

Condonation, Collusion, &c.

115. If adultery be proved, the party from whom the divorce is sought may nevertheless be admitted to prove condonation, collusion, connivance, or adultery on the part of the Petitioner.

Condonation, collusion or connivance between the parties is always a sufficient ground for rejecting a Bill of Divorce and shall be inquired into by the Committee. And should the Committee have reason to suspect collusion or connivance, and in their opinion it is desirable that fuller inquiry should be made, such opinion and the reasons therefor shall be communicated to the Minister of Justice, that he may intervene and oppose the Bill should the interest of public justice in his opinion call for such intervention.

Parties may be heard by Counsel.

116. The applicant for divorce as well as the party from whom the divorce is sought may be heard before the Committee by counsel learned in the law of the bar of any Province in Canada.

Evidence taken under oath.

117. The applicant for divorce, as well as the party from whom the divorce is sought, and all other witnesses produced before the Committee shall be examined upon oath, or upon affirmation in cases where witnesses are allowed by the law of Canada to affirm; and the rules of evidence in force in Canada in respect of indictable offences shall, subject