(2) The Escheats Case.

Whereby it was decided, after a long and tedions struggle, that lands which escheat to the Crown for want of heirs belong to the Province. A direct result of this decision was the establishment out of the proceeds of escheated property of the "Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Women."

(3) The Rivers and Streams Case.

In connection with this case it may be remarked that the disallowance by the late Dominion Government of the Statute in question, which was not claimed to be beyond the competence of the Ontario Legislature, was an unwarrantable exercise of a dangerous power for the benefit of a political favourite, and a violation of the conditions laid down by Sir John Macdonald himself.

(4) The Liquor License Case.

In which a Dominion enactment known as "The McCarthy Act" was held unconstitutional and void.

(5) The Case Respecting Assignments and Preferences by Insolvents.

(6) The Indian Annuities Case.

In which a claim amounting to about \$500,000 made by the late Dominion Government on behalf of the Indians was successfully resisted.

(7) The Boundary Case.

To which the Province owes "New Ontario" and all that results from such ownership.

(8) The Fisheries Case.

In which the rights of the Province to the ownership of the fish in the waters of the Province was demonstrated, and a large revenue producing asset saved to the Province.

(9) The Mines Act and Extra Provincial Corporations Act.

The Attorney-General is at the present time engaged in asserting the rights of the Province to pass the recent Mines Act and the Act taxing extra Provincial Corporations.

BUILD UP ONTARIO