

legislation, and the activity of legislation is a better sign for a country than its inertness. Conversely, I assume that the deficiency of legislation of the kind here under discussion, for two countries like Scotland and Ireland, is, in part, fairly attributable to a deficiency of facilities for accomplishing it.

Those Acts of a quasi-imperial character termed "Public and General Statutes," yield the following results, allowing to the description Imperial the widest scope :—

Imperial statutes— <i>e.g.</i> , Army, Navy, Revenue, &c., &c.	45
Technical statutes—amending laws or affecting legal questions, &c. (these might be either local or Imperial)	15
Local statutes:—England	26
" Ireland	16
" Scotland	7
" India	2
" England and Ireland	1
	— 52
	—
Total	112

Hence, had there existed an Imperial Parliament and separate local Governments in England, Scotland, and Ireland, less than one-half of the Public General Statutes would have come within the province of Imperial legislation—that is, 45 out of 97.

The result upon the whole legislation is, that out of 293 Acts there were—

Imperial	48
Technical	15
English	166
Irish	35
Scotch	26
Indian	2
England and Ireland together	1
	—
Total	293

Less than *one-sixth* in number of all the Acts of last session could