

there is no provision whatever for the damages, interests, costs or protests on bills drawn on persons in Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Java, the Mauritius, Sandwich Islands, Cape of Good Hope; the East Indies with their great marts of trade, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras; or China, or Smyrna, or the other parts of the Eastern Mediterranean, or any places not coming under the designation of Europe, the West Indies, the United States, or other parts of America.

This omission, no doubt accidental, does not exist in the other two Provinces.

Eleventhly.—While New Brunswick and Nova Scotia long preceded Ontario in the adoption of that great legal reform which abolished the objection to witnesses on the ground of incapacity from crime or interest, and allowed parties to be witnesses in their own causes, leaving the question to be as to their credibility not their competency. (In New Brunswick as far back as 1856. In Ontario only in 1869). Yet, in several respects, the law in Ontario is in advance of New Brunswick, and in some degree of Nova Scotia, such, for instance as relates to imprisonment for debt, to recovery of landed property; to the discouragement of litigation by the difficulties thrown in the way of speculators in flaws in titles; by the powers that the courts and judges have of compelling a reference to arbitration in suits involving long and intricate accounts, the time occupied in the trial of which would operate as a denial of justice to other parties; by the clear and specific manner in which it disposes of the real estate of intestates, and others to which it is not necessary here to allude.

In many of these respects, the provisions of the law in Nova Scotia are equally excellent.

In New Brunswick, the law and its provisions relating to juries, both for its simplicity, its economy, and the finality resulting from the delivery of the verdict by a majority after due time for consideration,—the law relating to absconding debtors in dividing the estate fairly among the Creditors—instead of securing an absolute preference to the party who puts the process of the law in motion—and some of the provisions of the laws both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick relating to partnerships, executors and trustees, to seamen, to wills, to the property of married women, &c., might judiciously be imported into the law of Ontario.

Twelfthly.—With reference to the Courts, while an Admiralty