

of procuring any marriage under the provisions of any of the said recited Acts (a) or this Act shall suffer the penalties of perjury' (b).

By sect. 18, 'Any person who shall knowingly or wilfully make any false declaration or sign any false notice required by this Act for the purpose of procuring any marriage, and every person who shall forbid the granting by any superintendent registrar of a certificate for marriage by falsely representing himself or herself to be a person whose consent to such marriage is required by law, knowing such representation to be false, shall suffer the penalties of perjury' (c).

This penal provision extends to banns published or certificates issued on King's ships at sea (cc).

By the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 23), s. 15, 'If a person—

(a) knowingly and wilfully makes a false oath (d) or signs a false notice (e) under this Act, for the purpose of procuring a marriage; or

(b) forbids a marriage under this Act by falsely representing himself to be a person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, knowing such representation to be false,

such person shall suffer the penalties of perjury (c) and may be tried in any county in England and dealt with in the same manner in all respects as if the offence had been committed in that county.'

By sect. 17, 'All the provisions and penalties of the Marriage Registration Acts, relating to any registrar or register of marriages or certified copies thereof, shall extend to every marriage officer, and to the registers of marriages under this Act, and to the certified copies thereof (so far as the same are applicable thereto), as if herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to this Act, and as if every marriage officer were a registrar under the said Acts.'

By the Marriage Act, 1898 (61 & 62 Vict. c. 58), which relates to marriages in buildings in England registered for solemnising marriage therein under the Marriage Act, 1836, solemnisation of marriages may take place without the presence of the registrar (unless the parties give him notice requiring his attendance) but in the presence of a person duly authorised under the Act and according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt (ss. 4-10). The Act came into operation on April 1, 1899 (s. 3), and it does not extend to Scotland or Ireland (s. 2).

By sect. 12, 'If any authorised person refuses or fails to comply with this Act or the enactments or regulations for the time being in force with respect to the solemnization and registration of marriages he shall be

(a) The Marriage Act, 1836 (6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85): the Marriage Act, 1837 (7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 22): and the Marriage Act, 1840 (3 & 4 Vict. c. 72).

(b) i.e. solemn declaration in writing at the foot of a notice of marriage, signed or subscribed by a party intending marriage, that he or she believes there is no impediment of kindred or alliance or other lawful hindrance to the marriage, as to residence, and as to the consents, if any, required by

law having been given.

(c) *Ante*, p. 455.

(cc) Naval Marriages Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII. c. 26), s. 3.

(d) As to residence, necessary consents, and absence of impediments by kindred, alliance or otherwise (s. 7).

(e) See s. 4, forbidding marriage, without the consents required for a marriage in England.