

to establish his title to the estate, interest, lien, or charge therein specified and has given written notice thereof to the Registrar, or has obtained from the Supreme Court an order or injunction restraining the Registrar from bringing the land therein referred to under this Act.

154. Except in the case of a caveat lodged by or on behalf of a beneficiary claiming under any will or settlement, or for the protection of any trust, or by the Registrar in exercise of the powers by this Act given to him in that behalf, every caveat in the Form L shall, upon the expiration of fourteen days after notice given to the caveator that application has been made for the registration of any instrument affecting the land, estate, or interest protected thereby, be deemed to have lapsed as to such land, estate, or interest, or so much thereof as is referred to in such notice, unless notice is, within the said fourteen days, given to the Registrar that application for an order to the contrary has been made to the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof, and such order is made and served on the Registrar within a further period of fourteen days.

Lapse of caveat  
against dealings.

1908, No. 99, s. 155  
1913, No. 17, s. 17

155. (1.) Any person lodging any caveat without reasonable cause is liable to make to any person who may have sustained damage thereby such compensation as may be just.

Person entering  
caveat without due  
cause liable for  
damages.

(2.) Such compensation shall be recoverable in an action at law by the person who has sustained damage from the person who lodged the caveat.

1908, No. 99, s. 156

156. Any caveat may be withdrawn by the caveator or by his attorney or agent under a written authority, and either as to the whole or any part of the land affected, or the consent of the caveator may be given for the registration of any particular dealing expressed to be made subject to the rights of the caveator.

Caveat may be  
withdrawn.

Ib., s. 157

157. When any caveat in either of the forms hereinbefore provided has lapsed, it shall not be lawful for the Registrar to receive any second caveat affecting the same land, estate, or interest by the same person, or in the same right and for the same cause, except by order of the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof.

No second caveat  
may be entered.

Ib., s. 158

#### *Powers of Attorney.*

158. The bringing of land under this Act shall not invalidate any power of attorney previously executed, but such land may thereafter be dealt with under such power subject to the provisions hereof.

Power of attorney  
available for  
dealings under Act.

Ib., s. 159

159. The registered proprietor of land under this Act, or any person claiming any estate or interest under this Act, may by power of attorney in the form numbered (1) in the Third Schedule hereto or in any usual form, and either in general terms or specially, authorize and appoint any person on his behalf to execute transfers or other dealings therewith, or to make any application to the Registrar or to any Court or Judge in relation thereto.

Registered  
proprietor may deal  
with land under the  
Act by attorney.

Ib., s. 160

160. Every power of attorney intended to be used under this Act, or a duplicate or attested copy thereof, verified to the satisfaction of the Registrar, shall be deposited with the Registrar in manner provided by regulations under this Act, but for the purposes of this Act it shall not be necessary to register any power of attorney.

Power of attorney  
to be deposited with  
Registrar.

Ib., s. 161

161. (1.) The grantor of any revocable power of attorney may, by notice to the Registrar in the form numbered (2) in the Third

Revocation of power  
of attorney

Ib., s. 162