

stable adjoining. His son is legitimate in the house and a bastard in the stable. What is the object, one repeats, of maintaining such anomalies in the law? Who is benefited by their maintenance, or who will be injured by their repeal? You may be opposed to marriages with a deceased wife's sister, but if the colonists are entrusted with plenary powers of legislation, that is for them to decide. There was considerable force in the Lord Chancellor's suggestion, that the bill was really one to alter the law of inheritance in this country. It may be more logical and better to pass a law of general application for that purpose, but in the meantime, and until the government of this country think fit to do so, one does not see why the colonists should not sue for the remedy of their particular grievance, because it is part of a larger general question. The grievance is none the less real because to a large extent it may be sentimental."

It is to be remarked that a measure which proposes to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister is an incomplete measure. For if it is to rest upon any principle at all it should also legalize marriage with a deceased husband's brother.

It has been said, however, that if a child is born, the wife becomes of the flesh of her husband, and that, therefore, a brother marrying her marries into his own family flesh, and so in that sense marries his sister, rather than his sister-in-law.

V. CONCLUSION.

It will be seen from the above that the only disability of the children of Canadians, issue of such marriages celebrated in Canada, is the possible failure to inherit English land upon an intestacy; there is no other grievance, legal or social, of which they can complain.

The married pair themselves must for all purposes be recognized, both in society and in the Courts, as validly married and as "law-abiding and moral-living Canadians," subject to no "legal and social discrimination."

None the less, however, the restriction, purely sentimental as it is, should be removed, but the prejudice on the subject in ecclesiastical circles in England is so deep-rooted that possibly it may be a long time yet before remedial legislation can be successfully achieved.

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