

ment granting divorces in individual cases. Relief of this kind could, of course, only be obtained by the wealthy which led to Mr. Justice Maules' memorable address to a prisoner indicted before him for bigamy. The prisoner's wife had robbed him and run away with another man, and he had married again without obtaining a divorce, and in sentencing him to one hour's imprisonment the learned Judge said, "You should have brought an action and obtained damages, which the other side would probably not have been able to pay, and you would have had to pay your own costs, perhaps a hundred, or a hundred and fifty pounds. You should then have gone to the Ecclesiastical courts, and obtained a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, and then to the House of Lords, where having proved that these preliminaries had been complied with, you would have been enabled to marry again. The expense might amount to five or six hundred or a thousand pounds. You say you are a poor man. But I must tell you that there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor."

This humorous statement correctly indicates the preliminary steps which were usually necessary in order to obtain a Parliamentary divorce in England.

In Canada as we have seen, in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward, New Brunswick, and British Columbia, there are Provincial Divorce Courts, but none in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, or any of the Territories, and therefore residents of all of these Provinces can only obtain divorces by application to the Dominion Parliament. All the Provinces of the Dominion are in effect foreign countries as regards each other