

necessary and expedient for enabling persons to sue in the said Court in *formâ pauperis*.

Appeals from decision of Judge Ordinary to full Court.

L. Either party dissatisfied with any decision of the Court in any matter which, according to the provisions aforesaid, may be made by the Judge Ordinary alone, may, within three calendar months after the pronouncing thereof, appeal therefrom to the full Court, whose decision shall be final. 5

Appeals from decision of full Court of be to Court of Appeals and thence to House of Lords.

LI. Either party dissatisfied with the decision of the full Court on any petition for the dissolution of a marriage may, within three months after the pronouncing thereof, appeal therefrom to the Court of Appeals in Upper Canada, and if dissatisfied with the decision of the said Court of Appeals, may within three months after appeal to the *House of Lords in England*, if the British Parliament be then sitting, or if the said Parliament be not sitting at the end of such three months, then within fourteen days next after its meeting; and on the hearing of any such appeal, the *House of Lords* may either dismiss the appeal or reverse the decree, or remit the case to the Court, to be dealt with in all respects as the House of Lords shall direct. 10 15

Upon expiration of time for appeal from decree dissolving marriage parties may marry again.

LII. When the time hereby limited for appealing against any decree dissolving a marriage shall have expired, and no appeal shall have been presented against such decree, or when any such appeal shall have been dismissed, or when in the result of any Appeal any marriage shall be declared to be dissolved, but not sooner, it shall be lawful for the respective parties thereto to marry again, as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death. 20 25

Actions for crim. con. abolished.

LIII. After this Act shall have come into operation, no action shall be maintainable in Upper Canada for criminal conversation.

Expenses of Court to be paid by Receiver General

LIV. It shall be lawful for the Receiver General, out of such monies as may be provided and appropriated by Parliament for the purpose, to cause to be paid all necessary expenses of the Court, under this Act, and other expenses which may be incurred in carrying the provisions of this Act into effect, except as herein otherwise provided. 30

Salaries of Judge in Ordinary.

LV. In case the Judge of the County Court of the Counties of York and Peel, or the Recorder of the City of Toronto, shall be appointed Judge Ordinary of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the salary of such Judge shall be the sum of _____ pounds per annum, but in case the Judge in Ordinary shall not be the Judge of the County Court of York and Peel, or the Recorder of the City of Toronto, then his salary shall be _____ pounds per annum. 35

Judge Ordinary to make regulations for transmission of Records, &c., relating to Causes Matrimonial.

LVI. The Judge Ordinary of the said Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, may order every Judge, Registrar, or other officer of any Court in Upper Canada, or any other person having the public custody of or control over any Letters Patent, Records, Deeds, Processes, Acts, Proceedings, Books, Documents, or other Instrument relating to Marriages, or to Suits for Divorce, Nullity of Marriage, Restitution of Conjugal Rights, or to any other matters or causes Matrimonial, except Marriage Licenses, to transmit the same at such times and in such manner to such places in Toronto, or in the County of York, and under such 40 45