

THE DOMINION AND THE EMPIRE.

sympathy with the efforts of colonists to modify and adapt to their altered circumstances those institutions which have made Great Britain the land, above all other lands, where Freedom and Law have met together, and, also, an increased and ennobling pride in the position of their country as the Mother of Nations: while, on the other hand, it could not fail to produce in the mind of colonists renewed love and reverence for the old land, and a more lively and just appreciation of the wisdom and statesman-like moderation with which, for the last forty years at all events, the Home authorities have dealt with the varied interests of the Empire.

Unique, as we believe, of its kind, Mr. Todd's work shows an acquaintance with the records of the Colonial Office, which may well be called marvellous. Admirably printed and arranged, it presents to us, in a convenient and accessible form, not only the general principles on which responsible government in the Colonies is carried on, and reconciled with the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament and the Crown, but also a series of precedents, taken from the political history of various colonies, containing many verbatim extracts from the most important despatches, and conveniently printed in a somewhat smaller type than that of the general text. On almost all recent and current questions of Canadian politics, Mr. Todd's book directly or indirectly throws light, and wherever he criticises the past, he does so, not in the narrow spirit of the party writer, but without bias and on broad constitutional principles. Moreover, no less in the formal, but most important point of book-making, than in the treatment of the subject itself, does Mr. Todd's work elicit our admiration, and show the old and experienced hand. To the excellence of the type we have already

alluded, and we may add to this a broad margin, a habit of always giving authorities, and of giving them with exactness, so that they may be easily verified; from time to time summing up the results arrived at in a few well-chosen sentences; of always mentioning pages when referring to preceding and subsequent parts of the book; and last, but not least, we find the crowning blessing of a full and admirable index.

We wish we could discover the same care in regard to minor points in the *Manual of Government in Canada*. The general object of this little book must commend itself to all. "The aim of this little Hand Book," the author tells us, "is to furnish such information on the manner in which we are governed as every student should know, and to furnish it in as plain language as the subject will permit in the hands of the author" (p. 1). Nor have we any serious complaint to make as regards the general style of writing. Moreover it is possible, though we cannot agree with him, that the author may consider the fact that the work being elementary renders expedient somewhat scanty and very vague references to authorities. We think we may say that, in no single instance, except occasionally when referring to a case in the Reports, does Mr. O'Sullivan refer to the volume or page of the authority cited. It is less easy, however, to condone occasional carelessness in language. For example at p. 33 the author says: "The speaker must be a Senator; and in this particular *the Senate*, as to that officer, differs somewhat *from the speaker* of the House of Lords, etc." At p. 63 we find: "The Governments of the Provinces are *ones* of enumerated powers." At p. 79, speaking of the executive, Mr. O'Sullivan says: "This is divided into two parts by some writers, viz., Administrative