

PROCEDURE IN DIVORCE CASES—*Con.*

ada, the same should be taken into immediate consideration by the Government during the present session, with a view to reform.—Mr. Northrup, 762.

Carroll, W. F. (Cape Breton South)—777.

Thinks divorce in U. S. a great curse, 777. I take the stand that only one tribunal in this country is capable—I will use the word capable—of hearing and passing upon divorce cases, and that tribunal is to be found in our courts, 778.

Doherty, Hon. C. J. (Minister of Justice)—781.

Very kindly reference made to the eloquent speech of Mr. Northrup, and the law of divorce discussed, 781-9.

Lemieux, Hon. R. (Rouville)—771.

My view is that we should not increase the facilities for obtaining divorce, but that, on the contrary, we should restrict these facilities, or at least we should leave the procedure as it is, and as it was intended to be at the time our Divorce Committee was organized after Confederation, 771-2. United States statistics quoted, 772-4. I accept the view which condemns divorce as a violation of natural law. Husband and wife are parents of the same child, and the natural relationship of each to the child inevitably produces, as between husband and wife, a natural relationship one to the other. No decree of a court or no Act of Parliament can undo that relationship, 775-6.

Marcil, Hon. Charles (Bonaventure)—778.

I am opposed to divorce on principle. I think that, far from extending the facilities for granting divorces, we should do everything to keep the divorce evil out of Canada, 778-9.

McKenzie, D. D. (Cape Breton North and Victoria)—789.

I think it would be better to have it in the shape of a statute and to have courts in the different provinces where the cases with the least possible expense and in such a way that the poorest person can take advantage of the remedy, just as in any other matter of litigation, 790-1.

McLean, A. A. (Queen, P.E.I.)—779.

If the principle of divorce is one which should prevail in this country there should be the same remedy given to all classes, 779.

Northrup, W. B. (Hastings East)—762.

Thinks grounds should be extended on which divorce should be granted, and that present procedure is not satisfactory, 762-4. If you are rich and happen to be wronged in your household while you are away, file your petition with the Senate, and the remedy will be provided. But if you are poor we can do nothing for you, because under our Canadian law a divorce cannot be granted except under these two conditions: first, the crime of the offending party, and, second, the wealth of the injured party, 765. Refers

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to doctrine of R. C. Church with regard to divorce, 766-8. I have been very careful not to advocate a court. I have been trying all the way through to confine myself to suggestions that are practicable with our existing system. I quite understand that if I said a word about a court different objections would be raised; but I can see ways in which a tremendous improvement could be made in the present procedure, a wonderful saying, even using the imperfect machinery we have, 769. Concluding remarks, 791-2.

Thoburn, Wm. (Lanark North)—779.

I heartily agree with the hon. member for East Hastings that there should be some improvement in our system of divorce. I wish to give some reasons why I think the power of granting divorces should be taken from Parliament and vested in the law courts of Canada, 780-1.

Lost on division.

PROHIBITION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Motion:

That in the opinion of this House, at this time, when the Empire is at war, the conservation of the wealth and the resources of the Dominion and the promotion of the efficiency of our nation would be materially aided by the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and legislation for this purpose should be enacted forthwith.—Mr. Stevens, 1441.

Bureau, Hon. Jacques (Three Rivers and St. Maurice)—1491.

During the war we are called upon to make sacrifices, and I think the biggest sacrifice a man can make is the sacrifice of his liberty, since that is worth his life. Let us make the sacrifice, but let us make it properly, 1491.

Gauthier, L. J. (St. Hyacinthe)—1486.

With the full knowledge of what is in store for those of us who have the courage to express our views against prohibition, I say without fear that I am opposed to this resolution. Let me give my reasons, 1486. Do you want to have in Canada, where we boast of our liberty, a system under which the home of every free man, will be under the supervision of the policeman? 1487. At the very time when the Allies are exerting all their power and giving the best of their resources, the best of their blood, the best of their manhood to this purpose, gentlemen get up in this House and seek to tamper with the liberty of the citizen, 1488. Charity is a virtue, but do you think that this Parliament should pass a law to compel me to be charitable? 1489.

Marcil, Hon. Charles (Bonaventure)—1451.

I have accepted the honour of seconding this resolution on the invitation of mem-