

Mr. McLeod does not propose to give the auditors power to ally as a matter of course is preferable to leaving inspection to be made only on a special request of shareholders. As such a request is only likely to be made when suspicion has arisen as to the state of a bank's affairs, the result would often be a mere "shutting of the door after the horse is stolen." The present Bank Act recognizes that some information should from time to time be given to the government as to the condition of each bank's affairs, but experience has shewn that the bank returns have in some cases been unreliable. The proposal for inspection has for its object to check these returns and to insure as far as practicable, that they are faithful and accurate statements.

Mr. McLeod's proposals perhaps do not go far enough. They seem, however, to be clearly a step in the right direction and deserving of the careful consideration of the government.

Correspondence.

THE DOCTRINE OF PROVINCIAL RIGHTS AS INTERPRETED IN ONTARIO.

To the Editor, CANADA LAW JOURNAL:

Sir,—There is, we are glad to be able to say, some reason to believe that the firm stand which your journal has taken, on legal and constitutional grounds, in opposition to the policy pursued by the Ontario Government with regard to the supply of electric power has not been without its effect. The judgments of the courts, to which you have called attention, have made it very plain that though overruled by the despotic action of the Legislature and prevented from even hearing the complaints of those who appealed to them for redress, they had no doubt of the illegality of many of the proceedings which they have been compelled to uphold.

The recent case of *Felker v. The McGuigan Construction Co.*, in which the power of the Legislature to confiscate private property, if it chose so to do, is stated as being without any ques-