

Adultery and desertion by husband or wife debars from taking any part of the land of the deceased consort who dies intestate.

Extract From Alberta Land Titles Act, 1905.

Upon production to the registrar of a duplicate certificate of title issued to a female, accompanied with a statement in writing of her marriage subsequent to the issue thereof giving the date of such marriage, the place where solemnized and her husband's full name with his residence and occupation, verified by oath or affirmation and the production of a certificate of the marriage by the person who solemnized the same, and such further evidence as the registrar may require, or upon production to the registrar of such evidence as would be sufficient to establish the marriage in any court in the province and on application to the registrar to grant a new certificate of title, he shall file the same and at once cancel the existing certificate of title, as also the duplicate, and shall make a memorandum of each of the facts; and the registrar shall thereupon grant a new certificate of title to the applicant owner in her newly-acquired surname in which her husband's full name, residence and occupation shall be given and shall issue to her a duplicate certificate.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

R. S. B. C. 1897, Cap. 130.

A married woman is as free as an unmarried woman to acquire, hold and dispose of property.

Can contract, sue and be sued as if unmarried.

A married woman can effect a policy of insurance upon her own or her husband's life for her separate use.

A married woman can protect her property from any person including her husband. A husband and wife are competent to give evidence against each other in this matter.

A married woman's ante-nuptial debts can only be collected from her separate estate unless there be a contract to the contrary.

