

lature were "intended to bar the claim of the plaintiffs," and that he could not read the Act of 1907 as meaning anything less than that plaintiffs are not to have any rights in the property and remarked that, "In short, the legislature within its jurisdiction, can do everything that is not naturally impossible, and is restrained by no rule, human or divine. If it be that the plaintiffs acquired any rights—which I am far from finding—the legislature has the power to take them away. The prohibition 'Thou shalt not steal', has no legal force upon this sovereign body, and there would be no necessity for compensation to be given—we have no such restriction upon the power of the legislature as is found in some states."

J. M. Clark, K.C., and Bradford, K.C., for plaintiffs. Armour, K.C., G. F. Henderson, K.C., and Britton Osler, for defendants.

Province of Nova Scotia.

SUPREME COURT.

Russell, J.]

RE BANK OF LIVERPOOL.

[June 9.

Judgment recorded—Effect—Execution.

Application by the assignee of a judgment against H. for leave to issue execution against lands held subject to the judgment by B. to whom the lands were conveyed by the executors of the deceased judgment debtor.

Held, under the provisions of the Registry Act the recording of the judgment gives it the effect of a mortgage and the judgment creditor can release whatever part of his security he sees fit upon whatever consideration he chooses.

If the party holding the land has any equities they are not equities against the creditor and leave granted to sell the land as prayed for will not affect them.

If the conveyances of other lands were voluntary he may have a right to transfer the whole burden of the charge to those lands, or, whether voluntary or otherwise, he may have a right to contribution from the grantees of those lands.

But this does not affect the rights of the judgment creditor