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No. 22.

DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

15. Wed Christmas vacation in Sup. Ct. of Can. and Exch.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 15, 18.6.

RECENT ENGLISH DECISIONS.

We continue the cases in the November number of the Law Reports :--

BY TUTE OF LIMITATIONS-MORTGAGE-PAYMENT OF INTEREST-EVIDENCE.

Newbould v. Smith has already been referred to, ante p. 373, on the main point. The case, however, gives light on another. The defendant's assignor, in 1863, had mortgaged to one Alderson, a client of Newbould's. Newbould paid interest on this mortgage, and charged the mortgagor with it in account till 1866. After 1866 Newbould went on paying interest to Alderson, who believed it came from the mortgagor, but it was not shown that Newbould had ever acted as solicitor for the mortgagor after 1866; nor was there anything to show that Newbould was authorized to make the payments as agent for the mortgagor; and it was therefore held that the payments by Newbould after 1866 did not take the case out of the Statute of Limitations, and it was also held that a letter from Newbould to Alderson, stating that he had paid to the latter's account a sum received from the mortgagor for interest, was not an admission against interest so as to be admissible as evidence of payment by the mortgagor.

GRANT OF LAND BOUNDED BY RIVER-GRANT OF RALF OF BED OF RIVER.

The facts in the case of Micklethwait v. Newlay Bridge Co., 33 Chy. D. 133, are some-

what difficult to follow without the aid of a chart. The principal point in contention was whether a grant of land on one side of a river by a person who owned the land on both sides of the river, carried with it the right to half the bed of the river. The Court of Appeal (reversing an order for an injunction granted by Bacon, V.-C.) held that the deed containing no reservation, and describing the lands as bounded by the river the presumption that the grant extended to half the bed of the river was not rebutted because circumstances afterwards arising, but which were not in contemplation of either party at the time of the grant, showed that it would be disadvantageous to the grantor to part with the half-bed, and, if contemplated, would probably have induced him to have reserved it. Nor yet by the fact that the area of the land conveyed was stated to be 7,752 sq. yds., and to be delineated on a plan drawn on the deed, and thereon coloured pink; whereas the part coloured pink extended only up to the edge of the river, and the area including the half bed was, in fact, 10,031 sq. yds. instead of 7,752.

Cotton, I.J., thus states the rule of construction followed in this case, at p. 145;

In my opinion the rule of construction is now well settled, that where there is a conveyance of land, even although it is described by reference to a plan, and by colour, and by quantity, if it is said to be bounded on one side either by a river or by a public thoroughfare, then on the true construction of the instrument half the bed of the liver, or half the road passes, unless there is enough in the circumstances, or enough in the expressions of the instrument, to show that that is not the intention of the parties. It is a presumption that not only the land described by metes and bounds, but also half the soil of the road or of the bed of the river by which it is bounded is intended to pass, but that presumption may be rebutted.

It is perhaps needless to say that his observations, so far as public highways are concerned, do not apply in this Province. Another point determined in the case was, that a proviso that nothing in the grant should take

RECENT ENGLISH DECISIONS.

away the grantor's right to take tolls over his bridge, which connected the land conveyed with the grantor's land on the other side of the river, did not preclude the grantee from taking away custom from the grantor's bridge by the erection of a new bridge; and the reservation to the grantor of a right to enter on the land conveyed for the purpose of repairing his bridge did not preclude the grantee from erecting a new bridge, so long as its erection did not interfere with the grantor's reasonable access for the purpose of repairing his bridge.

PRACTICE—ACTION TO PERPETUATE TESTIMONY—DE-FAULT OF DEFENCE—EVIDENCE HOW TAKEN.

Bute v. James, 33 Chy. D. 157, was an action to perpetuate testimony, and the defendant having failed to deliver any defence, a question arose as to how the action was to proceed. The plaintiff moved for an order that the action might proceed notwithstanding the default of the defendant in not delivering a statement of defence, and asked the appointment of a special examiner to take the evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses, as if the pleadings were closed. Bacon, V.-C., made the order for leave to proceed, but refused to name a special examiner, and directed the examination to be taken before one of the official examiners.

TRUSTER-SOLIDITOR TRUSTER-PROFIT COSTS.

The point involved In re Corsellis, Lawton v. Elwes, 33 Chy. D. 160, was whether a solicitor, who was one of two trustees under a will containing no power authorizing him to charge for professional services, was entitled to charge profit costs against the trust estate of legal proceedings in which the trustees were parties. and in others which the solicitor trustee, as surviving trustee, alone was a party, and which had been conducted by the firm of solicitors of which he was a partner, and their London agents. It was held by Kay, J., upon the principle that a trustee is bound to check all charges against the estate, and must not place himself in a position where his interest conflicts with his duty, that none of such profit costs ought to be allowed out of the estate to the firm of which the solicitor trustee was a member. There was also a further point determined in the case. The trustees appointed a partner of the solicitor trustee to be steward of a manor which was part of the trust estate, and fees for manorial business were paid by the tenants of the manor to the partner as such steward, a share of the profit costs of which was claimed by the solicitor trustee, who also claimed a share of certain profit costs paid to his firm by lessees and others in respect of leases and agreements for leases of portions of the trust estate granted by the solicitor trustee, and prepared and carried out by him or his firm. Mr. Justice Kayheld that neither the solicitor trustee nor his firm were entitled to any of such profit costs, but that the solicitor trustee must account to the trust estate therefor.

It will be observed that in the latter branch of the case the profit costs were not payable out of the estate, but had been paid by third parties, and the court not only deprives the solicitor trustee of all right thereto, but compels him to account for them to the trust estate, in which respect it seems to carry the law against a solicitor trustee deriving any profit from his trust to a point beyond what our own courts seemed disposed to do in Meighen v. Buell, 25 Gr. 604, where it was considered, not without doubt, that there was a distinction between costs payable out of the estate and costs payable by third parties.

COMPANY—WINDING UP ORDER—JURISDICTION—FOREIGN COMPANY WITH BRANCH OFFICE IN ENGLAND.

A question which has been frequently considered of late in our own courts came up for consideration In re Commercial Bank of S. Australia, 33 Chy. D. 174, viz., the jurisdiction of the court to make a winding up order against an Australian company having a branch office in England. Two petitions were presented by English creditors, and on the hearing of the petitions an order had been made appointing a provisional liquidator whose powers were limited to the taking possession of, and collecting and protecting, the assets of the company in England, and the further hearing of the petitions was adjourned for a time. When they came on again to be heard it appeared that a petition to wind up the company had in the meantime been presented in Australia, and that a provisional liquidator had been appointed there; but it was not proved that a winding up order had been made there, and it was held by North, J.,

RECENT ENGLISH DECISIONS.

that there was jurisdiction at the time the petition was first presented to make the order, and that the jurisdiction could not be affected by the subsequent proceedings in Australia, and a winding up order was accordingly made, limiting the powers of the provisional liquidator to the English assets; the learned judge expressing the opinion that the winding up in England would be ancillary to a winding up in Australia, and that if the circumstances remained the same the powers of the official liquidator ought to be restricted in the same way.

TRUSTEE AND CESTUI QUE TRUST—RIGHT OF CRETUI QUE TRUST TO PRODUCTION OF TITLE DEEDS.

In re Courin, Courin v. Gravett, 33 Chy. D. 179, it was determined by North, J., that a cestui que trust, though only interested in the proceeds of a sale, has a prima facie right to the production and inspection of all title deeds and documents relating to the trust estate which are in the possession of the trustees; and one cestui que trust can enforce this right against the trustees without bringing the other persons beneficially interested before the court when they have no higher right than himself.

WILL-MORTGAGED ESTATE-INCUMBRANCE-EXONERA-TION-LOCKE KING'S ACT (17 & 18 VIOT, C. 118).

