

study of the various questions of company law presented to the Courts. The time for quibbling is past. The working out of logical conclusions of theoretical principles which were sufficient for past times will not avail us at present. Company law is for the business community and the advancement of trade. Company law should not be for the sophist or the quibbler. The question of the method of solving these difficulties remains.

The Chief Justice of Ontario in his judgment in *Currie v. Harris Lithographing Co., Limited* (1917), 41 O.L.R. 475, at p. 498, after considering the authorities and the interpretation of the statutes upon the subject, refers to the political considerations which induced him to decide as he did. There can be no doubt that political considerations should be dealt with in disposing of the question. When a statute is capable of more than one interpretation, it seems on the ground of expediency and also in the best interests of the community that, where no principle is infringed, that construction which will most greatly promote trade and commerce should be adhered to. The Chief Justice refers to the subject as follows:—

"It is, I think, to be regretted that at the outset it was not determined that the authority of the Parliament of Canada to incorporate companies was limited to creating them and endowing them with capacity to exercise such powers as it might be deemed proper that they should possess, but leaving to each Province the power of determining how far, if at all, those powers should be exercised within its limits.

"Such a construction would, of course, have left to the Parliament of Canada authority to legislate for the incorporation of companies with other than provincial objects, using the words 'incorporation of companies' in the sense which I have just mentioned, but leaving it to the Province to endow the company with such powers as it should deem proper that it should possess."

There can be no doubt that for the purpose of determining the status and the scope of a company this method of distributing legislative jurisdiction in the incorporation of companies would have been quite simple. It is doubtful, however, whether it would have been in the best interests of the Dominion at large. Under