

versus Seybold. In that case Mr. Clark established the jurisdiction of Ontario over Indian lands not set aside as reserves and over the precious metal in all lands. The case was first decided by Chancellor Sir John Boyd, whose decision was, after various appeals, ultimately confirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Mr. Clark is moreover the author of various valuable works on law and also on many other questions. He is co-author with William David McPherson of the law of mines in Canada, which has been accepted as authority upon the questions considered therein. He is likewise the author of a pamphlet called *Company Law*.

Notwithstanding his busy professional career and the many demands made upon his time and energies by a large clientele, his interest in education remains a dominant factor in his life. For several years he was an examiner in physics for the University of Toronto and is one of the senators of that institution. His address before the University College Literary and Scientific Society on the functions of a great university was printed by the society in pamphlet form. Among his other publications are *Thermotics*; *Energy*; *International Arbitration*; the *History of the Theory of Energy* and *The Future of Canada*. He was president of the Mathematical and Physical Society in 1886 and 7, and was president of the University College Literary and Scientific Society in 1894-5.

To say of Mr. Clark that he is a man of broad scientific and scholarly attainments would be to make a tautological statement, for this has been indicated between the lines of this review. He is a student of the signs of the times, familiar with the great political, sociological and economical problems, and his activity in personal work or in writing has touched many of these lines affecting the general interests of society. In politics he is a Liberal and for two years was president of the Toronto Young Men's Liberal Club. As regards the future policy of the country, he favors Canada remaining an integral portion of the British Empire, the utmost practicable extension of the principle of free trade within the British Empire and the development of a vigorous Canadian national sentiment. He was one of the advocates of Imperial federation and held the presidency of the Toronto branch of the association for many years. He is now a member of