In re Smith, Hannington v. True, 33 Chy. D. 195, is a decision under Locke King's Act (see R. S. O. c. 106 s. 36). A testator, the whole of whose real estate was subject to a mortgage. after directing payment of his debts devised a freehold house to his wife absolutely, "to do with as she thinks proper"; and he directed his executors to sell whatever other freehold property he possessed, and collect all debts due to him, and apply the proceeds in payment of certain legacies. The question was whether the devise to the wife showed "a contrary or other intention," so as to exclude the operation of Locke King's Act, so as to make the other real estate primarily liable for the mortgage debt. North, J., held that it did not, and that the house devised to the wife must bear its rateable proportion of the mortgage debt.

Will-Construction—Supplying omission by inference.

The case of Mellor v. Daintres, 33 Chy. D. 198, is an illustration of the extent to which

the court will go in supplying by inference an apparent omission in a will. The scheme of the will in question appeared to be a division by the testator of his estate between two persons. As to one moiety the will expressly provided that the devisee should become absolutely entitled in case he should attain twenty-five, but in the disposition of the other moiety this provision was omitted, though in other respects the terms of the devise was similar. The omission, North, J., held, might be supplied by inference.

MORTGAGE -- CONSCLIDATION.

The case of Bird v. Wenn, 33 Chy. D. 215, is a decision of Stirling, J., upon the question whether a mortgagee was entitled to consolidate his mortgages as against a subsequent incumbrancer under the following circumstances: The plaintiff was third mortgagee of a leasehold property, A, on which there was a first mortgage to a company of $f_{1,000}$. The company subsequently took a mortgage on a property, B, from the same mortgagor. The lease of A was nearly out, and by arrangement between all parties the company advanced £1,000 for a new lease which was granted to the mortgagor, and was then mortgaged by him, first to the company to secure £2,000 and advances, and subject thereto to the plaintiff. By a memorandum between the company and the plaintiff, given at the time, it was agreed that the company was to have priority for their £2,000, and advances not to exceed in the whole $f_{2,300}$. The mortgage to the company stipulated that the restriction on the consolidation of mortgages created by the Conveyancing Act of 1881 should not apply to the securities held by the company for the moneys due from the mortgagor. The company having assigned both mortgages on A and B to the defendant, he claimed the right to consolidate them as against the plaintiff who brought his action to redeem property A. Stirling, J., held that the defendant had no greater right than his assignors, and as the latter could not have required the plaintiff to redeem both mortgages, so neither could the defendant.

HUSBAND AND WIFE—EQUITY TO SETTLEMENT— MISCONDUCT OF EUSBAND.

Reid v. Reid, 33 Chy. D. 220, is another decision of Stirling, J. The plaintiff was en-

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(Sup. Ct.

titled to £1,500. The action was brought claiming to have the whole fund settled on the usual trusts for herself and children; her husband had disregarded an order of court for restitution of conjugal rights, and had stated that he and his wife should not again live together. Under these circumstances it was held that the conduct of the husband amounted to aggravated misconduct so as to entitle the wife to have the whole fund settled.

COSTS-NEXT PRIEND-REVERSION.

The only remaining case to be noted is Damant v. Hennell, 33 Chy. D. 224, which was an action brought by an infant plaintiff by his next friend for the protection of a trust fund in which the plaintiff had only a reversionary interest, and a question arose as to how the solicitor and client costs should be Stirling, J., made an order that the costs of the plaintiff should be taxed as between solicitor and client-the taxing officer to distinguish which of such costs are party and party-that the next friend should have his party and party losts out c "the fund forthwith, with liberty to apply for the difference when there is a fund to which the plaintiff is absolutely entitled.

NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES.

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SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

Ontario.]

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF ONTARIO,
Appellant, and

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF CANADA, Respondent.

Statement of claim in Exchanger Court—Insufficiency of—Summons to fix trial and hearing discharged—Appeal to Exchanger Court from order of a judge in chambers.

A statement of claim was filed by the Attorney-General for the Province of Ontario in the Exchequer Court of Canada, praying that "it may be declared that the personal property of persons dying, domiciled within the Province of Ontario, intestate and leaving no next of kin or other person entitled thereto, other than Her Majesty, belongs to the Province or to Her Majesty in trust for the Province." The Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada in answer to the statement of claim made . prayed, "that it be declared the personal property of persons who have died intestate in Ontario since Confederation, leaving no next of kin or other person entitled thereto except Her Majesty, belongs to the Dominion of Canada, or to Her Majesty in trust for the Dominion of Canada."

No reply was filed, and on an application to Mr. Justice Gwynne in chambers for a summons for an order to fix the time and place of trial or hearing, the summons was discharged on the ground that the case did not present a proper case for the decision of the court. A motion was then made before the Exchequer Court, Sir W. J. RITCHIE presiding, by way of appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Gwynne, for an order to fix the time and place of trial. The motion was dismissed without costs, on the ground that he was not prepared to interfere with the order of another judge of the same court.

Sup. Ct.]

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NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES.

[Sup. Ct.

On appeal to the full court,

Held, affirming the decisions appealed from, that the pleadings did not disclose any matter in controversy in reference to which the court could be properly asked to adjudge, or which a judgment of the court could affect.

Appeal dismissed without costs. Irving, Q.C., for appellant. Burbidge, Q.C., for respondent.

Nova Scotia.]

Confederation Life Association of Canada v. O'Donnell.

Life insurance—Delivery of policy—Escrow—Instructions to agent—Policy not countersigned— Payment of premium—Admissibility of evidence— Entry in books of deceased against interest.

In an action on a policy of life insurance the defence was that the policy was never delivered, that it was not countersigned by the agent, contrary to a condition upon its face, and that the premium was never paid. On the trial an entry in the books of a payment to the agent was received in evidence, and the statement of the agent, made at a former trial, that the premium was not paid, was allowed to be read, the agent having since died.

The policy offered in evidence contained the following condition:

"This policy is not valid unless countersigned by———, Agent at———. Countersigned this——— day of———, Agent.

The evidence of the agent which was read, in addition to stating the non-payment of the premium, was to the effect that the policy was only delivered to the deceased to be examined, and that he did not countersign it because it was not actually delivered. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, but included in it a finding that the agent was instructed not to deliver the policy until it was countersigned. The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia sustained the verdict. On appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Held, per RITCHIE, C.J., and GWYNNE, J., that the policy was in the agent's hands merely as an escrow, not to be delivered until countersigned, and that condition not having been complied with, it was never an instrument

duly executed and delivered by which the defendants could be bound.

Per Strong, J. That the entry in the books of the deceased as to payment of the premium was improperly received in evidence, and there should be a new trial.

Per Henry and Fournier, JJ. That the countersigning of the policy was not a condition to which it was subject, and the defendants are estopped from denying that the premium was paid; and the jury having found that the policy was delivered, the plaintiff is entitled to retain his verdict.

The court being thus divided in opinion, a new trial was granted.

The report of this case on a former appeal will be found in 10 Can. S. C. R. 92.

Beatty, Q.C., and C. H. Tupper, for the appellants.

Weldon, Q.C., and J. H. Lyon, for the respondent.

Manitoba.

FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA V. CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Writ of execution—Payment of amount to sheriff
—Application of proceeds—Interest of third
party in defendant's lands—Interpleader.

In August, 1881, the H. B. Co. executed an agreement for the sale of certain lands to A. In March, 1883, A. conveyed the land to R., manager of the Federal Bank. The trustees of a church corporation wishing to purchase the land, R. re-conveyed it to A., to enable him to get a deed from the Co., and A., on Aug. 4th, 1883, having obtained such deed, executed a deed to said trustees. It was agreed that the bank should receive a portion of the purchase money from the church. On the same day that the deed to the trustees was executed the Bank of Commerce, having a judgment against A., placed an execution in the sheriff's hands. The trustees paid to the sheriff the amount of the execution, believing that the same was a charge upon the land bought from A., and received a certificate from the sheriff that the land was free from execution. The Federal Bank gave notice to the sheriff that they claimed the money, and an interpleader order was issued to try .ut the title to it.

Chan. Div.]

NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES.

[Chan. Div.

Held, affirming the decision of the court below, 2 Man. L. R. 257, that the money having been paid to the sheriff on an execution duly issued must be paid to the execution creditors, and a third party could not claim it.

