

1. *Greenleaf, Evid, ch. § 484.* — “ These books (official registers) belong to a particular custody, from which day are not usually taken but by special authority ; granted only in cases where inspection of the book itself is necessary, for the purpose of identifying the book, or the handwriting, or of determining some question arising upon the original entry, or of correcting an error which has been duly ascertained. Books of this public nature being themselves evidence, when produced, their contents may be proved by an immediate copy duly verified (2 Dougl. 593 note). In short the rule may be considered as settled, that every document of a public nature, which there would be an inconvenience in removing, and which the party has a right to inspect, may be proved by a duly authenticated copy.”

1. *Phillips, on evid, ch. 6, p. 424.*—“ With regard to the proof of entries in public books, it is now clearly settled, that wherever an original is of a public and admissible in evidence, an examined copy will equally be admitted. This rule is necessary as well for the security of the document, as for the convenience of the public. ”

On trouve dans les décisions de nos tribunaux deux jugements qui ont maintenu ces principes. Le premier de ces jugements est celui de l'hon. juge Torrance, rapporté au 2e vol. du Juriste, p. 217, *Workman v. City of Montreal*. Dans cette cause il fut jugé : That the City of Montreal will not be obliged to dispossess itself of an assessment roll in order that the same may be filed as evidence in the cause.

Le deuxième jugement est celui de la Cour d'Appel à Montréal rapporté au 21e vol. du Juriste, p. 249, dans la cause de *Cramp*, demandeur appellant et *Le Maire, etc.*, défendeur intimé, où il fut jugé : That the City of Montreal will not be compelled to dispossess itself of documents