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In *New Brunswick* there is an express provision that the divorce *a vinculo*, on the ground of adultery, shall not in any wise affect the legitimacy of the issue.

In *Nova Scotia* there is no such provision—perhaps not deemed necessary.

In both Provinces provisions are made for appeal from the decision of the Judge to the Supreme Court, and in *New Brunswick* from the Supreme Court, to the Privy Council in England.

In *Ontario* there is no statute constituting a Court of Marriage and Divorce, the Parliament not having yet delegated the power of divorce to any tribunal.

COURTS OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.

In *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia* the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and also for the punishment of piracy and other offences committed on the high seas, exist by virtue of the Imperial Acts and authorities, and have been in full operation in both Provinces for very many years.

The practical utility of these Courts has been material increased by a late act of the Imperial Parliament. The 26 and 27 Vic. chap. 24, entitled "An Act to facilitate the appointment of Vice-Admirals, and officers in Vice-Admiralty Courts in Her Majesty's possessions abroad, and to confirm the past proceedings, to extend the jurisdiction, and to amend the practice of those Courts," (passed 8th June, 1863.)

This Act provides for the establishment of Vice-Admiralty Courts; confirms those now existing, or hereafter to be established in British possessions abroad; specifies those now existing in a schedule to the Act, and among them the Courts at Quebec, Halifax, in *New Brunswick*, in *Newfoundland*, in *Vancouver Island*, and other places.

In possessions where Vice-Admiralty Courts now exist—in case of a vacancy in the Judgeship—it provides, that the Chief Justice or the principal judicial officer shall *ex officio*, the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, until formal appointment is made by the Admiralty, on the recommendation of the Local Government, to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Sections 10 and 11, in addition to all the existing jurisdiction which the Court had, gives it further jurisdiction over wages, claims for disbursements, pilotage, towage, salvage, damages from collision, bottomry, &c., mortgage claims between owners for necessities, or in respect of building, &c., equipping, &c., in possessions where no owner is domiciled, in breaches of the regulations of Her Majesty's navy at sea, in droits of the Admiralty, &c., and whether the cause of action arose within or without the jurisdiction.

An appeal is given from the final sentence or decree to Her Majesty in Council—in case of improper taxation or charges by Practitioners to the High Court of the Admiralty in England.

In *Ontario* there is no Vice-Admiralty Court.

Since the passing of the Imperial Act of 26th and 27th Vic., chap. 24, above referred to, the powers and provisions of the Vice-Admiralty Court have been further greatly extended, and its utility much increased. The County Courts in England have been clothed with Admiralty jurisdiction. On this subject see the following Acts, viz: 30 and 31 Vic., chap. 45, "An Act to extend and amend the Vice-Admiralty Courts Act, 1863" (passed 15th July, 1867). Also 31 and 32 Vic., chap. 71, conferring Admiralty jurisdiction on the County Courts, (passed 31st July, 1868.)

Also 31 and 32 Vic., chap. 78, to amend the law relating to proceedings instituted by the Admiralty, and for other purposes connected therewith, (passed 31st July, 1868.) 32 and 33 Vic., Chap. 51, to amend the County Courts (Admiralty jurisdiction), Act 1869, and to give jurisdiction in certain maritime cases.

Also 33 and 34 Vic. chap. 45, for establishing a District Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty in England at Liverpool, 1st August, 1870.

Many of the Provisions of these Acts might be well introduced into *Ontario* and the other Provinces.