Semble, that the lands were neither "taken or sold" within the meaning of the Interpleader Act, and the proceedings were therefore improper.

Appeal dismissed with costs.

McCarthy, Q.C., for appellant.

Robinson, Q.C., for respondent.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Proudfoot, J.]

[Oct. 23.

ARCHER V. SEVERN.

Will—Specific bequest of a mortgage indebtedness—Right of executors to refuse to discharge until other indebtedness paid—Assent of executor to specific legacy—Administration proceedings.

A testator by his will directed his executors to cancel and entirely release the indebtedness of his son, W. S., upon and by virtue of a mortgage to the testator, such release to operate and take effect immediately on and from the said testator's death. In an action for the administration of the testator's estate W. S. claimed the discharge of the mortgage, but the executors contended that they were not bound to give it until W. S. paid the amount of his other indebtedness to the estate. The master found in favour of the executors. On appeal from the master it was

Held, that the executors were not entitled to insist on payment of the other indebtedness before discharging the mortgage.

Held, also, following Northy v. Northy, 2 Atk. 77, that although at law the assent of the executor is necessary to the vesting of a specific legacy, in equity he is considered as a bare trustee, and if he refuse his assent without cause he may be compelled to give it, and that here the executors' refusal was without cause.

Held, also, that a decree in an administration suit, olthough it may enure to the benefit of all creditors of an estate, does not prevent the statute of limitations from running against debtors to the estate. Held, also, that a clause in the answer of W. S. expressing his willingness that the will should be construed by the court, and the rights of the parties thereunder determined had not the effect of waiving any right that might have accrued to him during the progress of the suit.

W. H. P. Clement, for the appeal. S. H. Blake, Q. C., and H. Cassels, contra.

Ferguson, J.

Nov. 29.

HOLMES V. MURRAY.

Will—Devise—Republication of will by codicil— Mortmain—R. S. O. c. 216—38 Vict. c. 75 (O.).

A testator made his will, dated February 2, 1884, in which was contained the following devise:—"To the congregation of Burns Church. . . . I bequeath the sum of \$2,000, to be used by the trustees of the said church towards the purpose of purchasing land for a glebe, in any place that they may judge suitable, and for erecting thereon a marse, all for the use of the said congregation through their trustees forever." He added two codicils on September 21st and December 5th, 1885, respectively, and died on the 27th of December following.

Held, that as nothing appeared in the codicils to show a contrary intention, their executions operated as republications of the will at their respective dates, and that the will having been so republished within six months of the death of the testator the gift, notwithstanding the provisions of R. S. O. c. 216, and 38 Vict. c. 75 (O.), was void.

Oliver, for the plaintiffs, the executors.

Maclennan, Q.C., for the defendants, the trustees.

Ferguson, J.]

Nov.

RE ONTARIO LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.
AND POWERS.

Will-Devise-Appointment-Estate-R. S. O. c. 109.

A. by his will devised as follows:—" I give and bequeath to my nephew B., and C., his wife, (describing the land) to their use for the term of their natural life, and at their decease Chan. Div.]

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NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES.

Chan, Div.

to be divided among their children as they may see fit." C., the wife, died, and after her death B. conveyed to one of his children, D. B. and D. then mortgaged to the company, and the company sold to E. under the power of sale in the mortgage, but E. refused to take the company's title.

Held, that B. and C. took an estate for life only, that the appointment in favour of one child to the exclusion of the rest was not a valid appointment, and that the title offered was not one that the purchaser could be compelled to accept.

S. H. Blake, Q.C., for the vendors. Robert Armour, for the purchaser.

Proudfoot, J.]

November 22.

McMullen v. Polley.

Principal and agent—Solicitor and client—Right of solicitor to receive money for client.

M., a solicitor, on the pretence of obtaining an advance of \$6,200 for the plaintiff on mortgage of the plaintiff's lands procured the plaintiff and his wife to execute a mortgage for that smount. P., the mortgagee, actually paid the money to M., and got from him a mortgage and had it registered, but M. absconded without paying over the money to the plaintiff, who now sued the defendant for the said sum of money, or in the alternative, a release of the mortgage, and reconveyance of the lands.

Held, that the mortgage being left in the hands of M. did not prove that he was an agent of the plaintiff to receive the money from the defendant, and since the plaintiff denied having given M. any authority to receive the money, and the defendant had not proved the agency of M. to receive the money (the onus of proving which rested on him), therefore the plaintiff was entitled to judgment, with costs.

Walkem. Q.C., and MeIntyre, Q.C., for the

Walkem. Q.C., and Mointyre, Q.C., for the plaintiff.

Britton, Q.C., and Whiting, for the defendant,

Boyd, C.] [November 24. BERRIE V. Woops.

Landlord and tenant—Covenant running with land
—Covenant to pay for permanent improvements
at termination of lease,

J. B. demised certain lands to the defendant for ten years by deed of lease, which lease contained the following clause: "At the expiration of the lease the lessor, his heirs and assigns will pay or cause to be paid to the said lessee, etc., one half of the then value of any permanent improvements he may place upon the said lands; provided, however, if the said lessor, his heirs and assigns, at the expiry of the term, grant a new lease for a further period of five years, said improvements shall belong to said lessor, his beirs or assigns." Pending the term of ten years, J. B. conveyed the lands to the plaintiffs in fee as tenants in common, who at the expiration of the said term demanded possession from the defendant, who thereupon made a claim in respect to improvements under the above clause in the lease.

Held, that the liability to pay for the improvements ran with the land and attached as an equitable lien thereon against the plaintiffs. Judgment given that possession was to be delivered forthwith to the plaintiff, subject to a lien on the property for the value of the defendant's improvements under the terms of the lease. Lien to attach on the title which J. B. had prior to the deed to the plaintiff. Reference to the master to fix value of improvements.

Moss, Q.C., and Meek, for the plaintiff. Millar, for the defendant.

Boyd, C.

November 20.

RE LEGARIE ET AL. V. THE CANADA LOAN AND BANKING CO.

Division Court—Prohibition - Equitable claim— Surplus in hands of mortgages.

Held, that a Division Court had jurisdiction to entertain a claim for less than \$100 made by a mortgager upon the surplus proceeds of a mortgage sale which realized less than \$400. Such a claim is an equitable cause of action for money had and received.

Washington, for the defendants. C. J. Holman, for the plaintiffs.

Chan. Div.

NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES.

[Prac.

Boyd, C.

[Nov. 30.

National Insurance Company v. McLaren.

Insurance—Subrogation—Action against wrongdoer—Estoppel by judgment—Res inter alias acta.

The defendant, who owned a lumber yard, insured his property with a number of insurance companies, the value of his whole insurance amounting to \$50,000.

In May, 1879, his said property was set on fire by sparks from an engine of the Canada Central Railway Company, and a large portion destroyed. The amount of his loss exceeded the \$50,000 insured, and he claimed and obtained from the insurance companies the whole amount of his insurance, viz.: \$50,-Afterwards, on September 22nd, 1879, he commenced an action for damages against the railway, and in March, 1882, he recovered against the railway \$100,000 damages and his costs of suit. It appeared that the jury in this last mentioned action had been asked specifically what was "the actual value of the lumber destroyed," to which they gave the answer "\$100,000, including ties and rails." The plaintiffs in the present action, who were some of the said insurance companies, now claimed that the defendant obtained from the railway company by his said verdict a sum larger than the difference between the amount of the insurance and the amount of his loss: and that he, the defendant, was a trustee for that excess for the plaintiffs respectively in proportion to the amount of their insurances. They contended that their right to be subrogated into the benefit of a compensation received by the defendants from the wrongdoers (the railway company), arose when they (the plaintiffs) made payment of the insurance money to the defendant, and that he then became trustee for them pro tanto, and in this character prosecuted his litigation against the railway company, and as a consequence from this they argued that the finding of the jury as to the actual total loss was binding and conclusive on McLaren as well as on them (the plaintiffs), because as beneficiaries they were privies to that judgment, and therefore they said the defendant was now estopped from proving in this action that his actual loss was more than \$100,000. The defendant, however, denied that \$100,000 correctly represented the whole of his loss, which he asserted exceeded the whole \$150,000 which he had received from the insurance company and the railway.

