

licensees or lease-holders also pay a royalty on all gold and silver mined, to be not less than 2 nor more than 10 p. c., as may be determined by the L. G. in C. No mill or machinery for crushing quartz is to be used without a license from the Inspector under a penalty of \$100 per day, or 2 months' imprisonment in default. The owner must give a bond for \$2000. He must keep a book, or books, in which are recorded a clear and distinct statement of all quartz crushed, amalgamated or reduced, whence taken and the produce, &c., &c. The amount of royalty is to be taken at once out of the produce of each lot and paid over from time to time as ordered. Along with the payments he must make returns from his books. If this be not done, or if returns or books are fraudulent and incorrect, the license is forfeited and the mill owner is liable to a penalty of \$2000. Any mill owner making correct returns and payments receives back 5 p. c. of the royalty paid over at the end of each quarter. Quartz or other material containing gold or silver must not be removed from the Division without Inspector's license. Each Inspector may appoint 4 constables. The L. G. in C. may, by proclamation, put in force the "Act respecting riots near public works" in any one or more Divisions. The L. G. in C. may make regulations to carry into effect, and in some cases vary, the provisions of the Act, such regulations to have the force of law. Power is reserved to the Crown to grant or lease any lands within such Mining Divisions, upon such conditions respecting the mines, as the L. G. in C. may impose.

#### REGISTRATION OF TITLES.

*Cap. 20*—Is the Registration of Titles Act. It provides a registry office in every riding, county, union of counties, and city. L. G. in C. may remove the office if in an inconvenient place. The County Councils must provide safe and fire-proof offices and vaults for the registry. Registrars are to be appointed by the Lt-Governor by commission, and hold office during pleasure only. Before being sworn in they must give security for not less than \$1000 nor more than \$10,000, bond to be in duplicate, and one copy deposited with the Provincial Secretary, the other with the Clerk of the Peace. He may be called on by the inspector for new recognizances. The Registrar and sureties are jointly and severally liable for any damage resulting from his neglect or misconduct, or that of his deputy. He may appoint one or more deputies, the deputy or senior deputy having authority to do any act of the Registrar in his absence, death or removal. Neither himself nor deputy can act as agent for anybody in the investment of money or advice as to titles in their county. He must reside within 10 miles of the office. The Registrar or Acting-Registrar is liable to dismissal for misconduct. Office hours are from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. The Registrar is to make searches for titles and abstracts of all instruments registered with him, and shew the books and original papers in his custody relating to the same, upon tender of his fees. He is only bound to produce any such paper in court on a special order of a judge. He is to have a seal of office, with which he seals copies of documents registered, and thereby renders them as authentic evidence as an original. A registry book is to be furnished for each township, city, town or incorporated village within the division by the county treasurer, and all documents relating to lands in either of them are to be registered in separate books, except wills and instruments in which there is a general devise, conveyance or power affecting lands without local description, which are to be registered in a general book for the whole county, and indexed alphabetically. The county judge or warden shall certify all such books as containing the ascertained number of pages, and the purpose for which it is to be used. When a county is detached from a union, or a portion of a county made a separate division, provision is made for the handing over to the new Registrar of the necessary books and statements of past registrations, under a penalty on the Registrar refusing to deliver them of not more than \$400. A registrar removed or resigning must deliver up all the books, papers, &c., belonging to the office, to his successor or the person named by the Attorney-General, under a penalty of not more than \$2000, and imprisonment. New registrars receiving documents from the county from which they are separated must re-register them in proper books in the order of their first registration, retaining the original numbers. When a book is worn out and is becoming illegible, a copy may be made by order of the Inspector from such old book and the documents, and has the same validity as the first. An abstract index of all documents relating to each lot of land, and an alphabetical index according to names, are to be kept by the Registrar—the former from 1st January, 1866. If not complete, they are forthwith to be completed. The following instruments may be registered:—"Grants from the crown, deeds, conveyances, assurances, bonds and agreements for the sale or purchase of lands and all other instruments (including sheriffs' deeds of land sold by virtue of their office) in any wise affecting in law or equity lands in Ontario;" powers of attorney for making any such deeds, conveyances, &c.; wills and devises, certificates of decrees of foreclosure, and others; certificates of the filing or dismissal of any bill or other proceeding in chancery or the equity side of a county court; certificates of the satisfaction of mortgages; and of payment of taxes, &c., &c., &c. Grants from the crown are registered by the production of the original with a true copy, to be filed, and sworn to by a party who has compared it; all other instruments, except wills, by the deposit of the original or duplicate, or other original part thereof. Wills, as grants by the crown, but the copy is to be accompanied by the affidavit of one of the witnesses to the will, proving its execution, or by letters of Probate, or letters of administration annexed to it; lists of marriages by filing and entering them in a book kept for the purpose. Instruments executed before 1866 may be registered, and proof made under the old law. With other instruments besides wills, there shall be the affidavit of a subscribing witness, declaring the execution of the original and duplicate, the place, that he knew one or more parties to the document, and is a subscribing witness, together with his own name and addition in full. This is to be made on the instrument, or securely attached thereto. The affidavit may be made in Ontario before registrar, deputy registrar, judge, or Commissioner; in Quebec before a judge or prothonotary of the Superior or clerk of the Circuit court, a commissioner, or notary authenticated by the latter, with his seal; in the United Kingdom by a judge, mayor, commissioner, or notary; in a British Colony by a judge of a court of record, mayor, or notary, or in India, a magistrate or collector; in a foreign country a mayor, judge of a court of record, British consul or vice-consul, or a notary. Any subscribing witness in Ontario may be compelled by order of a judge to make such affidavit. Affirmations are permitted in cases where they are legally valid. No party to the deed can be such witness, nor any one who has not signed his name with his own hand. In case of the death or absence from the province of such witnesses, other evidence may be adduced before a county judge, and registration permitted, if he is satisfied with such proof. The seal of a court of record or a corporation, with the signature of the secretary, is sufficient proof of itself. Copies of a power of attorney or substitution, with the other documents attached which have been registered in one registry office, may be given by the registrar, and duly certified. And these may be registered in other offices without further proof. And it is also *prima facie* proof of the original, as are such copies above mentioned, in any court, if 10 days' notice is given