strictions on the alienation of lands in mortmain and particularly restrictions on the devising of lands in that way. These statutes were the result of actual experience and ought not to be lightly regarded, for the same evils are likely to befall any Province of this Dominion which neglects to protect itself in due time against the evil which the English law against mortmain was designed to guard. The undue acquisition of land by not only ecclesiastical corporations but by commercial corporations cannot be too jealously guarded against, if the true interests of the community at large are properly to be conserved.

It is for this reason we regret to find that in Saskatchewan it has been recently decided in *Re Miller*, by Elwood, J., that that Province has no mortmain law, and we think the Legislature of that Province would do well without delay to make due statutory provision in that respect. On this subject there ought to be a uniformity of law throughout the Dominion—it is well not to wait until the evil has arisen.

The Ontario Act provides for the compulsory sale of all lands held in mortmain within seven years after their acquisition, but whether any systematic method is adopted by the Provincial Government to enforce that provision of the statute we are unable to say. No provision is made by statute requiring returns to be made to the Government of all lands held by corporations, and the date of their acquisition of the same, but it would seem that some such provision ought to be made in order to enable the Government properly to enforce the Act.

The commercial law of Canada is pretty generally uniform, but there are two English Acts which might be generally adopted, viz., the Sale of Goods Act and the Partnership Act; and as we have often previously remarked, a uniform Companies Act and Bankruptcy Act are also among the desiderata.

The subject of divorce is also one that should be dealt with by the Dominica and an end put to the various laws prevailing thereon in different Provinces.