Held, that the defendant was not concluded by the finding of the jury in his action against the railway company, and that the utmost right of the plaintiffs here was to have the amount recovered as damages from the railway company brought into account together with the moneys previously paid by the plaintiff for insurance, in order to ascertain whether the defendant had been more than fully compensated for his total loss by fire and other loss and outlay connected with the litigation, and for these purposes the matter was referred to the master.

The right of subrogation, being an equitable right, partakes of all the ordinary incidents of said rights, one of which is that in administering relief the court will regard not so much the form as the substance of the transaction. The primary consideration is to see that the insured gets full compensation for the property destroyed and the expenses incurred in making good his loss. The next thing is to see that he holds any surplus for the benefit of the insurance company, but it is a begging of the question to assert that he is a trustee from the time of payment by the insurers.

C. Robinson, Q.C., and J. F. Smith, Q.C., for the plaintiffs.

D. McCarthy, Q.C., and Creelman, for the defendants.

PRACTICE.

Ferguson, J.]

[November 10.

TAYLOR V. THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF OTTAWA.

Appeal-New affidavits-Ex parte order.

Upon an appeal by the defendants from an order obtained ex parts by the plaintiff, the defendants were permitted to read affidavits which were not before the master who made the order appealed from.

Hoyles, for the defendants.

W. M. Douglas, for the plaintiff.

Prac.]

NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES.

Prac

Ferguson, J.]

November 16.

November 26,

CHAMBERLAIN V. CHAMBERLIN.

Pleading-Claim arising since action-Set-off-Counter-claim-O. 7. A.

The O. J. A. has not changed the law so as to allow of a claim arising since the commencement of the action being pleaded as a set-off, although it may be made the subject of counter-claim.

A defence which is wholly inapplicable may be struck out, unless amended, although it is neither scandalous nor tending to prejudice, embarrass or delay.

E. Douglas Armour, for the appellants. Edminson, for the respondents.

Ferguson, [.]

November 18.

Dominion Bank v. Heffernan.

Costs, scale of-Attacking fraudulent conveyance -Amount of claim - Creditors' Relief Act, 1880 (O.).

Where the plaintiffs had judgment and execution against one of the defendants for less than \$200, and were seeking, though not on behalf of all creditors, to set aside a conveyance by that defendant to the other as fraudulent, and where there were other executions in the hands of the sheriff amounting to more than \$200, and the action was dismissed at the trial.

Held, that if the plaintiffs had been successful all the executions must have been satisfied out of the property covered by the impeached conveyance, and the provisions of the Creditors' Relief Act would have applied to the case, and therefore the amount of the subject-matter involved exceeded \$200, and the costs were taxable on the High Court scale.

C. 7. Holman, for defendants. Leeming, for plaintiffs.

Rose, J. |

PURVIS V. SLATER.

Cause of action-Assets in the jurisdiction-Debts due defendant-Rule 45 (e).

Debts due to the defendant by persons resident in Ontario are "assets which may be rendered liable to the judgment," within the meaning of Rule 45 (e), O. J. A.

Shepley, for the defendant. Walter Read, for the plaintiff.

Ferguson, [.]

November 27.

CAMPBELL V. MARTIN.

Con'pt of court-- Imprisonment-- Discharge-- Costs.

Where a person has been imprisoned for contempt of court, the proper order upon an application for his discharge is that he be continued in prison for a definite period, unless the costs are sooner paid.

Hoyles, for defendant.

C. 7. Holman, for plaintiff.

OSGOODE HALL LIBRARY.

List of books received at the Osgocde Hall Library during the months of August and September, 1886 :-

Angell on Highways, 3rd edition, Boston, 1886. Annual Register, The, for 1885, London, 1886. Bythewood's Conveyancing, 4th edi., London, 1884. Chambers' Handbook of Public Meetings, Lon-

don, 1886. Colonial Statistical Tables, 1879-81, London, 1885. Correspondence re Queensland, London, 1886, Cassel's Digest Sup. Ct. Cases. Toronto, 1886, Carpmael's Patent Laws of the World, London, '85. Duryea's Assignments Patent Rights, Baltimore, '86 Dixon's Law of Probate, 2nd edition, London, 1885. Digest of Cases in Sup. Ct. Scotland, Edinburgh '86. Greene's Roman Law, 4th edition, London, 1884. Greenwood's Real Property Statutes, 2nd edition,

London, 1884. Holland's Jurisprudence, Oxford, 1886.

Harris' Hints on Advocacy, 7th ed., London, '84. Hayne's Students' Leading Cases, 2nd edition, London, 1884.

Johnson's Patentee's Manual, 5th ed., London, '84. King's U. S. Mining Laws. Washington, 1885. Lloyd's Law of Compensation, 5th ed , London, '82. Law Journal Reports Digest, London, 1886. New York State Library Catalogue, Albany, 1883. Prideaux's Churchwarden's Guide, London, 1886. Quebec Law Digest, vol. 3, 1886. Routledge's Client and Solicitor in Legal Affairs,

Gloucester, 1886.

Rogers on Electious, 15 ed., Pt. 2, London, 1886. Stephen's National Biography, vol. 7. London, 86. Stephen's Vational Biography, vol. 7, London, oo. Stone's Justices' Manual, 23rd ed., London, 1885. Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, 3rd ed., Lon., '83. Wade on Law of Notice, 2nd edition, Chicago, 1886. Williams' and Bruce's Admiralty Practice, and edition, London, 1886.

INDEX.

PAGE	PAGE
ACCIDENT— Loss of life at ferry wharf—Guards 182	ATTACHMENT OF DEBTS—Continued. Third party intervening—Payment into court
Accumulation— Of entire income—Maintenance 301	Effect of order—Prior equitable assignment. 323 See Creditors' Relief Act.
Action— Equitable demand under f10	AWARD. See Arbitration.
Breach of covenant for title—Continuing damage	Bacon, V.C.— Notice of his retirement
Cause of—See Assets. ADMINISTRATION. See Executor and adminis-	BAIL. See Criminal law. BANK—
trator.	Effect of marking cheque—Liability 398
AGREEMENT— Ratification of	BANKRUPTCY— Trustee in—Improper rejection of proof 358 Money paid to by mistake refunded 359 See Insolvency.
ALIEN— Persons born in Hanover before accession of Queen Victoria	BEATING DRUMS— Conviction—Contrary to by-law 407
ALIMONY— Injunction pending	BAWDY HOUSE—Penalty under 31 Car. II., ch. 2, sec. 6 124
Ancient Lights— Alteration of building 201	Bench and Bar— County of York Bar Association I Bar dinner—Suggestions and remarks53, 73
APPEAL— New trial—Verdict against evidence II Insurance case—Question of law II By person not a party 78	Letter on action of Osgoode Legal Society. 88 Evils of decentralization of courts, etc 54 Unlicensed conveyancers — Suggestions to remedy evil
Setting down on dies non—Motion to strike out	Unprofessional advertisements
See Costs.	Mutual rights and duties of 220
Arbitration— Tort—Death of party before award 57 Compensation to arbitrators—Day's sitting. 149 Extending time for making award 236	Authorized list of authorized practitioners should be published
ARTICLES OF INTEREST IN CONTEMPORARY JOURNALS	BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES— 47 Vict. ch. 20 (O.) does not apply to 348
Assessment—	BILLS AND NOTES— Delivery after maturity
Income of Mutual Insurance Company 290 See Municipal law—Railway company.	Foreign endorsement—Conflict of laws 80 Estoppel—Forgery 263
Assets liable to judgment— Debt due defendant by person out of	Bill drawn against firm—Acceptance by one partner 322
Ontario 421	BILL OF LADING— Assignment of—Property—Stoppage in tran-
Assignment for Benefit of Creditors— Repudiation by creditor	situ
proof	Interesting reminiscences of 189 BOARDING HOUSE KEEPER—
Marshalling funds—Lien 59	Lien—Replevin 265
ATTACHMENT OF DEBTS— Unascertained costs—Set off—Payment into	Boundaries— Mistakes in—Suggested legislation 373
court 147	Land bounded by river 413

