

to occupy the relation of husband to two or more women at the same time, so long as he is not a Mormon and so long as he is careful not to contravene the bigamy sections. In other words, he may be a polygamist in practice, but must not be also a Mormon in name.

But the language of the polygamy section is wide and it is worth noting that the view of Chief Justice Armour was not followed by a Quebec Judge in a more recent case.¹⁹ An authoritative pronouncement on the subject by an appellate Court is to be desired.

Procuring a feigned marriage is punishable by seven years' imprisonment,²⁰ while a penalty of two years' imprisonment is imposed on anyone who solemnizes a marriage without lawful authority or procures such a marriage to be performed.²¹ Solemnization of a marriage contrary to law renders the offender liable to a penalty of one year's imprisonment.²²

A husband is criminally liable for the death of his wife if her death occurs through his failure to supply her with necessaries,²³ and by an amendment of 1913 a husband who neglects to provide such necessaries when his wife and children are destitute is liable to a fine of five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for one year.

4. SOURCES OF THE PROVINCIAL LAWS.

Generally speaking, the sources of the law now enforced by the various Provincial Courts are as follows:—

(1) *British Columbia*.—British Columbia is subject to the law of England as of the 19th of November, 1858, in so far as such law is not rendered inapplicable by local circumstances, and in so far as not repealed or varied by federal or provincial legislation. This is by virtue of a proclamation of that date subsequently confirmed by Provincial statute.²⁴

19. *The King v. Harris* (1906) 11 Canadian Criminal Cases, p. 254.

20. Sec. 309.

21. Sec. 311.

22. Sec. 312.

23. Sec. 242, sub-sec. 2.

24. Sir James Douglas' Proclamation of November 19th, 1858, confirmed by the English Law Ordinance (1867), now Revised Statutes of British Columbia (1911) ch. 75.