in case of refusal or neglect to admit, the costs of proving the document shall be paid by the party so neglecting or refusing; whenever the result of the cause may be, unless at the hearing the Judge certifies that the neglect or refusal to admit was reasonable; and no costs of proving any document are to be allowed, unless such notice is given, except in cases where the omission to give the notice was in the opinion of the Taxing Officer a saving of expense.

17.—The notice may be in the following form:—

IN CHANCERY.

Between A. B., ..... Plaintiff,  
and

C. D., ..... Defendant.

Take notice, that the plaintiff (or defendant) proposes to adduce in evidence the documents hereunder specified, and that the same may be inspected by the defendant, (or plaintiff,) his solicitor or agent, at —, &c., on —, &c., between the hours of —, &c.; and the defendant (or plaintiff) is hereby required, within four days from the said day, inclusive, to admit that such of the said documents as are specified to be originals, were respectively written, signed or executed, as they purport respectively to have been; that such documents have been stated to have been served, sent or delivered, were so served, sent or delivered, respectively; saving all just

exceptions to the admitting of such documents as evidence in this cause.

Dated this — day of — 186 —

Yours, &c.

To S. —, &c.

&c., &c., —.

18.—The notice is to be served not less than two clear days before the day appointed for inspection.

19.—No order is to issue in cases within the first section of the 13th Order of June, 1853, for taking a bill *pro confesso*; but in lieu thereof the plaintiff is to file the usual affidavit of service of the bill, and a precept requiring the Registrar or Deputy Registrar to note that the defendant is in default for want of answer, and that the bill is to be taken *pro confesso* against him. This precept may be filed at any time within six calendar months after service of the bill. If the defendant is in default for want of answer, the Registrar or Deputy Registrar is to enter a note in the registry of pleadings, as required by the precept, in the same manner as pleadings are entered therein, and the entry is to have the same effect as an Order for taking the bill *pro confesso*: the fee payable to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar thereon is to be fifty cents.

20.—No order of course, and no order obtained *ex parte* and not being of a special nature, is to be entered by the Registrar unless the entry thereof shall be directed by the Court or a judge; but this provision is not to be construed as applying to Decrees or Decretal Orders, or to Final Orders for sale or foreclosure.

21.—Where a defendant is entitled to give a notice to dismiss, it is not to be a sufficient answer to the motion for the plaintiff, after being served with the notice, to take out and serve an order for amending the bill, or to file a replication, or to undertake to speed the cause; but it shall be necessary for the plaintiff to shew that he has prosecuted his suit with due diligence, or that under all the circumstances the bill should not be dismissed.

22.—No notice to settle minutes or pass a Decree or Order is to be given unless by direction of the Registrar.

23.—Where a notice is given to settle minutes, or to pass a Decree or a decretal or other order, and the party served attends thereon, but the party giving the notice does not attend, or is not prepared to proceed, the Registrar may proceed *ex parte* to settle the minutes, or pass the Decree or Order, or may, in his discretion, order the party giving the notice to pay to the other the costs of his attendance; or if a party served asks for delay, the Registrar may grant the delay on such terms as he thinks reasonable as to payment of costs or otherwise.

24.—In a redemption suit, if the plaintiff does not redeem the defendants, or such of