

No. 129. All priests, rectors, ministers and other officers authorized by law to keep registers of acts of Civil Statutes, are competent to solemnize marriage.

Nos. 128, 156. Must be solemnized openly by a competent officer recognized by law, or it is open to contestation.

Nos. 57, 130. The marriage ceremony may only be performed after the publications of banns by the priest, minister or other officer in the church to which the parties belong, at morning service, and if there be no morning service, at evening service, on three Sundays or holidays, with reasonable intervals. If the parties belong to different churches these publications take place in each of such churches.

Nos. 63, 131. If the actual domicile of the parties to be married has not been established by a six months' residence at least, the publication must also be made at the place of their last domicile in Lower Canada.

No. 59. The marriage ceremony may, however, be performed without publication of banns if the parties have obtained and produced a dispensation or license from a competent authority.

No. 157. If the publications required were not made, or their omission supplied by means of a dispensation or license, or if the legal or usual intervals for the publications have not elapsed, the officer solemnizing the marriage under such circumstances is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500.00.

No. 158. The officer solemnizing a marriage incurs a like penalty, if he contravenes the rules prescribed by law for solemnizing marriage.

No. 119. Children who have not reached the age of twenty-one years must obtain the consent of their father and mother before contracting marriage; in case of disagreement, the consent of the father suffices.

No. 174. A husband owes protection to his wife, a wife obedience to her husband.

No. 175. A wife is obliged to live with her husband and to follow him wherever he thinks fit to reside.

No. 163. A marriage, although declared null, produces civil effects, as well with regard to the husband and wife as with regard to the children, if contracted in good faith.

No. 164. If good faith exists on the part of one of the parties only, the marriage produces civil effects in favor of such party alone and in favor of the children of such marriage.

No. 156. Every marriage which has not been contracted openly, or solemnized before a competent officer, may be contested by the parties themselves and by all those who have an existing and actual interest, saving the right of the court to decide according to circumstances.

Nos. 166, 167. Children are bound to maintain their father and mother and other ascendants who are in want; also sons-in-law and daughters-in-law bound to maintain their father-in-law and mother-in-law, but the obligation ceases (1) when the mother-in-law contracts a second marriage (2) when the consort through whom the affinity exists and all of the issue of the marriage are dead.