

PRO CONFESSO.

See "Practice," 62, 67.

PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS.

See "Practice," 31.

RECEIVER.

See "Practice," 56, 58, 68.

REGISTRATION.

1. Priority may be gained by means of prior registration, as between equitable incumbrances, but this priority will be defeated by notice.—*Bethune v. Caulcutt*, 81.

2. Registered judgments bind lands from the time of their registration; but they do not, by means of such registration, acquire any priority over previous deeds, though unregistered.—*Ib.*, but see Stat. 24 Vic., ch. 41.

3. Registration is not notice in this country.—*Street v. Commercial Bank*, 169.

But see provincial statute 13 & 14 Vic., ch. 63, sec. 8.

RE-HEARING.

See "Further Directions."

See also "Practice," 69, 70.

RENTS.

Where a mortgagee takes possession of the mortgage premises, and evicts a tenant of the mortgagor who is willing to continue in possession and pay rent, the mortgagee will be held accountable for the rents from that time.—*Penn v. Lockwood*, 547.

REPLICATION.

Nunc pro tunc.

See "Practice," 71.

RE-SALE.

See "Practice," 72.

RESTS.

See "Executor."

REVERSIONER (and TERMOR).

1. The mortgagee of a term for years being in possession of the mortgaged estate, will, at the suit

of the mortgagor, be restrained by injunction from felling timber on the mortgaged premises, although the mortgagee may have obtained the consent of the reversioner to what he is doing.—*Chisholm v. Sheldon*, 318.

2. *Quære.*—Whether the doctrines applicable in England between termor and reversioner, in respect to felling timber, can prevail as to an estate in this country, the beneficial enjoyment of which is ordinarily attained, and can generally be obtained only through the destruction of the growing timber; and whether the doctrines of the common law, as to growing timber, can be applied in all their extent to forest land in this country.—*Ib.* See also "Equity of Redemption."

RIPARIAN PROPRIETORS.

An averment that the soil of a stream is vested in the Crown, does not import that the Crown has therefore any power to interfere with the rights of riparian proprietors.—*Attorney-General v. McLaughlin*, 34.

SALE.

See "Practice," 45, 46, 47.

See also "Mortgage," 11.

SEQUESTRATION.

See "Practice," 23, 64.

SHERIFF—SALES BY.

1. Where a sale is made under an execution issued against one partner, the assignee is only entitled to such partner's interest or share in the assets, after payment of the partnership debts, and that, too, even when the debt originally was due from the partnership to the execution creditors.—*Partridge v. McIntosh*, 50.

2. A term of 1,000 years was created by way of mortgage, and subsequently the interest of the