

open to all the defects already referred to in connection with applications before Courts of law.

Copies of the evidence are distributed to the Senators, Members of the House of Commons, the parties, and their counsel.

The Committee may drop the application, recommend against it, or recommend in favour of it, or adjourn for further evidence to be produced. If recommended favourably, the report of the Committee to the Senate is accompanied by a draft bill.

The cost of a parliamentary divorce may be summarised as follows: 1. Advertising in two papers—\$16 to \$175. 2. Advertising in Gazette—\$20 to \$40. 3. Senate fees—\$210. 4. Solicitor's fees and disbursements. 5. Agent's fees and disbursements. 6. Witnesses' fees and disbursements. 7. Counsel's fees and disbursements.

8. PARLIAMENTARY OR JUDICIAL DIVORCE? ..

Now that both jurisdiction and procedure have been examined, it seems meet to consider the advisability of abolishing parliamentary divorce, and of substituting therefor throughout the Dominion, a uniform system of divorce jurisdiction.

Attempts have been made in 1858, 1859, 1860, 1870, 1875, 1888, 1919 and 1920, at least, to abolish parliamentary divorce; but in each case the effort has met with failure, due largely to the opposition of Roman Catholics, partly to the opposition of many non-Catholics, and partly to the general bad luck which may attach itself to any bill in its varied course, through a Parliament run on strictly party lines and where time is limited.

The advantages of divorce by the judgment of a Court of law over divorce by an Act of Parliament are numerous. Although not a positive proof of advantage, it may be noted in passing that in every country in the world where divorce is recognised except Ontario, Quebec and Ireland, the jurisdiction lies in the Courts of the land. The prevalence of Roman Catholics in Quebec and Ireland accounts for the situation there, as it does also in Italy and Spain where no divorce is recognized, separation only being allowed; these are granted by Courts of law and not by a Parliament.

Expense to the public in regard to justice should never be a fundamental consideration; but where other things are equal, it may well be considered. Under the Parliamentary system divorces are tried by nine Senators each drawing \$4000 a session,