

cases will have to be materially increased as well as the number of Judges. It is a deplorable business, this clamor of the young people of this age to be freed from bonds which they hastily took upon themselves, and do not hesitate to break. Probably, however, if the Senate gets rid of these cases, applications may become fewer when they come to the Courts. There have been applications granted by the Senate which would never have been entertained by the Courts, such as cases in which the uncorroborated testimony of one witness had been held sufficient to make an order, ignoring the opportunity that such a departure from the ordinary rules of evidence affords for fraud and collusion.

The article referred to reads as follows:—

‘There is at present a complete lack of, and an urgent need for uniformity in marriage and divorce law throughout the Empire. This receives apt illustration from the circumstance that the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857, is not in force in Ireland, many Provinces of Canada, many West Indian islands and other Crown colonies, etc. The Dominion (in its geographical sense) of Canada is particularly an object lesson in this respect, and two appeals to the Privy Council have recently been concluded in which it has at length been finally settled that the provincial Courts in Manitoba and Alberta have the same powers of granting divorce as were conferred on the “Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes” in England by the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857: (see *Walker v. Walker* and *Board v. Board* (1919), W.N. 204).

The position in Canada is extraordinary. By sec. 91 of the British North America Act, 1867, divorce is one of the matters on which the Dominion Legislature has exclusive jurisdiction, and the Provincial Legislatures have no power to pass statutes dealing with divorce. Up to the present time, however, no general Dominion legislation on this subject has taken place, though indirectly divorce jurisdiction has been conferred on some of the provincial Courts. Among the Provinces there are three phases of the question as to the jurisdiction of provincial Courts to entertain and make decrees in divorce proceedings. The cases of Ontario, British Columbia, and Manitoba respectively may be