

person, who shall, on being asked, give his true name and address, may be then and there destroyed by such occupier or by his orders."

In 1850 Lord Thring, then Mr. Henry Thring, first drafted an important Bill to be introduced into Parliament. It was a Colonial Bill framed for Sir William Molesworth, probably one of the best qualified men who ever filled the office of Colonial Secretary, to which position he was called in Lord Aberdeen's Government, 1853. That Bill marked a departure in the expression of Acts of Parliament, ensuring clearness and lucidity of statement, from which past Parliamentary draftsmen had for years far wandered. In 1861 Thring was appointed Counsel to the Home Office, an office subsequently converted into the office of Parliamentary Counsel, and for years of his useful life he has been occupied in drafting Bills, many of which adorn the English Statute Book. He has enjoyed the intimate friendship of Gladstone, Bright, Disraeli, Derby, Cardwell, Cairns and Herschell. The Companies Act, 1862; the Reform Bill, of 1867; the Irish Church Act, of 1869; the Ballot Act, of 1872; the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873; the Home Rule Bill, of 1886; and the Army Act were the work of his pen. His last work of draftsmanship, we believe, was the Copyright Bill, of 1900.

His style of composition is not merely a model for the Parliamentary draftsman, but is a model for every description of business composition. In these memorable words he enunciated for Mr. Gladstone the disestablishment of the Irish Church: "On and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one the said union created by Act of Parliament between the Churches of England and Ireland shall be dissolved, and the said Church of Ireland, hereinafter referred to as 'the said Church' shall cease to be established by law." This model sentence completed the enactment. The whole of the remainder of the Act is comprised of clauses dealing with disendowment and the formation of a new Church body.

In his eighty-four year, with all the advantages of his great experience, he has remodelled his treatise, and the result is before us now. It is not possible to write in too high terms of the charm which the reading of this book gives to the reader. The highest printers' art has been lent to its production. Paper, printing, binding is the work of Canadian craftsmen. The product is an entire departure from the style of law books usually produced upon this continent.

It is interesting to know that the task of rewriting the work was undertaken by Lord Thring at the instance of Mr. Morang, who in 1900 read a copy of the original edition, and successfully urged Lord Thring to prepare a new edition to be brought out in its present form.

We commend this work as a guide to every one engaged in any description of legal or business composition.