

was shortened so that the writ might issue as soon as a judgment was duly entered: Rule 863 of the Con. Rules of 1888. By Rule 1359 (1894) that was amended so as to read that every person was entitled to sue out execution under a judgment "immediately after the time when the judgment was duly signed;" and in the last version of that Rule, in the present Con. Rule 843, it reads: "Every person to whom a sum of money is payable under a judgment shall be entitled immediately to issue execution;" that is, he shall be entitled to sue out execution instantan upon the judgment being signed, and without waiting till it is duly entered.

The course pursued in the central office is when the judgment is signed to issue contemporaneously the writ of execution, though the judgment may not be actually entered in the office. Delay may and does arise from the pressure of business so that the clerical work of entry cannot be attended to at once. This method is in accord with that which obtains for like reasons in land registry offices. The document for registration is brought in and the date of registry is then marked on it—though the actual transcription in the official record is not done till the particular document is reached in its turn.

Judgments take effect from the day when pronounced, and may be signed forthwith, unless otherwise directed. The manner of procedure in causes heard in Toronto is for the registrar to settle the minutes of the judgment—then it is passed and signed by him in authentication of its being proper in form and expression. It is then taken to the central office, where it is signed by the proper officer as the judgment of the Court: Rule 628. This signed judgment is then turned over to the entering clerk, who enters it in the proper book, which completes it as a judgment of record: Rules 635, 637. But for purposes of execution the judgment is complete when it is signed. The entering makes the judgment of record and facilitates its proof, but it may be otherwise verified if in fact a judgment exists: *Dyson v. Wood*, 3 B. & C. 457.

The judgment in this case is produced authenticated by the signature of the registrar, and marked as signed the 22nd day of November, 1907, by the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas. The writ of execution is tested the same day, and