

Clause 6: This clause sets out the grounds for divorce. These grounds are qualified by Clause 7 which provides that, except in certain cases, no divorce action can be brought sooner than three years after marriage. They are also qualified by Clause 9 which provides for a reconciliation procedure. Essentially, the grounds hereby provided for divorce are adultery, desertion and cruelty; they are so defined as to prove the repudiation or non-existence of the marriage relationship. Subclause (a) provides for adultery; subclauses (b), (c), (f), (g), (h), (j) and (k) are desertion in one form or another; (l) is involuntary desertion; (d) and (i) are cruelty, either habitual or dangerous to the life of the other party; (e) is a variety of desertion that repudiates the marriage relationship through perversion or depravity; (m) is a general form of physical desertion that may be mutual or by one party but is limited to a minimum five year period; and (n) provides for desertion that is unexplainable except by presumption of the death of the missing partner.