

Lieutenant Governors of the Province of Ontario have been lawyers, viz:—Mr. John Crawford, Mr. John Beverley Robinson, Sir Alexander Campbell, Sir Oliver Mowat, and Mr. W. M. Clark. It is a pleasant surprise to note that the last on the list has never been prominent as a politician, and herein also we congratulate the appointing power. Mr. Clark is a man of means, of sterling worth, interested in the religious life of the country, with a large fund of shrewd common sense, a scholarly man and a courteous dignified gentleman who will well discharge the duties of his office.

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It is gratifying to find so ably conducted and influential a journal as the *New York Independent*, favouring an unconditional reference of such international questions as the Alaskan boundary dispute to the permanent Arbitration Court at the Hague. In its issue of May the 7th, after commenting on the well known disinclination of the United States Senate to accept the policy of arbitration, it proceeds to remark: "We would rather lose a bit of Alaska, to which we think we are entitled, than refuse to refer a question of boundary with Canada to fair arbitration." If other journals of standing in the United States would adopt this fair and impartial view the interests of good neighborhood between the two dominant peoples of North America would be immensely enhanced.

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A contemporary refers to the increasing tendency on the part of the British Government to appoint judges to extra-judicial work. Lord Alverstone within the past nine months has received three appointments of that character. One connected with India as to the apportionment of the public expenditure in that country. Another on the Martial Commission to South Africa, and now on the Alaska-boundary Commission. Commenting upon this, another legal journal very properly says that the trained minds and recognized impartiality of judges are particularly valuable in inquiries in which the interests of foreign countries are in conflict with our own; but concludes with the very pertinent observation that if the time of the judges is to be taken up in such matters the Government ought to realize the necessity of increasing their numbers so that the due administration of justice may not be interfered with. In matters where national interests are concerned much may