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diction for the recovery of debts—one Justice when the dealings do not exceed \$20, two Justices when the whole does not exceed \$80. The jurisdiction being confined to the county where the debt was contracted, or the defendant resides.

In both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there is a "Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes," with full powers to dissolve marriages *a vinculo matrimonii*, to declare the same null and void, and to hear and determine all causes, suits, controversies, matters and questions touching and concerning marriages.

In both Provinces the Court is a branch of the Supreme Court presided over by one of its Judges specially appointed for that purpose in New Brunswick by commission under the Great Seal of the Province, and in Nova Scotia, *ex officio* by the Judge in Equity for the time being, who is for that purpose termed "the Judge Ordinary." A difficulty has arisen in New Brunswick from the Act constituting this Court, making no provision for the substitution or appointment of another Judge to act *pro hac vice* in case of the illness or absence of the Judge so appointed by commission, or his being prevented by other causes from presiding, and a Bill introduced in the Dominion Parliament to remedy the defect was lost.

In Nova Scotia, the Act passed in 1866 in reference to this Court, provided that during the illness or temporary absence of the Judge Ordinary, the Governor in Council might appoint the Chief Justice or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court to act as Judge Ordinary, and by an Act passed in 1870, this last power was further extended to meet the case of his being prevented from presiding by any disqualifying cause. If this latter Act does not come within section 91 of the British North America Act, 1867, the difficulty in New Brunswick can be removed by local legislation. This difference, therefore, at present exists between those two Provinces on that subject. In both Provinces, powers are given to the Court to enforce its decrees, and in case of divorce on the ground of adultery, to determine whether the wife's right of dower, or the husband's tenancy by courtesy shall be divested or not.

In New Brunswick the grounds of divorce, *a vinculo*, are limited to impotence, adultery, and consanguinity within the degrees prohibited by the 32 Henry VIII., touching marriages and precontracts.

In Nova Scotia they are extended to include cruelty and precontract.

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

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the Supreme Court being the sole Superior Court, there is no Court of Appeal from its decisions, except to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, which, owing to the great expense attending any appellate proceedings therein, is practically of no avail to the great mass of the people in those two Provinces.

In Ontario a Court of Appeal is constituted, composed of the Judges for the time being of its Superior Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Common Pleas, with power to the Governor General to appoint any retired Judge of one of the said Courts to be the Chief Justice, or an additional Judge of the said Court of Error and Appeal.

Thus Ontario is the only one of the three Provinces which affords to the litigants therein, without resort to a distant and most expensive tribunal, the opportunity of an appeal to a Court composed of Judges other than those of the particular Court in which the complainant may justly conceive that he has been condemned or deprived of his rights contrary to law.

In Ontario the Senior Judge of the County Court is, *ex officio*, Judge of the Surrogate Court.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the Surrogate Judge of Probate is appointed directly to that office by the Governor in Council.

In Ontario, the Surrogate Court may order any question of fact, arising in any