

30. 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 whatsoever, without further evidence of such copy, and without accounting for the non-production of the certificate.

Certified copy of certificate to be evidence.

31. In case of a Chancery sale, the Court of Chancery, if it thinks fit, may investigate the title with a view to granting an indefeasible title, and in that case, a Conveyance executed to the purchaser under the seal of the Court and purporting to be under the authority of this Act, shall have the same conclusive effect as a certificate.

Conveyance by the Court in case of Chancery sale.

32. The Conveyance may be in the form set forth in Schedule E to Form. this Act.

33. Where a decree is made for the specific performance of a contract for the sale of an estate, and it is part of the contract that the vendor shall have an indefeasible title, the Court shall make the like investigation, and the Conveyance may be in the form set forth in the same Schedule E.

When an indefeasible title is contracted for.

34. In case any person domiciled in Upper Canada, or claiming any real estate situate in Upper Canada, desires to establish, not his title to some specific property, but generally that he is the legitimate child of his parents, or that the marriage of his father and mother, or of his grandfather and grandmother, was a valid marriage, or that his own marriage was a valid marriage, or that he is the heir, or one of the co-heirs of any person deceased, or that he is a natural born subject of Her Majesty, he may if the said Court thinks fit, have any of the said matters judicially investigated and declared.

Right to judicial investigation of some fact, which may affect a title.

35. The application may be by a short petition stating the object of the application.

36. The petition shall be supported by an affidavit of the applicant verifying the statements of the Petition, and stating further that his claim is not disputed or questioned by any person; or if his claim is to his knowledge disputed or questioned, he shall set forth the facts in relation to such dispute or question, and shall depose that he is not aware of any dispute or question except what he has set forth, and he shall state in the affidavit such other facts as may satisfy the Court of the propriety of proceeding with the investigation.

How the Petition must be supported.

37. The investigation shall be made by the same Judicial authority, and in the same manner, and on the same evidence, and the same publication or other notice shall be required, and the same proceedings generally shall be had, and the certificate granted on such investigation shall be registered in the same way, and may be proved by the same evidence, as nearly as may be respectively, as in cases under the first section of this Act.

Investigation, proof, etc., in such case.

38. This certificate when registered shall be conclusive and indefeasible in favor of the party on whose application the same was granted, and all persons claiming by, from, through or under him, and shall be *prima facie* evidence in favor of all other persons, and against all persons of the truth of the fact therein declared.

Effect of certificate.