

The sum of \$60,000 expended in Ontario was entirely for Colonization Roads while the larger proportion of the amount expended in Quebec was for roads in the old settlements.

For the Administration of Justice in Ontario, \$197,000 or 12½ per cent. per capita.

For the Administration of Justice in Quebec, \$373,838 or 31 per cent. per capita.

In Ontario the municipal contribution for that year was \$373,838 or double that of the Government. Mr. Mackenzie's conclusion was that if the revenue of the Province had been drawn upon for local purposes in the same proportion as the other Provinces that it would have been insufficient to meet the expenses, and that a resort to direct taxation would have been inevitable, and he quotes the remarks of the Treasurer of Quebec in 1872, to the effect "that a large portion of what is paid in "this Province (Quebec), direct from the Public Treasury, is, in Ontario "and the United States, paid from local taxation through Municipal "Councils."

The estimated revenue for 1872 was \$2,796,999, in which the amount from the Crown Lands and Woods and Forests, was placed at \$669,376, while the estimated expenditure was \$2,368,772. The amount voted for Civil Government in 1872 was \$128,504, or an increase of \$6,332 over 1871.

SECOND SESSION, SECOND PARLIAMENT (1873).

This Session began on the 8th January, 1873, with Mr. Mowat as Attorney-General and Leader of the Government, he having accepted the position in October, 1872. This Session lasted for nearly three months, and is distinguished for its valuable and important results which permanently remain of record in the journals and volume of statutes for that year. The Acts passed in that Session numbered 163, and 50 of them related to matters of general public concern, such as:—Improvements in the mode of electing members; provisions for making the administration of justice more efficient, and in lessening the line of separation between courts of law and equity; as to masters and workmen to facilitate co-operation, and the settlements of disputes by courts of conciliation; establishing liens in favour of mechanics, machinists and others for work and materials: extending the usefulness of the Provincial University, and the efficiency of its Senate; establishing a school for practical instruction in the arts of mining, engineering, mechanics and manufactures; respecting institutions for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind; more effectual regulation of the liquor traffic; the encouragement of agricultural associations including the dairymen's; the addition of a further sum of \$200,000 for drainage purposes; establishing public boards of health for the prevention or removal of causes of disease; the consolidating of the law respecting mutual fire insurance companies and extending their usefulness.

Three Acts, however, of this Session demand special reference, (1) being