

may defer granting the certificate until afterwards, according as the circumstances of each case render just or expedient.

Reference to
Master, &c.,

20. With a view of expediting investigations, the Judge, if he sees fit, may refer a petition under this Act to the Master or a Deputy Master of the said Court, or to any Counsel named by the Judge, and in such case the Referee shall proceed as the Judge himself should do under this Act, had the reference not been made. 5

Or to Coun-
sel.

21. The Judge may also refer any title to Counsel, named by the Judge, for a Preliminary Report or Examination, and may call for the assistance of Counsel for any other purpose that may tend to the 10 despatch of business under this Act.

Revision.

22. But every report or certificate under the preceding two Sections shall be subject to the approval or revision of the Judge.

Form and re-
gistration of
certificate.

23. The Certificate of Title may be in the form contained in Schedule C to this Act, and shall be under the Seal of the Court, and shall be signed by one of the Judges and by the Registrar of the Court, and the same and the Schedule (if any) thereto, shall be forthwith registered in full both, in the Court of Chancery and in the books of the Registry Office of the County where the land lies, without any further proof thereof. 20

Certificate of
registration.

24. A Memorandum or Certificate of the Registration may be endorsed on the Certificate of Title, or on any certified copy thereof, thus:—

				Registered in Chancery		, 1860,
Book	Page			A. G., Registrar.		
				Registered in the Registry Office for the County of		25
	Book.	Page.	Date.	Registrar.		

and a memorandum or certificate so signed shall be evidence of the registration therein mentioned.

Effect of cer-
tificate of
title.

25. The Certificate or Title when so Sealed, Signed, and Registered, shall have the effect of making the title therein described conclusive and indefeasible from the day of the date of the certificate, as regards Her Majesty and all persons whatever, subject only to any dower, leases, tenancies, easements and incumbrances mentioned in the Schedule thereto, and shall be conclusive evidence that every application, notice, publication, proceeding, consent, and act whatsoever, which ought to have been made, given, and done previously to the granting of the certificate, has been made, given and done by the proper parties. 30 35

Effect of copy
of certificate.

26. After a Certificate of Title is duly registered, a copy of the certificate, purporting to be signed and certified as such copy by the Registrar in Chancery, or by the Registrar for the County in which the land lies, shall be admissible evidence of the certificate for all purposes whatever, without further evidence of such copy, and without accounting for the non-production of the certificate. 40

Conveyance
by Chancery.

27. In case of a Chancery Sale, the Court of Chancery, if it thinks fit, may investigate the title, with a view of granting an indefeasible title, and, in that case, a Conveyance executed to the purchaser under the Seal of the Court, and the hand of one or more of the Judges, and of the Registrar of the Court, and purporting to be under the authority of this Act, shall have the same conclusive effect as a certificate. 45