

## PART III.

## 1. THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

- (1) *The three main classes of marriage ceremonies.*
- (2) *Who may solemnise marriage.*
- (3) *Authorisation of marriage—Banns or license.*
- (4) *Time, place and witnesses.*

## 2. REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

## PART IV.

## 1. DIVORCE TRIBUNALS AND THE GROUNDS UPON WHICH DIVORCE IS GRANTED.

2. DIVORCE BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
3. DIVORCE BY PROVINCIAL COURTS.
4. PROCEDURE.
5. FOREIGN MARRIAGES.
6. DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

- (1) *By Canadian Divorce Courts.*
- (2) *By Courts of a foreign country.*

## PART V.

## 1. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN.

- (1) *General statement.*
- (2) *Adoption.*
- (3) *Children of divorcees.*
- (4) *Children born out of wedlock.*

## PART II.

## 1. CAPACITY FOR MARRIAGE.

The following definition expresses in popular form the idea that marriage is more than a contract; it is, as Story says, an institution. It is both a contract and a status resulting from a contract.

"Marriage is a bond between husband and wife which is based on nature and sanctioned by law, and which has as its object that they shall live together for life in the closest community to the exclusion of all other men and women."<sup>41</sup>

41. Renton & Phillmore, "Comparative Laws of Marriage and Divorce," London (1910), at p. 1.