PAGE	PAGB
Breach of Promise— Corroborative evidence—Statute of Limita-	CONTRACT—Continued. Repudiation before time for performance 114
tions	Breach—Measure of damages 154
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT-	Technical breach of—Nominal damages 182
Liability of Dominion for Provincial debt 14 Provincial legislation—Ordnance land 283	Specific performance—Uncertainty 245 Written certificates of engineer—Final cer-
Bullum v. Boatum— Report of trial	tificate
10port of tilbi 350	tion
Canada Temperance Act—	Lease for life—Statute of Limitations 287
	To cut railway ties—Breach—Evidence 343
Prosecution under—Justification	Sale of lumber—Acceptance of part—Rejecting remainder
Scrutiny-Powers of county judge 13	See Argument—Covenant—Vendor and pur-
Jurisdiction—Appeal to Quarter Sessions 125	chaser.
Social club—Cases tried same day as war-	CONTRIBUTION-
rant served 125	Joint adventure
Selling liquor on voting day—"County" 265	CONVICTION—
Whether day of adoption of Act is polling	Minute of, need not be served on defendant 306
Accused not bound to criminate himself, 289, 394	Trying truth of return on affidavit 306
Practice on convictions under 306	See Beating drums-Canada Temperance
Variance between information and convic-	Act-Justice of the Peace-Municipal law.
tion 361	COPYRIGHT-
See Ultra Vires.	In legal reports
CAPIAS. See Practice.	Notice of entry—Infringement 245
CASE LAW	Costs-
Evils of, discussed	Surrogate proceedings transferred to High
CATTLE. See Pasturing cattle.	County Court equity side—Jurisdiction—
CERTIORARI-	Illegal distress 347
Cannot issue merely to examine and weigh	Order on solicitor to pay—Appeal 58
evidence 306	Of appeal not covered by general words 268
CESTUI QUE VIE-	One of two plaintiffs successful 395
Production of, under 6 Anne ch. 18 138	Next friend—Reversion
CHANGING PLACE OF TRIAL, See Practice.	Scale of—Attacking fraudulent conveyance —Creditors' Relief Act
CHARTER PARTY. See Maritime law.	Security for—Insolvent trustee 96
CHATTEL MORTGAGE. See Assignment -	Delivery out of bond pending appeal 131
Fraudulent preference.	Insolvent plaintiff
CHOSE IN ACTION—	Third party intervening 202
Assignment of—Conflict of laws 320	Reducing amount 387
Right of assignee to sue 357	Taxation of-Moneys retained by solicitor. 30
CODIFICATION-	Local office—Appeal
Recent discussions on, in U. S133, 176	Conditional delivery of bill
COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS-	Appeal—Local registrar
Who alone should be appointed93, 108	Tariff—Foreign witness
COMMON CARRIERS-	and party 149
Shipment of goods to point beyond defend-	After a year—Special circumstances 197
ant's line	City agent254, 300
Law of, in Ontario discussed294, 314	Third party liable to pay
COMMON SCHOOLS, See Public Schools.	Appeals from should be brought promptly. 307
Company-See Joint Stock Company.	Non-payment of-Stay of proceedings. 102, 157
CONFLICT OF LAWS— Bills and notes—International law 80	See Solicitor and client. Counter-claim. See Practice.
CONTEMPT OF COURT-	Communication Sections
By solicitor—Whether suit pending 208	COUNTY COURT. See Costs.
Whether fair comment on judicial utterance. 208	COUNTY JUDGE-
Publication of advertisement pending suit. 237	Jurisdiction under 48 Vict. ch. 26, sec. 6 387
Application for discharge—Order on 421	COVENANT
CONTRACT—	For title—Action for breach of—Continuing
Nevation—Sale of land	
Hire contract—Deceit—Damages 20 Privity of—Carriers	Running with land—Landlord and tenant 419
Parol agreement to alter	A CONTRACT OF THE PROPERTY OF
	I .

PAGE	PAGE:
CREDITORS' RELIEF ACT— Stop orders, effect on	Dower
Priorities—Rateable distribution165, 187 See Costs.	Prescription
Crime— How far statutory offence a "crime" 376	Light and air—Implied grant 106.
CRIMINAL LAW— Evidence—Admissibility	Receipt of rent after action—Waiver 122 Elections— Municipal—Jurisdiction of Master in Cham-
Bail—Deposit of money as indemnity 57 Accepting after conviction of felony 89	When writ must issue — Acceptance of
Compounding a larceny	Office
The death penalty	English Letter—Out
wounding another302, 320 See Larceny.	Bar of, ineffectual—Volunteer 239 Equities—
CROWN RIGHTS. See Grant from the Crown.	Priority between 378
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, SOCIETY FOR PREVEN- TION OF-	ESTATES TAIL— Suggested legislation
Torturing domestic birds—Pigeon shooting. 309	Of prisoner in his own behalf
Dalhousie Law School— Notice of	Admission by master of ship
DAMAGES— Remote and speculative	Of accomplices
DEED— Short form—Quiet possession	Expropriation of Land— See Highway — Municipal law — Public Works—Railway company.
Subject to condition of maintenance	EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR— Acting by agent—Next of kin—Costs 17 Rule of court in administration of assets 45 Compensation – Commission
Dies Non- Case set down for hearing on-Practice. 186, 298	Bound by testator's fraud
DISTRESS. See Landlord and tenant.	Execution creditor of legatee—Receiver— Mistake
DIVISION COURT CLERKS— Notice of Association meeting 329	Charging executor with interest
Division Cours— Jurisdiction—Title to land—Question of fact. 86 Splitting cause of action	Administrator necessary party to ad. suit 268 Administration with will annexed—Married woman
Setting aside judgment	FACTORIES ACT— Proclamation for enforcement of 333

AGE: 104-210-

FALSE IMPRISONMENT. See Justices of the Peace.	HUSBAND AND WIFE—Continued. Libel by husband on wife—Criminal pro-
FERRY. See Accident.	ceedings
FORECLOSURE. See Mortgage.	Principles involved
FOREIGN CORPORATION— Deposit with Minister of Finance 246	Joint banking account by
Foreign Judgment—	See Alimony—Married women.
	INFANT—
FORFEITURE— Clause for, on settlement, in bankruptcy 80	British subject living abroad—Guardian 62 Sale of estate—Title
Franchise Act—	Next friend—Change of
Manual of Mr. Hodgins—Notices of 168, 410 Manual of Mr. Ermatinger—Notice of 168	Allowance to
Proof of notice to voter	Paying bequest to foreign guardian 149
Service of notice on revising officer 384 Jurisdiction of Provincial Courts as to 384	Right of guardian to receive legacy for 184
	Money of Payment out of court 408
FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE— Lapse of time—Limitations	Custody of -Child under twelve 408 See Practice - Trustee - Vendor and Pur-
Voluntary rettlement for wife and child 299	chaser—Wills (construction of).
See Fraudulent preference—Settlement.	Injunction-
FRAUDULENT PREFERENCE-	Restraining unauthorized use of name 155
Intention—Chattel mortgage 16	Insolvency-
R.S.O. ch. 118—47 Vict. ch. 10 105 Evidence—Consideration—Intent—Effect 228	Composition arrangement—Secret bargain. 57
Mortgage in contemplation of insolvency-	See Bankruptcy. INSOLVENT ACT, 1875—
Parties—Distribution	Is it ultra vires 70
FRAUD. See Joint Stock Company.	Insurance-
GAS STOVES-	Life-For benefit of child-Death of child . 46
Let for hire, exempted from distress, 394	Facts suppressed by insured
GIFT-	Delivery of policy—Escrow 417
Revocation - Transfer of stock into joint	Fire-Proof-Fraudulent statement of loss . 47
names of donor and donees	Misdescription—Waiver—Variation from
Sec Wills (construction of).	statutory form
Sketches of his life and times	Condition not to assign without consent—
GRANT FROM THE CROWN-	Chattel mortgage
Subject to condition—Trust—Crown's rights	Loss caused by explosion—Liability 183 Subragation 420
	Marine—Voyage policy—Sailing directions. 14
Hamilton Law Association—	On freight — Construction total loss —
Notice of meeting 131	Abandonment—Repairs 279
HAWKERS AND PETTY CHAPMEN-	Bursting of engine 299 Risk of craft till goods landed 320
By-laws for licensing	Transhipment to lighters 320
Highway-	Non-disclosure of facts known to agent 377
Property in soil—Expropriation—Compen-	Mutual companies—Application of Policy Act to 128
sation 185	Assessment for income
Right to establish cab-stand 328	See Maritime law.
HOLLAND'S "ELEMENTS OF JURISPRUDENCE"— Notice of	INTERNATIONAL LAW— Conflict of laws—Bills and notes 80
HUSBAND AND WIFE-	INTERPLEADER-
Separation deed-Agreemen, not to claim	Trial of issue by jury
restitution of conjugal rights 59	Justertii—Execution creditor as plaintiff. 27, 376 Right of—Effect of O.I.A. on
Reconciliation	Right of Effect of O.J.A. on
Advance by wife to husband	Sale of goods and payment into court 79
paid to her use	As to part of claim
Liability of husband for wife's breach of	Payment to sheriff under execution—Appli- cation of proceeds—Interest of third party
trust	in defendant's lands
Right of indemnity by co-trustee 156 Of husband for wife's tort—Exemplary	Intestacy-
damages	Law of, by C. J. Armstrong 213

