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complying with its provisions a corporation coming within these classes is entitled to receive a license (sec. 5) to carry on its business and exercise its powers within Ontario. In the absence of such a license it is forbidden to do so (sec. 7), and its agents are subjected to a like prohibition. A penalty of \$20 a day is imposed for any contravention of this provision. An extra provincial corporation coming within the classes referred to may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for a license to carry on its business and exercise its powers in Ontario, and no limitations or conditions are to be included in any such license which would interfere with the rights of such a corporation, for example, a Dominion company, to carry on in Ontario all such part of its powers as by its Act or charter of incorporation it may be authorised to carry on and exercise there (sec. 9 (1 and 2)). A corporation receiving a license may, subject to the limitations and conditions of the license, and the provisions of its own constitution, hold and dispose of real estate in Ontario, just as an Ontario company might (sec. 12). A corporation receiving a license may be called on to make returns comprising such information as is required from an Ontario company (sec. 14). The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for, among other things, the appointment and continuance by the extra provincial company of a representative in Ontario on whom service of process and notices may be made (sec. 10 (1b)). If such a company, having received a license, makes default in complying with the limitations and conditions of the license or of the provision as to returns, or of the regulations respecting the appointment of a representative, its license may be revoked (sec. 15). If such a corporation carries on in Ontario without a license any part of its business, it is to incur a penalty of \$50 a day, and is rendered incapable of suing in the Ontario Courts in respect of any contract made in whole or in part within Ontario in relation to business for which it ought to have been licensed (sec. 16). The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prescribe fees on the transmission of the statement or return required under sec. 14. Such fees are to vary with the capital stock of the company (sec. 20).

It is obvious that the Act thus summarised assumes that the Legislature of the Province can impose on a Dominion company conditions which, if not complied with, will restrict the exercise of its powers within the Province. These conditions do not appear

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GREAT WEST SADDLERY Co. LTD. v. THE KING.

Viscount Haldane