

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to the Secretary of State for the Dominion, to obtain, if possible, a sufficient number of copies of the codified and uncodified laws of the two former provinces, and of old Canada—to be used for cutting out the extracts for the parallel columns—leaving simply the general remarks to be written, thus saving labor and time, and greatly facilitating the readiness with which the comparisons could be made.

From Nova Scotia no copy of the Consolidated Statutes was obtained, but one set of the Acts for five years, from 1864 to 1869, was sent.

From the Secretary of State for Canada, one copy of the Consolidated Statutes, and the Acts passed subsequently up to the time of Confederation.

From New Brunswick, nothing but the Acts passed since Confederation; of the laws of the latter province I had a perfect set of my own, which obviated the difficulty; and of those of Nova Scotia, I obtained the use of the Revised Statutes belonging to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Fourthly.—The Statutory Laws of Ontario, irrespective of any made by the Dominion Parliament, are found in the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, up to 1859; the statutes passed by the United Parliament of Canada, from 1859 to 1867; the Consolidated Statutes applicable to Upper Canada alone, passed by the United Parliament up to 1859, and similar statutes passed by the same Parliament from that period to 1867, and the statutes passed by the Legislature of Ontario since 1867, making an approximate total, in round numbers, of 1,600 Acts or chapters; but omitting those subjects that come exclusively within the scope of the Dominion Parliament, and have been legislated upon, and such Acts as were applicable to Quebec alone, about 1,100.

Fifthly.—The Statutory Law of Nova Scotia will be found in one volume. The revised Statutes, 3rd series, up to 1864, and in the Acts of the Local Legislature from that period, passed annually, comprising as above about, 700 Acts or chapters.

Sixthly.—In New Brunswick, the Statutory Law will be found in the 1st and 2nd volumes of the revised statutes up to 1854, and in the several Acts of the Local Legislature, annually passed since that period, comprising, excluding as above, and also those in the third volume, which are called private and local Acts, and which have not been at all referred to, about 1,200 Acts or chapters.

Seventhly.—Thus, in order to determine the Legislation on any particular point in Ontario, the search extends over a period of eleven years; in Nova Scotia of six years, and in New Brunswick of sixteen years, and for the purpose of determining the entire uniformity or differences between them on matters coming within the jurisdiction of their Local Legislatures, an examination of upwards of 3,000 Acts.

Eighthly.—The laws of Nova Scotia, as found in the Revised Statutes, are the simplest, best arranged and most easily understood. Those in Ontario, from the past position and history of that Province, as a part of old Canada, and the general and separate special local legislation that was necessary, and the changes that have been made by its Legislature since Confederation, are 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 Statutes of Frauds, 29 Charles 2, chap. 3, and the 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 Imperial Act 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

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