

intendent of schools for the County of Kent, which office he filled up to 1865. His character received its permanent impress in this avocation and to his last hour he exhibited the school-teachers deferential enthusiasm for all constitutional documents and established history. For his part in the Manitoba School Question, he deserves something of Canadian Catholics. He declared for the constitutional side of their case as long as compromise was not advocated.

In 1867 Mr. Mills was elected for Bothwell to the House of Commons, and held a seat in that body from the beginning of the first Parliament till the general election in 1882, when he was defeated for a session. He was afterwards reelected and continued to represent the constituency up to the general election in 1896, when he was defeated by the Conservative candidate.

Mr. Mills was called to the bar in 1883, and followed the practice of his profession in London. He was created a Q.C. by the Ontario Government in 1890, and was recommended to the Earl of Aberdeen for a similar distinction by the Tupper administration in 1896. He was employed by the Ontario Government to define the Northwest boundary of the province in 1872, and his professional services were retained in conducting the argument on this subject before the Imperial Privy Council in 1884. He was also retained by the Ontario Government in the Court of Appeal and in the Supreme Court in the question of Indian titles, and also in the case as to the appointment of Queen's Counsel.

The author of several brochures on political subjects, Mr. Mills likewise wrote extensively on public questions for the magazines and newspapers, and he was for five years editor-in-chief of the London Advertiser. He was chosen to fill the chair of constitutional and international law in Toronto University in 1888. He held the office of Minister of the Interior in the Mackenzie Government from October 1876, to October, 1878. He was called to the Senate in November, 1896, and afterwards succeeded Sir Oliver Mowat as Minister of Justice in the Laurier cabinet. He retired to take a seat on the Supreme Court bench.

The death of Mr. Mills reminds us that in a few years the political destinies of federated Canada will have passed completely to a second generation. The old order which he so honorably represented, still exists in such men as Cartwright, Costigan and Bowell. With these will close the first glorious period of the history of the Dominion.