

to the opposite party of the intention to use them as such. Notarial copies executed in Quebec, and authenticated by seal, may be registered without further formality. Any instrument with affidavits &c., shall be registered at full length by delivery to the registrar thereof as above required. If it have wo or more parts, the certificate of the registrar may be written on all of them, making *prima facie*, proof of the registration and execution. Instruments relating to several lots of land in various localities should be registered in the books of each township, &c., within which they are situate. Upon the production of any instrument, the registrar enters it in the order in which it has been received, and files it with affidavit, &c., and shall certify upon it the year, month, day, hour, and minute at which it is entered and registered, with the book and number. Such certificate is proof of registration in all courts of record. A special, brief form of registration is provided for the assignment of property belonging to the Bank of U. C. Each page of each book and each instrument is numbered, and the time of registration entered in the margin, and such entry signed. No bill or proceedings in chancery affecting any land is notice to any one not a party thereto till a certificate thereof has been registered in the county where such lands are. Sheriffs' deeds of sale for taxes must be registered within 18 mos., and other sheriffs' deeds within 6 mos., otherwise priority of title is lost, against subsequent *bona fide* registered purchasers. A duly registered certificate of discharge of a mortgage with reference entry thereof in the margin of the page on which such mortgage is entered operates as full a discharge of such mortgage as a formal release thereof, and reconveyance to the mortgagor or his assigns of the estate formerly held. A portion of the lands so mortgaged may, in like manner, be released. Any by-law of a municipality taking land for a street or highway must be registered to be valid. Unregistered instruments, after the grant from the crown, are void as against any subsequent instrument which is registered. Wills may be registered within 12 months after decease of the testator, or after the removal of any impediment to the registration. Registry of any instrument is notice of it to any person claiming interest in the lands conveyed or incumbered, subsequent to the registry. "Priority of registration shall, in all cases, prevail unless before such prior registration there shall have been actual notice of the prior instrument by the party claiming under prior registration." Equitable liens, &c., are not valid as against a registered instrument executed by the same party, his heirs, &c., and tacking cannot prevail against the provisions of the Act. Leases, with possession, under 7 years, need not be registered. Fees for entry and certificate, 40 cts.; for registration, \$1.00 up to 700 words, and 15 cts. for every additional 100 words up to 1,400, after that 10 cts. per 100. If more than one registration of the same deed, 15 cts. per 100 words up to 1,400, and 10 cts. per 100 words for additional registration. Searches for titles of a lot not exceeding 4 references, 25 cts., and 5 cts. for each additional up to \$2. Searching alphabetical index for 1 township, &c., 25 cts.; general, \$1. Abstracts of title, 25 cts. for the first 100 words, 15 cts. per 100 after. Copies of instrument, 10 cts. per 100 words. Certificates 25 cts. Registration of a plan of town or village lots, \$1. For statements, &c., to new registry office, 10 cts. per 100 words. For the abstract index, 10 cts. for each instrument, up to \$2,000. Each list of marriages, \$1. Each affidavit, 25 cts. Shewing originals, each (including search) 10 cts. Registering certificates of discharge, 50 cts., of payment of taxes, 25 cts. A schedule of fees is to be posted up in each office. A registrar is not bound to register any instrument until his fees are paid. He shall keep a book shewing the sums received each day, and what for. Parties subdividing lots into town or village lots are bound to register a plan on a scale not less than 1 inch to 4 chains, shewing the roads, streets, lots, commons, &c. Instruments subsequently made must conform to that plan or they cannot be registered. And thereafter, indexes and registrations are to be made according to such plan. If the party refuse or neglect to register it, after he has been requested to do so by the inspector or any one interested, he incurs a penalty of \$20 per month. Old plans of survey and subdivision to be registered within 6 months. No plan to be binding or necessarily registered until some sale has been made under it. And the courts can order the alteration or amendment of it on the application of any party interested. Any village or town on the land of different proprietors shall be surveyed into uniform lots and streets, and the plan registered on the demand of the inspector or any one interested, the cost to be paid out of the general funds, if the village or town is incorporated, if not, by a special rate on the lands and property included within the survey. Refusal or neglect to make and register such survey—punishable as above. Where books and documents filed have been destroyed or lost, a document having the registrar's certificate upon it may be re-registered, having priority according to that certificate, by order of any judge of a court of record. Former registration shall not be void for clerical or similar errors, nor because made in a separate book for unincorporated villages which shall be reckoned registration in the book of the proper municipality, but this is not to effect pending actions. The provincial registrar shall furnish at once, and every 3 months hereafter to each registrar, a statement of all grants made by the crown within his county or district, and the commissioner of crown lands shall furnish maps and plans of all townships, towns, &c., not already furnished, causing surveys to be made where not already made. The Lt.-Governor may appoint an inspector of registry offices, with a salary of \$2,000. He has authority to inspect all offices, and to see that the law is in every respect properly carried into effect, reporting to the Lt.-Governor for his information and decision.

#### PRISON AND ASYLUM INSPECTION.

Cap. 21—Is "The Prison and Asylum Inspection Act." The Lt. Governor is authorized to appoint an Inspector of all public Asylums, Hospitals, Public Gaols and Reformatories, with a salary of \$2,000 per annum inclusive of travelling expenses. He must visit and inspect each of these Penal Institutions twice in the year, and report to the Lt. Governor. He may also, subject to the approval of the L. G. in C., alter the regulations for the management and government of the gaols of the Province, County Councils having also power to make regulations not inconsistent with the Act or such Government regulations. No gaol shall hereafter be built without the approval of the Inspector, or if not so approved, will not be recognized by the Government and Courts as the County Gaol. He shall visit and inspect the Lunatic Asylums three times in the year, and frame By-laws for them, subject to the approval of the Lt. Governor, to whom he shall report all his proceedings. He shall also make an annual report transmitting the reports made to him by the Superintendents and Bursars of such Asylums, who must report annually to him. He is to inspect twice a year all Hospitals or Benevolent Institutions receiving any grant from Government, and report upon its management, and whenever required make a special inspection and report. He shall inspect and report upon any private Lunatic Asylum once in the year; and if his report be unfavorable the license may be revoked. He shall make a general report to the Lt. Governor on or before the 1st October in each year. If the Inspector finds any gaol to be defective he reports the same to the Lt. Governor, furnishing a copy to the Municipal Council of the City or County, and the Council must then appoint a Committee to confer with the Inspector respecting the repairs, alterations or additions necessary. If they do not agree the L. G. in C. is to decide between them, and such decision may be enforced upon the Council by