

THE DOMINION AND THE EMPIRE.

and Judicial Government ; *but the three duties of Government in making, explaining and enforcing laws will be found to be convenient.*" Then there is a sentence which has a tendency to make one feel giddy. Speaking of the Auditor-General of Canada, at p. 89, the author writes : "He issues all cheques under the Parliamentary appropriation, and unless in these cases no cheque of the Finance Minister shall issue unless upon his certificate." We fear we might mention many more examples, but will only give one other. At p. 235 occurs this sentence, which we cite without comment : "Local concerns in a large country are managed most satisfactorily by Local Administration ; and *it wont matter any whether such Administration is a District Council or a Parliament.*"

These faults, however, though we cannot call them minor faults, do not annul the general merit of Mr. O'Sullivan's work, and may easily be amended before a second edition appears. The little Manual gives much information which "every schoolboy" ought to know, but which is, we fear, possessed by few. Whether, indeed, the author's constitutional doctrine is always sound is questionable. Certainly, Mr. Todd would join issue with him when he says (p. 78) : "This is not saying but that the Crown has certain abstract rights ; *but these are obsolete and disused in England, and can have no application here.*" We may have occasion hereafter to allude to other statements of Mr. O'Sullivan, but will take this opportunity to revert to Mr. Todd's important work.

In his preface Mr. Todd informs us that his book forms the completion of a design, long contemplated, and partly fulfilled by the publication thirteen years ago of his *Parliamentary Government in England*. It is intended to explain the operation of "Parliamentary Govern-

ment," in furtherance of its application to colonial institutions.

After some introductory chapters, Mr. Todd divides the main body of his work into three natural and convenient divisions, viz. :

1. Imperial Dominion exercisable over self-governing Colonies.
2. Dominion exercisable over subordinate Provinces of the Empire by a central Colonial Government.
3. Local Self-Government in the Colonies.

The second part of the book may, indeed, be said to amount to little more than a very instructive and welcome treatise on the British North America Act, and we propose to devote a separate article to it ; and it will be then that Mr. Watson's interesting little volume will most fitly come under our notice. The Dominion, in fact, occupies naturally and necessarily a very large and predominating place in the work, not only because Canada has been the centre of Mr. Todd's labours, but also because to her first of all the colonies was responsible government conceded ; and because in the Dominion we have the only instance in which the confederation of various colonies—the latest stage in England's Colonial policy—has been successfully effected.

Moreover, although Mr. Todd does not forget the avowed purpose of his work, viz., the explanation of the operation of Parliamentary Government in relation to colonial institutions, yet his prevailing idea has evidently been to bring out with special prominence the proper constitutional position of the Crown, as represented, on the one hand, by the Sovereign and his Ministry at Home, and on the other hand by Governors and their Executive Councils in the Colonies. At p. 584, indeed, Mr. Todd says :