

Proviso.

the subject of marriage settlements and the securing of money for the benefit of the children of the marriage, and proceedings to obtain any such order may, subject to and in accordance with rules of court, be commenced at any time after the presentation of the petition: Provided that 5
if the practice of the court provides for a decree nisi no order other than an interim order for the payment of alimony shall be made unless and until a decree nisi has been pronounced, and no such order, save in so far as it relates to the preparation, execution, or approval of a deed or 10
instrument, nor any settlement made in pursuance of any such order, shall take effect unless and until the decree is made absolute.

Money may be ordered to be applied for benefit of children.

(2) The court may, if it thinks fit, on any decree of divorce or avoidance of marriage made under and pursuant 15
to this Act, order the husband, or (in the case of a petition for divorce by a wife on the ground of her husband's insanity) order the wife to secure for the benefit of the children such gross sum of money or annual sum of money as the court may deem reasonable: Provided that the term for which 20
any sum of money is secured for the benefit of a child shall not extend beyond the date when the child will attain twenty-one years of age.

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GENERAL.

Clergyman not bound to marry divorced persons or to permit marriage in church or chapel.

15. No clergyman shall be compelled or bound to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriage 25
has been dissolved on any ground and whose former husband or wife is still living or to permit the marriage of any such person to be solemnized in the church or chapel of which he is the minister.

Domicile when husband deserts wife or is deported as an alien.

16. Where a wife has been deserted by her husband, or 30
where her husband has been deported from Canada under any law for the time being in force relating to the deportation of aliens, and the husband was immediately before the desertion or deportation domiciled in Canada the court shall have jurisdiction for the purpose of any proceedings 35
under this or any other Act or law in force in the province concerned relating to divorce and/or matrimonial causes, notwithstanding that the husband has changed his domicile since the desertion or deportation.

Repeal.

17. Chapter fifteen of the statutes of 1930, first session, 40
The Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1930, and sections four, five and six of the *Marriage and Divorce Act*, chapter one hundred and twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, respectively, are repealed.