IRISH REPUBLIC— Attendant difficulties as to	PAGE	Landlord and Tenant-Continued. Waiver-Forfeiture	PAGE
**************************************	-9-	Covenants not to assign or sublet, etc.—	
JEWELERY— Electro-plated ware is not	146	Assigns not included	
Joinder of Insue— At what stage of cause to be used	364	Determination of, by forfeiture—Right to distrain	280
JOINT STOCK CO		Part of land sold—Apportionment of rent.	
Promoters—Secret commission—Agency.139, Fraudulent representation—Concealment		Local improvement tax is covered by general words	383
Delay-Parties	406	Larceny-	5-5
	15	Criminal proceedings ag ist trustee	
mus	125	Under Indian Act	85 99
Subscription for stock—Contributories By agent verbally appointed		Mutual mistake—Subsequent fraudulent ap-	
Detention of goods by secretary	48	propriation	155
Meeting for election of directors—Whether properly called—Quorum	48	goods	377
Breach of trust by directors—Contribution.	98	LAW SCHOOL—	
Sale by director to company Transfer of shares—Priority	181	Advantages of legal education at	273
Contract of suretyship with	181	Proceedings of Trinity Term	36
All stock owned by one person—Mortgage of property	225	Michaelmas Term Michaelmas vacation	37
Winding up—Liquidation	23	" Hilary Term	
Right of paid-up stockholders to petition Evidence insufficient	83	Easter Term	
Voluntary—Injunction to restrain	238	Recent rules in light of Imperial Acts	33 [∨]
Service out of jurisdiction	301	Election of benchers—Suggestions113,	
Petition by executor of creditor	301	LAW STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT—	-66
Staying quasi-criminal proceedings Foreign Company with branch office in	323	Student's conduct of life	367
England	414	The "I will" student	409
Claim by lessor for damages for assigning without leave	225	LEASE. See Landlord and tenant.	
JUDGMENT-	3-3	Evidence of	139
Setting aside, obtained by collusion See Practice.	78	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—	
	1	Action by member against speaker for suspending him	256
Action against—Conviction not quashed	47	LEWIS ON SHIPPING-	-
Summary proceedings against—Notice of	i i	Notice of	132
proposed legislation	214	Privileged publication and communica-	
Conviction—Amending—Plea of guilty to	İ	tions	380
defective information	306	Excessive damages—New trial	
Retrospective effect of 49 Vict. ch. 49	361	Plea in mitigation of damages	132
Action against for false imprisonment— Costs	307	Evidence of publication	
· ·		Newspaper—Privilege—Public office	255
Reform in England	2	Discovery Mercantile agency—Privilege	298
LANDLORD AND TENANT-	- 1	Nominal damages—Costs	346
Tenant holding over-Rental	21	See Slander.	
Independent covenantsBreach of covenant—Measure of damages	98	LIFE INSURANCE— Sæ Insurance,	
Covenant to pay for improvement—Cove-		Juguer License Act—	
nant running with land	419	Öpinion as to powers of Dominion Parlia-	
Gas stoves exempt	394	ment See Canada Temperance Act.	33
Lease — Argument that under-lease shall have same condition as original	77	Lis Pendens-	_
Short form—Repairs—Alteration by ten-		Application to vacate—Registration refused.	364
ant-Waste	121	LIGHT AND AIR. See Easement.	

= AGE

LIMITATION. See Statute of Limitations.	PAGE	Misrepresentation-	PAGE
	1	Injunction obtained by	202
LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH—			3
Appointing medical officer	. 25	MISTAKE IN TITLE—	
Lunatic-		Allowance for improvements-Occupation	-4-
Maintenance	. 238 .	rent	105
Sale of property of -Trustee Act	300	MORTGAGE -	
Mortgage of estate to pay ancestor's debts.	• 379	Equitable Voluntary parol transfer of	
		shares	77
MAINTENANCE-		Assignment of equity of redemption in trust	
Defence that action maintained from motive		Power of sale after farcelesure	19
of charity	• 375	Power of sale, after foreclosure,	19
Malicious Arrest—		Parol agreement varying	25 62
Order for arrest not set aside	. 103	Mortgagee in possession	
MALICIOUS PROSECUTION-		Costs of abortive sale—Foreclosure - Per-	1.54
Termination of criminal proceedings		social order for payment	96
Ruidence	. 2I	Interest in lieu of notice-Payment out of	9.
Evidence	286	fund in court	97
Magistrate consulting County Attorney	286	Assignee of-Estoppel as to amount	
Reasonable and probable cause—Corporatio		Postponement of one to another at request of	
	J-4	mortgagor-Implied promise to indemnify	113
MALPRACTICE—	.00	By executor and by specific devisee 208,	
Evidence—Interfering with jury	. 260	1 A - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	229
Manufactories-		Foreclosure—Computation of interest more	
See Municipal law,		than six years in arrear	130
MARITIME LAW—		Receipt of rents before day fixed for re-	
Salvage—Admiralty rules	. 106	demption	359
Charter party - Deficient careo - Dea		Receipt of receiver after report	
freight—Demurrage		Costs of mortgagee	201
Rats gnawing holes in ship's pipes		Plaintiff's first and last mortgageStop	
See Insurance (marine).		Not lead as to yours	323
MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT—		Not local as to venue	388
See Settlement.		of judgment	138
MARRIED WOMEN-		Foreclosure and sale-Purchase by mort-	- 5-
Property Act of 1884 considered	5, 157	gagee-Limitations	162
Settled Estates Act, effect of, on	. 29	Payment to mortgagee-Statute of Limita-	
Action for tort—Limitation	. 58	tions	413
Suing alone—Security for costs		Short Form Act—Alteration in form—Effect	
Restraint on anticipation—Costs		on assignment	
Judgment against—Restraint on anticipatio		Receipt of rents by mortgagee	
Tort committed during coverture—Hus		Appointment of receiver at his request	253
band's liability		Consolidating — Suggested legislation to	25.
Liability as assign under covenant runnin	8 24#	abolish	
with land	• 343	Of realty and personalty—Redemption Rate of interest after maturity	
-Settlement.		Consolidation of—Subsequent incumbrance	
MASTER AND SERVANT-		See Fraudulent preference-Partnership-	T -€
Injury to servant by machinery4.		Wills (construction of).	
Employers' Liability Act236, 29	1 337	MUNICIPAL LAW-	
Dismissal of clerk for gambling in stocks	276	Agreement with municipality—Tramway—	
	. 3/0	Traction engine	
MASTER IN CHAMBERS—		By-law closing road44,	
Appeal from—Jurisdiction	237	To open road allowance	
Jurisdiction to try municipal elections201 To annul registry of mechanics' lien		Under sec. 503, ss. 6 of Municipal Act	103
	. 400	Quashing conviction under	103
MASTER IN ORDINARY—	-60	Passed in anticipation of legislation,	
No jurisdiction to consolidate actions	. 208	quashed	
MAY, SIR THOS, ERSKINE—		Drainage—Defective assessment	
Sketch of his life	. 248	Defective antecedents	
Mechanics' Lien-		Prohibiting music on street unreasonable	
Priority of registered mortgage	, 20	Sale of fresh meat less than by quarter carcase	289
Garnishment—Priority	. бз	Practice in quashing128,	34
Recent conflicting decisions discussed	. 75	Liability of corporation — Defective side-	
Effect on, of Registry Act		walks	12
See Master in Chambers.		Flooding cellar—Private drain	105
MIDLAND RAILWAY-		Sewer connecting with creek-Fouling	•
Effect of 46 Vict. c. 24	. 48	creek	

