safe. But a wise discretion is required even for this task. To copy blindly and thoughtlessly might be to inflict upon us an injury not easily to be forgotten. To copy with care may be for the public good. The circumstances of the country must be taken into consideration by our Legislature when appropriating English statutes for the use of Canada. In Canada the area of the country is large—the population sparse—the resources in great part undeveloped—capital, none. In England the obverse of this picture is beholden. A country small—population crowded—resources well developed—capital in abundance. The one is an old country, the other new and full of hope. It is the policy of a country the resources of which, though known to be great, are yet undeveloped, to anticipate their developement. One result of this policy is the borrowing of large sums of money, to be repaid by people yet unborn. The use to which such money ought to be applied is that of opening up and improving the country, leaving posterity, who will have the benefit of the outlay, to liquidate the debt. Unless extravagance be introduced, so as to beget waste and mismanagement, a policy such as we have mentioned seldem fails to prove beneficial. One fruit of the policy of "anticipation" is that of credit—the great distinguishing feature of Canadian, when compared with English, polity. In the one country there is little capital, but much to tempt it. In the other there is much capital, and a desire to send it abroad. To legislate for England and Canada, so as to affect monetary concerns without regard for the circumstances of the two countries, would be for a doctor to proscribe the same mode of treatment for two patients—the one without blood, the other with much of it. The cure of the one might be the certain death of the other. The men who doctor Canada by the enactment of laws, ought, for many reasons, to be exceedingly circumspect. No legislator, however much of a *mouton*, would think of forcing upon us the Poor Laws of England. No legislator, however much of an enthusiast, would think of fastening upon us the abracadabra of the English Ecclesiastical Law. Some legislators have essayed to import from England, intact and intire, whole sections of the English Bankruptcy Law. The nausea of the importation soon consigned it to the tomb of the capulets. The last importation of the kind is the act—the subject of this disquisition—which, we fear, will press rather heavily upon our budding energies. The tender sapling cannot withstand the pressure of the stalwart oak. Young Canada is the sapling—Old England the oak. An impression is abroad that the Legislature of Canada has done wrong in passing the Bills of Exchange Clauses, of the 20 Vic. Chap. 57. The Legislature of England, in the year of grace 1855, found it necessary to passs an act entitled "An Act to facilitate the Remedy on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, by the prevention of frivolous and fictitious defences and actions thereon." Our Legislature, for want of better employment, has, with good intent no doubt, adopted this act in whole and in part. The precious exotic is cooked up for us, under the more euphonious description of "An Act to amend the Common Procedure Act, 1856, and to facilitate the remedy on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes." The coating is good, and though of sugar, may still contain a bitter pill. Let us see. The sections of the act, so far as material to our enquiry, are as follows:—

And with respect to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Be it enacted as follows:—