

in the matter of divorce, and their Provincial courts have no jurisdiction to dissolve marriages except as against parties *bonâ fide* domiciled within their borders. It is not therefore competent for a person to seek a divorce in one Province against a person domiciled in another Province. One result of this brief survey of the marriage law is to demonstrate that it is not uniform throughout Canada. This of itself is a defect which should be remedied without delay.

Then, not only is the law not uniform, but its administration is not uniform. In the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia there are Provincial Divorce Courts, and a different law as to divorce prevails in the Maritime Provinces to that in British Columbia. In all the other Provinces there are no Divorce Courts at all, and the remedy for offences against the matrimonial bond must be sought in the Dominion Parliament, and those who profess to know say that that is a far from satisfactory tribunal.

If Parliament desires to continue its legislative functions in matrimonial cases, which, by the way, is a glaring exception to our normal method of administration of justice, then proper provision should be made for hearing such cases by a small committee of Parliament composed principally of lawyers, and the proceedings should be conducted as nearly as possible in accordance with the established usages of Courts of Justice.

Proposed Remedial Legislation.

It may perhaps not be out of place here to offer some suggestions as to the way in which the marriage law of Canada may be put on a more satisfactory footing.