PAGE	PAGE
MUNICIPAL LAW—Continued. Statutory water plug in highway216, 358 Manufactories—Exemption—Public policy. 128 Damage by city raising sidewalk—Action or arbitration	PAYMENT— Remitting money—Liability on loss 32 Under mistake of law
tion—Compensation	Sketch of his life
Ministers living in one municipality and doing duty in another 158	PENALTY— Or liquidated damages
Superannuated ministers158, 341 Expropriation for sewage purposes203, 358 For colourable purpose239 Vendor and purchaser—Abatement—	Perpetuating Testimony— Action for—Practice
Possession 240 Of more land than needed 80 Arbitration clauses—Arbitrators 291	PERSONA DESIGNATA. See County judge. PETITION OF RIGHT— Provincial or Dominion liability
See Qui tam action. Navigable waters—	PIGEON SHOOTING— Is it torturing of domestic birds 304
Interference with — Water lots — Crown grant—Easement 276	PLEADING— Claim arising since action—Counterclaim. 420 Pleading not guilty by statute
NEGLIGENCE— Explosion in a powder mill—Neglect of superintendent and fellow servant	See Practice. Poachers— On the profession93, 109, 149, 150
See Municipal lawRailway companySo- licitor and client.	Police Magistrate-
New Trial.— Verdict against evidence—Appeal II	Power of appointment of
NUISANCE— Purchase of cattle-yard by R. W. Co 140	struction of). Practice— Chamber motions may be made in any di-
Osgoode, C. J.— Reminiscence of	vision of H. C. J. in any suit
Osgoode Hall Library— Additions to 187	Rescinding order for ca. sa.—Jurisdiction. 29 Local judge not to discharge defendant under ca. sa
Particulars. See Practice.	Concurrent writ—Statute of Limitations 395 Cause of action—Forum—Injunction 27
PARTNERSHIP— Mortgage of share of partner80, 139 Rights as against estate of deceased partner	Consolidation—Separation
and survivor	Adding parties as plaintiff
Continuation of business without fresh articles	Striking out
Taking accounts—Withdrawing admission. 348 Young Mens' Christian Association not a 99	Service on member of foreign firm within jurisdiction
Pasturing Cattle— Disease contracted from other cattle 178	Counter claim—Staying proceedings 27 Excluding29
PATENT. See Grant from the Crown.	Cross judgments—Setting off
PATENT FOR INVENTION— Novelty—Combination	Facts derived from privileged communica- tions
Sale of interest in—Assignment of territory, 281 Defence that others manufacturing 281	Amendment—New case—Delay 97 Of defence—Prejudice to plaintiff99, 15

PAGE	PAGE
PRACTICE—Continued. Joinder of issue—To what pleadings can be	Public Works— Expropriation—Compensation—Ownership. 183
pleaded 364	anthrobitation
DiscoveryExtraordinary 30	QUI TAM ACTION-
General allegation of fraud	By ratepayers against members of council for fraudulent collusion with officer 348
Sufficiency of affide its	tor mandalent contained with omeet 240
signor 350	RAILWAY COMPANY-
Production by co-defendant 99	North Shore R. W. Co.—Rights & Liabilities. 15
Privilege	Land taken by—Compensation—Arbitration 26
Foreign commission—Restrictions as to evi-	Statute of Limitations
dence 30	deviation
Enlargement of motion on terms—Violating conditions 408	Order for immediate possession 130
Examination—of witness before trial 166	Arbitration—Costs
Party out of jurisdiction—Conduct money. 268	Award-Interest
President of company	Arbitrators' fees-Summary order 269
Of party before trial	When "taking" dates from—Compensa- tion—Interest
bers or at assize	Compensation paid into Court—Death of
Ejectment	landowner-Who entitled to money 363
Cross action—Balance of convenience 107	Negligence—Loss of wife—Damages 18
Filing reports—Rule 599234, 333 Payment into court—Admission by defend-	Contributory — Withdrawing case from jury 46
ant 90	Pleading-Omitting necessary averments 48
Trial, Notice of Joinder—Close of pleadings 266	Fences—Damages not by train or engine. 83
Any party may give	Fire caused by engine
Putting witness out of court—Rejection 407	Cattle trespassing on track
Order for trial of one question before	Passengers' luggage delivered to porter 299
Right to begin—New evidence 123	Overhead bridge too low
Hostile witness - Discretion of judge 198	pits 84
Staying, pending interlocutory appeal 267	Bonus by-law—Promulgation—Casting Vote
With jury—Discretion as to costs 320 At bar—Crown interested 396	-Engineers' certificate 107
Motion for judgment or admission in plead-	Vote of Ratepayers on—Premature consideration
ing 156	Error in copy submitted—signing and
By infant plaintiff, in default of defence 158	sealing
Order limiting plaintiff's right to recover 377 Third Party—Costs—Indemnity	Occupied land — Proprietor — Company's duty to fence
Serving papers on Toronto agents 167	Farm Crossing-Agreement as to, with agent
Suing in forma pauperis-Right to be heard	of Company
in person	Agreement for cattle pass—Liability of Company to maintain
cation 349	RAILWAY LAW-
Making order	Principles of Canadian, by Holt 132
Power to set aside verdict and give judgment for opponent 394	REBELLION. See Sedition.
See Appeal—Pleading.	REAL ESTATE—
PRESCRIPTION. See Easement - Statute of	Future devolution of 174
Limitations.	RECTORY LANDS-
PRINCIPAL AND AGENT-	Toronto Rectory Endowment Act, construed 405
Commission from both vendor and purchaser 48	REGISTRY ACT-
See Solicitor and client.	Registration of subsequent agreement before
Principal And Surety— Change of original securities—Release 385	deed prior in date—Conflicting [equities
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Sec Mechanics' Lien.
PRIVY COUNCIL. See Appeal. PRODUCTION. See Practice.	RELIGIOUS BODY.
PRODUCTION. See Practice. Prohibition. See Division Courts.	Grant for benefit of-Change of faith 165
	RENT CHARGE. See Deed.
PROVINCIAL DEET. See B. N. A. Act.	RENT SECK. See Deed.
Public Schools— Dismissing scholar—Mandamus 105	RENT SERVICE See Deed.
New section—Selection—Change—Requi-	RES JUDICATA-
sites 209	Money paid under process of law 375

