

No person can solemnize marriage unless duly authorized to do so by license or publication of banns. Proclamation must be made at least one week previous to ceremony. The marriage must take place within three months from the date of the issue of the license or proclamation.

A certificate in the form given in Schedule B or C of the Marriage Act may, at the option of the applicant, be substituted for a marriage license and has the same legal effect as a license.

#### **Extracts From the Marriage Act as Amended in 1902 and 1905.**

**Section 2.** The following persons, being men and resident in Canada, may solemnize the ceremony of marriage between any two persons not under a legal disqualification to contract such marriage:

(1) The ministers and clergymen of every church and religious denomination, duly ordained or appointed according to the rites and ceremonies of the churches or denominations to which they respectively belong;

(2) Any elder, evangelist, or missionary for the time being, of any church or congregation of the religious people commonly called or known congregationally as "Congregations of God" or "of Christ," and individually as "Disciples of Christ," who from time to time is chosen by any such congregation for the solemnization of marriage;

(3) Any duly appointed commissioner or staff officer of the religious society called the Salvation Army, chosen or commissioned by the said society to solemnize marriages. 59 V. c. 39, s. 2.

**Section 3.** Every marriage duly solemnized according to the rites, usages and customs of the religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, shall be valid.

#### **Section 4.—Publication of Banns.**

(2) Such intention (to intermarry) shall be proclaimed once openly, and in an audible voice, either in the church, chapel or meeting-house in which one of the parties has been in the habit of attending worship, or in some church, chapel, meeting-house or place of public worship of the congregation or religious community with which the minister or clergyman who performs the ceremony is connected, in the local municipality, parish, circuit or pastoral charge, where one of the parties has, for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding, had his or her usual place of abode; and where both parties do not live in the same local municipality, parish, circuit or pastoral charge, and the marriage is not authorized by license or certificate as aforesaid, a similar proclamation shall be made in the local municipality, parish, circuit or pastoral charge (being within Canada) where the other of the contracting parties has for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding had his or her usual place of abode; and where the proclamation last mentioned is required, such marriage shall not be celebrated until there is delivered to the person proposing to celebrate it a certificate (Schedule A) showing that such proclamation has been made.

(3) Every such proclamation shall be made on a Sunday, immediately before the service begins or immediately after it ends, or at some intermediate part of the service.