

from it has to be put under confinement and is rendered unable to perform all duties connected with married life and domesticity. That a person should be kept linked for years to one who has the dreadful misfortune to be afflicted with this malady, and thereby never know or cease to know the happiness connected with a home and a family is unjust and unreasonable. When the insanity can be shown to have been brought about by the sexual perversions of the petitioner, the relief should not be granted. The theory of eugenics has not as yet behind it a sufficient volume of public opinion, nor is it sufficiently connected with the subject of this article to warrant examination here.

It might at first appear that the development of incurable impotency after the consummation of the marriage should be recognised as a ground for divorce. But it is apparent that there is a vast difference between a properly consummated and a non-consummated marriage, and between the situation in a home where impotency develops and one where desertion, cruelty or insanity takes place. This question is one which would appear to require further investigation by medical authorities before it can be discussed fully from its legal side. The wilful development of impotency can easily be regarded as refusal to have sexual intercourse.

Habitual drunkenness was said by the British Commission of 1912 to produce as much if not more misery for the sober partner and the children than any other cause in the list of grave offences. The report goes on to say: "Such inebriety carries with it loss of interest in surroundings, loss of self respect, neglect of duty and personal cleanliness, neglect of children, violence, delusions of suspicion, a tendency to indecent behavior, and a general state which makes companionship impossible. This applies to both sexes; but in the case of a drunken husband, the physical pain of brute force is often added to the mental and moral injury he inflicts upon his wife; moreover by neglect of business and wanton expenditure, he has power to reduce himself and those dependent on him to penury. In the case of a drunken wife, neglect of home duties and of the care of the children, waste of means, pawning and selling possessions, and many attendant evils produce a most deplorable state of things. Should anything further be necessary to convince all that under such circumstances married life cannot exist, and that to continue it in law is an injustice. With habitual drunk-