

few but the lynx-eyed advisers of Her Majesty are able to discover the faintest glimmer, the few dozen of gentlemen who are left to sport stuff gowns are placed at a sore disadvantage. Another correspondent suggests that if each one of the new legion pays out his good money for his \$20 patent, the Government may be in a position to reduce the Customs duties on silk attire.

AN occasional contributor, whose opinion is of weight, writes us as follows:—  
“The great delays in publishing the Supreme Court reports suggest the thought that the reportorial staff is greatly over-worked or lacks energy. The staff consists of an editor, a reporter and an assistant editor—large enough, we think, to report the decisions of five Judges, who hold about four sessions a year and have no circuit work, and now no Exchequer Court duties. But this triune force keep back the publication of the reports with great energy. No. 1 of the current volume (16) contains two judgments delivered on the 13th and 14th December, 1888; while in No. 2 are sandwiched the judgments of January and March, 1889, in chronological disorder, and it ends with a part of a judgment delivered on the 15th January, 1889. Our Ontario Reports are also troubled with chronological disorder, but they give us judgments delivered last September, and our Appeal Reports those delivered in November, 1889. The English Law Reports are as usual ahead of all other reports, and show that expeditious reporting can be realized when the staff is energetic and well supervised. The number for January, 1890, contains judgments delivered in England as late as 27th Nov. and 5th December last. Surely a little more energy at Ottawa would be commendable.” The above is commended to the parties interested. We do not see why there should be this delay in the Supreme Court Reports, except that we have often heard of a difficulty in getting the judgments from some of the Judges, for which we presume there is some good reason. If there is no explanation, the point would seem to be well taken by our correspondent.

*TRANSFERS OF STOCKS OF CORPORATIONS.*

It is assumed, for the purpose of the following remarks, that the only requisites for the valid transfer by the registered owner of shares of the stock of a bank or other corporation are that a proper transfer be executed by such owner, that it be entered in the proper book of the bank or corporation and be duly accepted by the transferee. Other requisites may exist as to certain corporations, according to their charters; but on the assumption above the ordinary course appears to be merely for the person registered on the books as owner, either in person or through some one acting under a power from him, to execute a transfer, which (with the power, if executed under a power) is produced at the place of transfer, the transfer being then entered in the proper book and accepted therein