

may be invested for its preferment or marriage. Any person insuring under the Act of 29 V., c. 17, may surrender the policy to the Co. whenever unable to pay the premium, accepting a paid up policy for such sum as the paid up premium would already represent. A person insured may borrow, on the security of the policy, the sums necessary to keep it in force. If one of those to be benefitted by such insurance die in the life-time of the insured, the moneys go to the successors; in case of all dying, to the executors or administrators of the insured; but the policy may be assigned for a future wife or children or a declaration in their favor may be executed. A person so insuring with profits may apply them to payment of premiums or add them to the sum to be payable at death.

#### REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Cap. 22—Amends 32 V., c. 30. Wards in cities are no longer registration divisions; each city is made one, and after 1st January, 1870, city councils do not appoint registrars for such divisions. The fees granted by ss. 8, 11 and 12 are taken away. Clergymen are to be furnished by the division registrar with blank forms for marriages, transmission of which, properly certified, is a good return under p. 12. Physicians are also to be furnished with forms on application, and must return such certificate respecting the death of any person upon whom he was in attendance, within 30 days after such death. A verbal correction is made in s. 23: for "fifteen" in line 7 read 16. The word "occupier," as used in ss. 8 and 11, includes authorities of a gaol, prison, asylum, hospital, &c. Division registrars are to be paid such fees as the municipalities vote them.

#### SHERIFF'S SALES FOR TAXES.

Cap. 23—Provides that all sales for taxes in arrear prior to 1st November, 1869, shall be valid, when the purchaser has entered into occupation, and continued it for 4 yrs., and made improvements thereon of the value of \$500, unless the taxes were all paid before the sale, the land has been legally redeemed, or there is such fraud on the part of the purchaser as would induce relief from a court of equity,—(but this is not to oust a claimant under such party from urging that the legal estate was acquired,) or when possession has been changed by legal process, and the original owner put in possession and continued in it. Subject to these exceptions, the tax purchaser's title is also made valid if he has paid, prior to 1st November, 1869, eight years taxes on said lands, and the owner has not occupied them for a year between the sale and said 1st November. Such sale is also made valid by occupation for four years before said 1st November, and such improvements worth said \$200, although such lands were not returned for patent or as granted, if the patent therefor has issued, and the land been occupied by the grantee or his representative for two years before sale. A suit now instituted for lands, the title to which is by this act rendered valid to the purchaser under a tax sale, may be continued for costs; but such costs may be stopped upon application from the other party to have them taxed, and tender of the amount so taxed, if the court decide further proceedings to be unnecessary. Conveyances under sales for taxes originally valid, or made valid by this act, shall be so, notwithstanding the repeal of the act under which the sale was made, or the going out of office of the sheriff signing the conveyance. When a sale has been made for taxes, the C. S. U. C., c. 90, s. 5, shall not apply to rights of entry adverse to a claim *bona-fide* mediately or immediately derived under such sale but the common law and 32 II c. 9 is revived. This act does not apply to lands whose owners were in possession at the time of the sale for taxes, and who or whose representatives have continued to be so, nor shall it prejudice the right of any purchaser under any previous statute. In all cases, not as above excepted, when a purchaser of legally assessed lands, has entered into possession and improved them, although the conveyance is invalid for want of a certain or sufficient designation, &c., and is not made valid by this or any other act, the original owner claiming them may be assessed in damages for such improvements (less the profits from timber sold, &c.) which he must pay before being placed in possession; or such possessor may hold the same, paying into court before the fourth day of the next term, or any subsequent day named by the court, the assessed value of the land,—the claimant receiving such sum on executing and filing in court a deed to such purchaser. Whenever such claimant is not tenant in fee simple or fee tail, such payment will be made into the court of chancery, and all parties interested as well as claimant, shall execute such conveyance or release, the court distributing such sum paid in; and so, in respect of the defendant, and the damage to be paid in by claimant. If defendant do not pay on the day appointed, any other person interested may pay in the value of the lands before the end of the term or expiry of ninety days after any subsequent day named by the court—and till the expiry of that time, no writ of possession shall issue. He who pays in such amount has a lien for the sum above his proportion he so pays, and the release, &c., filed, shall recognize such lien. In cases wherein both claimant and defendant claim in fee, if defendant only contest for damages, or retention of the land on payment of value,—and damages are assessed, the judge certifies the fact upon the record, and defendant is entitled to costs as upon a non-suit or a verdict in his favour; provided such defendant give notice before trial to the claimant of the amount of damages so claimed, or sum he will pay for retention of the land, and that he does not intend to contest such title. If he fail to give such notice, or the amount of damages be too great, or value of land too little, or he fails to pay into court the amount mentioned within 30 days after receiving notice from claimant that he does not contest the value, then costs shall be given against him. Contracts between the tax purchaser and the original owner shall not be annulled with or interfered with under this act. Tax purchasers whose titles are not valid, shall nevertheless have a lien upon the lands for the amount of purchase money and the taxes (unpaid by the owner) which they pay, and interest at 10 p. c.

#### PARRY SOUND DISTRICT.

Cap. 24.—The L. G. in C. may erect the following territory into a district or division to be called the "Parry Sound," viz.: beginning at a point where the south boundary of Foley produced on a course south 69° 8' 20" W. intersects the waters of Georgian Bay, then North 69° 8' 20" E. along said boundary to the limit between Foley and Humphry, thence North