

council be requested to put forward amendments of the system of land transfer on the lines indicated by Messrs. Wolstenholme and Hunter. They should, he said, not merely oppose the registration of land, but point out the directions in which the present system of conveyancing could be improved. The adoption of Messrs. Wolstenholme and Hunter's scheme was to secure the facility and safety of land transfer. Mr. Lake, in seconding the resolution, remarked that the object of the framers of the plan was, as far as possible, to make the transfer of land as easy as the transfer of shares and stock; its achievement would possess all the advantages that must attach to the simplification of conveyancing without having any of the demerits of officialism. A registry of distringas could not lead, as some believed, to registration of title; no map would be required, and all that the official would be required to do would be to receive the caveat and to mark the date. Messrs. Roscoe and Pennington opposed the resolution on the ground that the council had requested Mr. Wolstenholme to draw a bill, and that it was undesirable to commit the council to any policy until the bill had been considered and the views of provincial law societies had been obtained. It being evident that this view was shared by the meeting, Mr. Walters withdrew his motion.

No discussion on Mr. Rawle's amusing paper took place until the meeting had listened to Mr. Fullagar's paper, to Mr. Todd's paper on "Commercial Causes and Costs," to Mr. Lowndes' paper dealing with the question, "Should the County Courts be made a Branch of the High Court?" and Mr. Trustram's paper on "County Court Fees," had been taken as read, all these papers being grouped with Mr. Rawle's under the heading "Procedure," and being discussed together. Mr. Blyth declared that in the question of the Long Vacation the interests of the public must be supreme. A system of holidays by rotation was proved to be possible by the ease with which the Long Vacation judges worked in shifts. Mr. Parker moved that the Long Vacation as such should be entirely abolished, and the Courts and offices be open continuously throughout the year, except during the usual short recess at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, or, say, for a week before Easter Monday and the week after, the last week of August and the first week of September, and the last ten days of December and the first four days of January, and the Bank