

prescribed in the case of British subjects desiring to marry in a foreign country, it may be said generally that, except where consular marriages are held to be valid in the place of celebration, a British subject must conform to the special provisions of the local law affecting the marriage of foreigners, as well as to the essential conditions of the law of his own domicile.

If the parties profess different religions, particularly in Catholic countries, for example in Austria, an additional difficulty arises, and no absolute assurance can be given that a "mixed" marriage will be deemed valid in that country; the marriage of an Austrian with a foreigner who has been divorced from his first spouse, and, having left the Catholic Church, has become a Protestant, is invalid.

The requirements as to certificates to be produced by foreigners wishing to contract a marriage in Austria vary in the case of each foreign nationality concerned; the only certificate which is required in the case of British subjects (apart from the usual Certificate of Birth, and formal evidence of status), is one to the effect that the consent of parents or guardians is not, according to English law, necessary for the marriage of persons who have completed their twenty-first year. This certificate, which may be obtained from H.B.M. Consul-General at Vienna, is demanded when the British subject is between 21 and 24, and sometimes even when he (or she) is over 24 years of age.

As to Switzerland, the Federal Law requires that every marriage solemnized in the territory of the Confederation must be preceded by the publication of the promises of marriage; the record of which shall set forth the first names and surnames, profession, place of domicile and of origin, of the future spouses and their parents; in the case of widowers, or widows, or divorced persons, the first names and surnames of the former spouse, and the period within which objection may be entered.

Where the future husband is a foreigner, the publication shall only take place on production of a declaration, by the competent foreign authorities, that the marriage will be recognised in the foreign domicile with all its legal consequences.