

give their services when required, and the fees are offered. The parties, with their designations, etc., must be known to the notary passing a deed, etc., or attested to by a witness known to him; and the deed, etc., must contain his name and place of residence, under a penalty of \$20, also name, designation, etc., of the witness or witnesses. Notarial instruments are to be written in one and the same text, and contain the names and surnames, at length, of the parties, with their designations; amounts and dates to be written at length; powers of attorney to be annexed to the minute; mention must be made that it is read to the parties, under penalty of \$25. Written or blank forms may be used—blanks being filled up by a heavy stroke of the pen. Instruments must be signed by the notaries, parties, and witnesses, and the fact stated, as also the declaration of parties who cannot sign. Notes and additions must be written in the margin, or signed or paraphed by all the signers, under pain of nullity. If carried to the end of the instrument it must also be expressly approved. No words must be written over, if interlineations made in the body of the deed. If so, they are null. Words must be so erased, that their number may be counted and stated in the margin, or at the foot, under a penalty in either case of \$25, and removal from office in case of fraud. Every notary must keep a roll of interdicts furnished him by the clerk of court or prothonotary, exhibited in his office, and a note of the judgments relating thereto. Notaries must keep the minute of all instruments they execute except life certificates, powers of attorney, acts of notoriety, discharges from farm rents, house rents, wages, arrears of annuities and rents, all notes and obligations which do not create a hypothec, and others of which the original might have been heretofore delivered. A notary or prothonotary in possession of the minute may alone deliver a copy of it, and a notary may do so with respect to an original not executed by him but filed with him for a minute. Notaries must not allow minutes to go out of their possession unless required by law or a judgment of a court, and before doing so must draw up a facsimile to be certified by the judge or prothonotary of the district. The L. G. in C. may grant authority for a notary retiring from practice or leaving his judicial district, or his representatives if he has died since 24th February, 1868, or dies hereafter, to transfer his minutes, if he has practised for 10 yrs. and has 2,000 minutes, to another notary in the same district, not more than 12 miles from the former's residence. Notice of the permission is to be given in the *Official Gazette*. The application is by petition, the applicant providing a certificate of good standing from the board. He shall make an inventory of the minute, and transmit a duplicate to the prothonotary within a month, under a penalty of \$50. He must give security to the satisfaction of the L. G. and provide an adequate fire-proof safe. The notary to whom the minutes are so transferred, may thereafter grant authentic copies of such minutes. If a notary remove from one judicial district to another, without making such a transfer, he must transmit his minutes to the office of the superior court, under a penalty of \$100. No practising notary can be prothonotary of the Q. B. or superior court, nor may he practise while acting as registrar or deputy registrar. Any notary who is registrar, must choose whether to give up his office or profession, within 4 yrs. from the passing of the act, and send his declaration to the board, under pain of dismissal and the nullity of his acts. If he continue to act as registrar, he may keep his minutes, &c., and deliver copies, &c. Within 6 mos. after the organization of the board, each notary must send to a secretary thereof, a declaration of his name, date of admission, place or places of residence, and the district in which he intends to practice, under a penalty of \$50. Those admitted to study the profession, must have received a liberal education in belles-lettres, rhetoric, philosophy, and a complete course of classical studies in an incorporated college or university. The fee for admission to practice is \$25. Besides his certificate of admission from the board, a notary must obtain a license from the L. G., for which he must also pay \$25. But students heretofore admitted to study, need only obtain the certificate of the board. The secretaries receive as fees—for qualification, &c., as a candidate, \$5; of admission \$2, (besides cost of advertisement) \$2; entry of declaration, 50c.; summons, 50c. The books, &c., of the district boards, are to be delivered to the Provincial within 1 mo. of its formation, under a penalty of \$50. Members of the board residing more than 5 leagues away from the place of meeting, shall receive their expenses, not exceeding \$2 per day, besides cost of conveyance, during the time they are absent from home for such meeting, out of the funds of the board. The L. G. in C. may establish a board to inspect notaries' minutes, rerortories and safes, who shall each report their proceedings. All notaries must within 5 yrs. furnish a fire-proof safe for their minutes, &c., subject to each inspection, or be suspended from his duties. The safe is exempt from seizure. All notaries entitled to practice (and notaries who are registrars) having paid their fees, are entitled to vote at general meetings. All admissions to practice heretofore granted by district boards, notwithstanding irregularities, are declared valid. The other provisions of the act are the same as the previous law on the subject.

#### GOLD MINING.

Cap 29.—Holders of mining rights, failing to make an agreement with the owner of the land, may obtain from the C. C. L., on application to the gold-mining inspector, permission to mine thereon after indemnifying such owner for damages; also right of way to such claim and to excavate a drain, canal, or tunnel through such property. Notice of application in either case is to be given to such owner. Arbitrators are to be appointed to value the damages as under the Railway Act of 1869. An appeal from the arbitrators to the Superior Court is given to such land-owner, to be brought by summary petition at the next sitting of the court.

#### CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

Cap 30.—Any person knowingly and fraudulently selling or supplying to any butter or cheese factory any milk mixed with water, skimmed or adulterated, or retaining the strappings, or supplying any tainted milk, or milk soured by negligence of the vessels, be he informed of such impurity or souring, or any maker or manufacturer using for himself cream taken from milk delivered to such factory for manufacture, incurs a penalty of \$1 to \$50, recoverable before a J. P. The prosecution is to be brought within 3 months. Penalty is to go, one-half to the informer and one-half to the municipality. In default of sufficient