

though in relation to the business of some branches only, is entitled to be paid out of the company's moneys derived from assessments for losses and expenses on policy holders in other branches. *Duff v. Canadian Mutual Fire Ins. Co. et al.*, 560.

INTEREST.

Agreement to pay higher.]— See MORTGAGE, 1, 2.

INTERPLEADER.

See BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY, 3.

INVENTION.

See PATENT FOR INVENTION,

IRREGULARITY.

Judgment on non-appearance—Immediate execution.]— See BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY, 3.

JUDGE.

Division Courts—Jurisdiction.]— See CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

JUDGMENT.

Foreign judgment—Action on—Rule 322—Motion for judgment—Evidence.]—The defendant in an action on a judgment obtained in Iowa, U. S. A., pleaded denying the recovery of the judgment. Upon a motion for judgment under Rule 322, upon the pleadings verified by

affidavit, and the production of an exemplification of the judgment.

Held, affirming the opinion of the Master, that judgment could not be ordered on these materials under Rule 322, the defendant having put the judgment distinctly in issue.

In proceeding under this Rule 322 it is not sufficient to produce a document on which the plaintiff relies, without any proof to connect the defendant with it or to support its genuineness. *Henebery v. Turner*, 284.

Non-appearance—Immediate execution—Irregularity—Preference.]— See BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY, 3.

JUDICATURE ACT.

See O. J. ACT.

JURISDICTION.

See ARBITRATION AND AWARD, 1.— BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY, 6.— CARRIERS.— CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.— TEMPERANCE ACT, 1878.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

See MAGISTRATE.

LACHES.

See FRAUD AND MISREPRESENTATION, 4.

LAND.

Assignment of warrant for land grant.]— See FRAUD AND MISREPRESENTATION, 2.