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II. A delivered his watch to B as a pledge. A's possession is not extinguished, as explained under Section 103 ; usucapion is therefore not interrupted.

III. A lost his golden watch but it was found by the Police and returned to A two months afterwards. Usucapion is deemed not to have been interrupted, because possession was not extinguished within the meaning of Section 103.

See also illustrations under Section 103.

114. — When the first and last terms of possession are proved, the possession is presumed to have continued during the interval.

Can.2199. F.2234. G.938. I.691, 692. J.186 §2.

Illustration: — A is the possessor of a bicycle. A can give conclusive evidence that he was in possession of it five years ago on such day, say on the 20th. of November 2458. A is presumed to have been in possession of the bicycle without interruption from that date. If B, a claimant, pretends that he has bought that same bicycle from X on the 1st. of January 2459 and was for some time in possession of it, B has to prove those facts, failing which the presumption of section 114 will hold good and A will be able to set up usucapion against B's claim.

115. — The transferee of a possessor can at his option either assert his own possession or his possession together with that of the transferor.

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115.—The transferee of a possessor can at his option either assert his own possession or his possession together with that of the transferor.

In the latter case the defects which existed in the possession of the transferor can be set up against the transferee.

Can. 2200. F. 2235. G. 943, 944. J. 187.

Illustration : — A was for three years the possessor of a silver bowl. He transfers it to B. After two years more C claims back the silver bowl which he had lost originally. B can, at his own option, set up his own possession during two years, or his possession together with that of A (totalling five years). In the latter case B can claim that usucapion is completed in his favour. However if A had not possessed the silver bowl on his own account, or if he possessed it clandestinely, the defect in the possession of A can be set up against B so that usucapion shall not be completed in favour of B.

TITLE III.

Recovery of Possession.

116. — An action for recovery of a specific or identified thing from a possessor who has no title of acquisition or has acquired the thing from a person who has no right to dispose of it, can be maintained by the owner.

The action for recovery can be maintained against the representative as well as against the possessor.

F. 2279. I. 708. J. 193. S. 932.

Illustration: — I. Possessor without title. A is the owner of a piece of land but does not look after it from the 15th. September 2457. B takes possession of it on the

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