

of the state cannot make laws by which people outside of the state must govern their actions, except as they may have occasion to resort to the remedies which the state provides, or deal with property situated within the state. It can have no authority upon the high seas beyond state lines, because there is the point of contact with other nations" (p. 149).

And not merely upon the high seas have we no authority, but we are powerless to punish a man who is living in Canada for what he may have done beyond the border. Known criminals may reside here unpunished for their crime, so far as our laws are concerned, because we have not the legislative power of Denmark, or Belgium, or any of the hundred sovereign states of the world.

Observe some of the workings of this principle of legislative limitation. A native of Canada and resident there has half a dozen wives whom he married in the United States, and he brings them in turn to live with him in Toronto, and we cannot punish him for his bigamy (*Macleod v. Attorney-General*, N.S.W., 1891, A.C. 455). There are thousands of Mormons in our North-West Territories, thousands more are coming, and Canada cannot condemn them as bigamists, for their offences were committed outside of Canada. (Consult *Reg. v. Brierly*, 1887, 14 Ont. 525; *Reg. v. Plowman*, 25 Ont. 656; *re Criminal Code*, 1897, 27 S.C. p. 461.)

Take another case: Affidavits are frequently used in Canadian courts, and one might think it reasonable that we should have power to punish, for perjury, any one who in any such affidavit swore to that which was false. But we cannot do so if the affidavits are sworn to outside our own boundaries, even when the deponents are British subjects and domiciled in Canada. For example, if a resident of Windsor swore to the falsehood in Detroit, instead of upon this side of the river, he might win his suit here, and yet be free, so far as we are