	RESTRAINT OF TRADE—PAGE Penalty or liquidated damages	SMALL-POX HOSPITAL— Rights of adjoining municipalities	PAGE 26
	RESTRICTIVE COVENANT— What amounts to	Specific performance. See Vendor and purchaser.	
	REVIVOR Motion to set aside order for	Solicitor— Privilege as witness — Disclosing client's	
	RIGHT OF WAY. See Trespass.	Solicitor and Client—	94
	REVISING OFFICER. See Franchise Act.	Negligence—Omission to include property	
	RIPARIAN PROPRIETOR-	in mortgage	ΙŢ
	Navigable stream—Reservation in patent. 23,146	Omission to register document Laches by client	17
	As a boundary—Grant of half bed of 413	Summary jurisdiction	139
	ROAD ALLOWANCE. See Municipal law.	Authority to receive money	419
	Rules-	Mortgage left with solicitor to receive	
	New Rules of Supreme Court of Jan. 4 34 Of Chancery Division234, 333	Lien on money in court—Assignment Retaining papers	69
	SALE OF GOODS-	See Costs—Trustee.	
	Property passing—Right of action 23 Warranty—Written notice—Waiver 284	Of litigation in Ontario	334
	SALE OF LANDS. See Vendor and Purchaser.	STATUTE OF FRAUDS Memo. in writing—Parol evidence	٥.
	School Law— In Quebec	Guaranty—Consideration	300
	See Public Schools.	Possession—Squatter	40
	Scott Act. See Canada Temperance Act.	Conveyance to Master—Remainder	162
	SEAL— What constitutes a 378	ance — Mortgage — Railway company —	
	SECURITY FOR COSTS. See Costs.	Wills (Construction of).	
	SEDITION-	STAY OF PROCEEDINGS— Non-payment of costs	• • • •
	Intention	STOCKS AND SHARES—	102
	SEDUCTION— Survival of action	Pledge of stock by broker	22
	Evidence—O. J. A. Rule 383	See Joint stock company,	
	Allegation of procuring abortion—Striking out	STOP ORDER. See Creditors' Relief Act.	
	Evidence—Excessive damages 286	Stoppage in transitu. See Bill of lading. Subrogation—	
1	SETTLED ESTATES ACT— Separation examination of married woman. 29	Estoppel—Res inter alios acta	420
	Separation examination of married woman. 29	Surgeon-	
	Election against voidable covenant 115	Malpractice—Evidence	343
	Power of appointment—Delegation—Covenant to settle after-acquired property—	SURROGATE COURT— Question under the tariff	187
	Volunteer202, 203	Survivorship. See Covenant.	,
	Inchoate—Cancellation	Tavamos Sas Conto Municipal laur	
	ticipation 301	Taxation. See Costs—Municipal law. Taxes—	
	Consideration—Voluntary act — Fraud on creditors	Exemptions from	145
	See Fraudulent conveyance.	See Municipal law.	••
:	SHELLEY'S CASE, RULE IN-	Tax sale— Observations on mode of conducting	
	Poetically rendered 90 Equitable estate—Remainder 95	Improper assessment—Payment of taxes—	-
ę	Equitable estate—Remainder 95	Non-resident roll	407
	Poundage—Arrest—No money made 267	TELEGRAPH— Deposit to prepay answer—Condition	ansi.
	Seizure—Sale—Fees—Poundage 146 See Creditors' Relief Act.	Telephone-	
5	SLANDER-	Communication by -Evidence	212
	Evidence of Malicious prosecution 21	TITLE, COVENANT FOR—	
	Privileged communication 95 Particulars—Examination 186	Action on—Continuing damage	103
	See Libel.	Custody of—Several interested	397

AGE

PAGE	
THUNDER BAY DISTRICT— Right of District Court to try action for land 123	VENDOR AND PURCHASER—Continued. Sale at under value—Setting aside
Torrens System—	Sale of infant's estate—Title 69
Treatise on, by H. C. Jones 211	Interest on purchase money
TORTS-	Power of revocation
Actions for, against representatives of de-	Failure of vendor to show title
TRADE MARK-	Right of entry for condition broken 183
Right to use one's own name 16	Reselsion of contract - Misrepresentation 199
Infringement—Registration 209 Restraining—Prior use	Compensation
Definition of	Expropriation—Possession—Abatement 240
Word in common use 345	Covenants for title—Breach—Damage 244 Deposit—Default by solicitor 267
TRANSFERRED MALICE— See Criminal law.	Return of—Costs
Blown down, belong to whom 78	Sale by court
Trespass-	Possessory title—Mode of proving 363
Seizure-Interference-Custody of law 47	Open sale—Actual and continued change of
Damage to land—Entry by devisee 48 To land—Conflicting titles—Description—	possession 405 See Covenant—Deed.
Boundaries	Verdict-
Obstruction—Right of way 361	Addition to, as an expression of opinion 84
Postponing—Costs 86	Victoria-
At bar	Bench and Bar, at 313
See Practice.	Voters' Lists— Hodgins' "Manual of Law," of 409
TRUSTEE— Investment on insufficient security 79	Troughts Manifestor State of Transfer 403
Investment on insumcient security 79 Infant—Form of decree for account 100	WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS-
Appointment of new—Servile imbecility 155	Possession of goods—Evidence 46
Dispensing with service on c. q. t	WARRANTY— Implied—Hiring chattel for reward 85
Investment in "real securities"-Trade	WASTE-
Fraud of one—Following trust fund—Pur-	Action for, by reversioner - Measure of
chaser for value	damages 155
Solicitor trustee—Profit costs	WINDING UP. See Joint stock company.
See Costs—Joint Stock Company—Wills	Will— Revocation—Obliteration of codicil 321
(construction of).	Of will made under power 360
TRUSTEE ACT. See Lunatic—Trustee.	Attestation—Signed by wife in husband's
TURNPIRE— Tolls and houses not real security 60	Under influence—What evidence necessary 321
Tons and notices not real security	Execution of codicil, is republication of will. 418
ULTRA VIRES-	WILLS (construction of).
Insolvent Act, 1875	Estate in fee tail or fee simple
Canada Temperance Act, 1878 87	Option to purchase 66
Provincial License Act	Lapse by death of legatee 60 Trust—Discretion—Failure of trustee 45
Unlicensed Conveyancers. See Poachers.	Reference to Master to work out scheme
	under ambiguous will
VAGRANT— Conviction—Evidence	An.biguity—Extrinsic evidence 45 Guardianship—Express trust—Statute of
Venue-	limitations
Local, abolished by O. J. A 85	Supplying blank in will
See Practice.	on marriage 79
Vendors' and Purchasers' Act discussed 193	Second cousins—First cousins once removed. 70 Devise of onerous property
Mistake-Sale of place 67	Conversion—Election to take personalty as
Representation—Notice	realty 80
Time for objections to title	Equitable estate—Remainder—Power of sale 9: Exoneration of personalty from debts—
Effect of discharge of mortgage 68	Lapsed bequest

PAGE		PAG
Wills—Continued.	WILLS-Continued.	
Gift to husband of attesting witness—Accel-	Accumulation-Mainten	25
eration 97	Limitation to offspring—Life estate	
Gift in remainder-Remainderman preced-	Power to make advances—Discretion—Ma-	
ing tenant for life97, 165	jority to rule	
Charge of legacies on real estate 98	Appointment of executors by implication	28
Gift to charity	Maintenance-Charge on land-Infant ex-	~-
Gift to charity	ecutors	~8
of leave	Devise of encumbered and free estates—Ten-	20
of issue		
	ant for life—Repairs	32
Power of appointment—Residuary gift 138	Erroneous statement of fact in will	32
Revocation 157	Life estate	36
To sell or to mortgage208, 408	Mortgaged estate—Incumbrance—Exonera-	
Will made under 360	tion	
Blanks left-Evidence of intention 157	Supplying omission by inference	
"Possibility"—Contingent interest 183	Specific bequest of mortgage debt	41
Illegitimate children199, 200	Assent of executor to specific legacy	41
Gift to children -Per stirpes or per capita, 203, 397	Estate of life-Appointment	418
Maintenance to widow and family-Abate-	••	•
ment of legacies 207	YORK COUNTY LAW ASSOCIATION-	
Mortgage by testator—Foreclosure—Selling	Notice of	:
estate to pay debts 227	Young Men's Christian Association	
Intestacy—Blended fund—Distribution 245	Not a partnership.	٠.
intestacy Dionaca rang-Distribution 245	Avot a partnersmp.,,	9