count in a mining company, and (3) shares in a mining company not at a discount. Is it the intention or the general understanding that ordinary shares in a mining company differ from ordinary shares in all other companies?

As to the election of directors, I quite agree that "if a board of directors has a proper object to serve in reducing and again increasing its number at one meeting, it would be an absurdity to prohibit such action." Why, then, say (s. 79), "The provisional directors shall be the directors until replaced by the same number of others," instead of "others" simply. Mr. Mulvey says that s. 80 applies (only?) to the election of first directors, and s. 84 (only?) to those subsequently elected. What authority has he for this assertion? Is it any more than his own explanation of what would otherwise be a contradiction in the Act? If the meaning be so, why not make the Act say the thing plainly?

A. B. MORINE.

NEWSPAPER LAW REPORTS.

The efforts of newspapers to report legal proceedings are sometimes productive of curious results. Everyone knows that law is a difficult and abstruse subject. It takes from three to five years to educate a lawyer and even then he is only at the beginning of what he ought to know; and yet the publishers of newspapers seem to think that men without any legal training whatever are able to give accurate reports of legal proceedings. The result is that the reports of legal proceedings in the newspapers are for the most part worthless, and utterly unreliable. The result of a decision is often stated to be exactly the opposite of what it actually is. This is not the fault of the reporters who with imperfect knowledge do the best they can; but one naturally asks, what is the good of publishing such reports at all? If the newspapers cannot afford to pay experts to do the work, it would be better not to attempt to do it at all. We give below some choice specimens of newspaper reports:—