

of civic law, a subject entirely within the power of the provincial legislature.

"The Interpretation Act assimilates corporations with natural persons. They have the same rights therefore, as persons have, unless there are incompatible provisions of the law. They are also subject to all the obligations of natural persons.

"Well, an individual person cannot sell drugs unless he is regularly inscribed as a licensed druggist, or unless he is a physician and surgeon (art. 4035), and every drug shop must be kept under the name of its bona fide proprietor, who must be a licensed druggist or a regularly registered physician or surgeon (art. 4035).

"These provisions of the law appear clear to me. Nobody but a doctor or a licensed druggist can keep a drug shop.

"This interpretation is confirmed by the provisions of art. 4032, which is an exception to the general law in the case of the decease of a druggist and for the purpose of carrying on his business, and the case in which a doctor becomes mentally or physically unfit, and in the case of insolvency, and the article provides that, in such cases, the representatives of the licensed druggist-proprietor of the establishment may carry on the business, provided that the establishment is under the supervision of a person holding a druggist's license.

"These provisions make the point that only a registered and licensed doctor or druggist can keep a drug store.

"The respondent corporation is neither a licensed doctor or druggist. It therefore illegally carries on the profession of dealing in drugs.

"It is to be considered as being a natural person. But under those conditions, a natural person would be liable to the penalty. The respondent is also subject to the