

ANALYTICAL INDEX.

Of cases determined in the Court of King's Bench for the district of Québec, from 1807 to 1822.

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Evidence of undersized timber is no evidence of refused timber. *Jones vs. Lee*, 1814, no. 726.

If a party interrogated declines answering on *faits et articles*, he admits the facts stated in the interrogatories to be true. *Perrault vs. Henderson*, no. 1816, 79.

To support an action for a trespass on a fisherie on the beach of the St. Laurence, proof of possession by title from the crown is necessary. *Morin vs. Lefebvre et al.*, 1816, no. 45.

A dissenting minister of a protestant congregation is not a public officer, nor a person in (public) holy orders recognized by law, and therefore cannot keep or authenticate a register of baptisms, marriages or sepultures. *Ex parte Geo. Spratt*, 1816, no. 128.

An *extrait de baptême* may be explained by verbal testimony. *Poulin vs. Thibault*, 1816, no. 188.

Board and lodging may be proved by parole testimony. *Spatz vs. Myers*, 1816, no 448.

It is the business of the creditor, when his debtor pays in coin, to examine and to establish the value of what he receives and he cannot after his receipt dispute the *quantum* received: the receipt is evidence against him. *Rivers vs. Whitney*, 1816, no. 511.

A bill of particulars which is applicable to any count in the declaration is sufficient. But the plaintiff in his evidence must be strictly confined to that count only (if there is but one) to which his bill of particulars can apply. *Craig vs. James*, 1817, no. 5.

Probate of a will is evidence to prove a debt admitted in the will to be due. *Hupé vs. Dionne*, 1817, no. 131.