

ton, going to the latter place in 1891, when appointed Crown prosecutor. He was given silk in 1893. A highly respected member of the Bar, and its acknowledged leader in the North-West Territories, he was chosen president of the Law Society where he did good service for the Bar. It is much to be deplored that other men in other parts of the Dominion, occupying the same high position in the profession as Mr. Beck, are not willing as he was to give up their large professional income for the good of the country. This difficulty, however, lies mainly at the door of the Government in not providing salaries commensurate with what ought to be the dignity of the position.

The Canada Gazette of August 31 and September 21 contain proclamations by the Governor-General in Council, whereby the statute, 6-7 Edw. VII. c. 45, in respect to the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta came into force on September 16th last; and on that day the judges of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories were assigned to the Supreme Court of their respective provinces as follows: Hon. E. L. Wetmore, to be Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, and Hon. J. E. P. Prendergast, Hon. H. W. Newlands, and Hon. T. C. Johnstone, to be Justices of the Supreme Court of that province. As to the Province of Alberta, Hon. A. L. Sifton becomes Chief Justice, and Hon. D. L. Scott, Hon. Horace Harvey and Hon. C. A. Stuart, Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

PROVINCIAL POWER TO INCORPORATE COMPANIES.

In the recent argument before the Supreme Court in *Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. v. Ottawa Fire Insurance Co.* it was claimed for the provinces that they had power to incorporate all companies over whose operation they had legislative jurisdiction, and that such companies might be authorized to do business anywhere. In other words, that jurisdiction over the affairs of