

upon various points of law which at different times have arisen; and we recently noticed Mr. Gerald Wheeler's voluminous collection of statutes affecting the subject of Canadian Confederation and our relation to the Mother Country, commencing with the British North America Act, to which are added the decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council bearing on the subject.

We have now before us a work of a somewhat different character from any of the foregoing, entitled "Legislative Power in Canada," by Mr. A. H. F. Lefroy, M.A., (Oxon.) barrister-at-law, which comes most appropriately to complete the literature on this subject.

Mr. Lefroy's primary aim in writing this book is, as stated in the preface, "to extract from the reported decisions on the B. N. A. Act all that is to be found therein of general application upon the law governing the distribution of legislative power between the Dominion Parliament and the various Provincial Legislatures of Canada." Proceeding inductively the author formulates the results arrived at in a series of general propositions, giving the authorities upon which they rest, as well as any decisions which appear to be at variance with them. In an introductory chapter he contends that the Federal constitution of Canada is similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom, and then goes on to compare the distribution of legislative power between Congress and the Legislature of the several States, with that between the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures.

The leading propositions as stated in this book are sixty-eight in number. The following is a brief summary of the most important: The B. N. A. Act is the sole charter by which the rights of the Dominion and Provinces respectively can be determined, and from which alone each derive their powers. The prerogative of the Crown runs to the same extent in the colonies as in England, and is not lessened by the B. N. A. Act, and the Lieut.-Governors of Provinces are as much the representatives of Her Majesty for Provincial purposes as the Governor-General is for Dominion. The Crown is a party to and bound by Dominion and Provincial