

that may be deemed sufficient to disqualify for the proper discharge of judicial functions, subject, however, to an appeal to the Queen in Council. But before any steps are taken to remove a judge from his office by virtue of this Act, he must be allowed an opportunity of being heard in his own defence." (Vol. II., p. 467).

In connection with this subject we in Ontario must read Con. Stat. U. C. cap. 10, sec. 11, which regulates the tenure of office of the Judges of our Superior Courts, and the recent Act of the Ontario Parliament of 32 Vic. cap. 22, sec. 2, under which County Court Judges hold office during pleasure, subject to removal by the Lieutenant Government for inability, incapacity, or misbehaviour, established to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Numerous cases are cited to establish and explain the principles laid down by the author with reference to the cases in which Parliament should interfere and the mode of its procedure for the removal of judges. No cases, however, from this Province as yet "point the moral." Long may this continue, even though the two volumes before go through editions enough to satisfy the longing of even the most ambitious or deserving of authors.

This brief recital of the main points treated of by Mr. Todd gives no idea of the interesting and instructive matter of the work; as a mere history it contains information to be met with no where else, and given in the pleasantest and most readable manner. But it is not the historical details so interesting to the educated reader, that give the great value to the treatise; it will, we apprehend, be even more appreciated by another class of readers—those with a special knowledge of various abstruse political questions will find in it light and assistance. It is, however, only in general terms that we can speak of it in the latter sense, and we only admire at a distance those evidences of deep learning in the science of politics which is possessed by comparatively few men in England, and fewer still in Canada. When judged by those possessing this technical knowledge we think we may venture to predict that the result will be as satisfactory as it has proved to be when examined by the more general reader.

In Canada the value of such a work at this particular juncture cannot be too highly estimated. In England it is possible for leading politicians—with more wealth and consequent

leisure, with a greater diffusion of political knowledge, a more liberal education than is obtainable here, and aided by the traditions of Parliamentary Government which seem to pervade the atmosphere of the British Houses of Parliament—without any *lex scripta*, to keep with but little deviation in the beaten path; here, however, it is necessarily and obviously different, and the want of even an elementary sketch has been keenly felt, and this brings to our mind another great feature in Mr. Todd's book, and that is, that it seems as admirably adapted for one class of readers as the other—equally useful as an elementary work for the student and of reference to the more advanced politician.

One more remark and we must reluctantly leave an author that has given us the most unqualified pleasure; the first volume bore evidence of Mr. Todd's strong views as to the propriety of withstanding the democratic tendency of the age, so much so that the only adverse criticism was, that the first volume had a "conservative" bias, however, that may be, the most ardent liberal can find nothing to complain of in the second volume, in fact, for all that appears therein, the learning of the author might reasonably be said to be in favour of the "whigs." But may not all this be explained to one who has read both volumes, by comparing the different subjects treated of in each, and the evident anxiety to see maintained that even balance between the sovereign and his people, so necessary for the integrity of a limited monarchy, such as now exists in the British Isles.

Such a work as this that we have now so inadequately spoken of, is just one that should be made part of the course of education for any man who aspires to any knowledge of how he should govern and how he is governed, it should therefore be made part of the course in colleges and higher class of schools; it would not be even out of place in some one of the examinations intended to test the fitness of students for call to the bar. The fact that it is written by a Canadian author need not alarm those in authority; the reputation of the author as one of the most valuable contributors to the literature of this century is now established, and as such he has already been welcomed in England and Canada by those best able to judge of his merits.