

duties on the attorney general of Lower Canada. After the passing of the act 31 Vict. Ch. 39, those duties must be fulfilled by the attorney general of Quebec with regard to corporations created for local objects, and by the attorney general of Canada with regard to corporations for general purposes of the Dominion, such as Banks.

Moreover, the act 31 Vict. ch. 39, says expressly that "the minister of justice shall exercise the rights" and fulfil the duties attached to the office of attorney general of England by the laws or usage;" now according to the authors whom we have quoted, we know what is the duty of the attorney general of England, when the king wishes to exercise the right of visitation which he possesses over incorporated bodies.

Besides the principles of law as well as good sense indicate that the government of the Dominion has sufficient authority to see that the laws adopted by the federal Parliament are carried into execution.

The minister of justice cannot forget that there is a well known principle of constitutional law which goes to say that the king (that is to say the Executive) is charged with the execution of the laws.

By referring to the legal authors, with whom he is well acquainted, Sir Campbell would have been reminded that laws are administered by the power which makes them.

Sir Campbell would have remembered also that the government which creates a corporation can alone prosecute to obtain the forfeiture of the charter granted.

Sir Campbell would furthermore have remembered that the crown being, for the country's welfare, interested in the maintenance of its own laws, it belonged to it to issue the *scire facias*.

For the same reason, Sir Campbell could have satisfied himself that the person whose duty it was to take such proceedings, was the attorney general of the Dominion, since the charter of the accused party was a charter of the Dominion. The minister of justice had nothing to do but to consult such authors as