

necessarily the most complicated and difficult to arrive at, assuming that information of the law on any subject is sought by one who, from previous knowledge, is not familiar with the legislation affecting that Province. In New Brunswick, the absence of any revision for sixteen years renders the search more intricate than in Nova Scotia, though less than in Ontario.

Ninthly.—The re-enactment in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia of many of the old English Statutes affecting the ordinary relations of life, such, for instance, as the Statute of Frauds, 29 Charles 2, chap. 3, and adaptation of others, with special alterations, suited to the local wants and habits of the country, such, for instance, as with reference to distresses for rent, the recovery of rents by an action for use and occupation, &c., make a knowledge of the remedies within their power, attainable by the people, and by the local magistrates who administer justice in the rural districts.

In Ontario—while as in the other two Provinces—those parts of the 9th Geo. 4, chap. 14, rendering a “written memorandum” necessary to the validity of certain promises and undertakings,” which relate to taking a case out of the Statute of Limitations, the ratification of an infant’s promise after coming of age, representations as to the character and credit of a third party, being in writing, are specifically re-enacted; and a special reference is made to the Statutes of Frauds, for the purpose of extending the 17th Section, which relates to the sale of goods of the value of £10 and upwards; yet the provisions of the Statute of Frauds, with reference to promises for the debts or defaults of another, or in consideration of marriage, or on the sale of an interest in lands, or as to an agreement not to be performed within a year, &c., &c., do not appear to have been legislated upon, and the law in regard thereto must be sought for under the authority of chap. 9, of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, “An Act respecting property and civil rights,” which declares, “that in all matters of “controversy relative to property and civil rights, resort shall be “had to the Laws of England, as they stood on the 15th October “1792, as the rule of decision.” So also with reference to distresses for rent, or actions for use and occupation, &c., &c.

Tenthly.—In some cases the Legislation on particular subjects appears to be more limited in some Provinces than in others, probably from inadvertence, perhaps from the nature of trade. For instance, in Ontario, with reference to Bills of Exchange,