

Date of  
proclamation.

(3) Where the Governor in Council has authorized the issue of a proclamation, the proclamation may purport to have been issued on the day its issue was so authorized, and the day on which it so purports to have been issued shall be deemed to be the day on which the proclamation takes effect. 5

Judicial  
notice of pro-  
clamation.

(4) Where an enactment is expressed to come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation, judicial notice shall be taken of the issue of the proclamation and the day fixed thereby without being specially pleaded. 10

### *Oaths.*

Administra-  
tion of oaths.

**18.** (1) Where by an enactment or by a rule of the Senate or House of Commons, evidence under oath is authorized or required to be taken, or an oath is authorized or directed to be made, taken or administered, the oath may be administered, and a certificate of its having been made, taken or administered may be given by any one authorized by the enactment or rule to take the evidence, or by a judge of any court, a notary public, a justice of the peace, or a commissioner for taking affidavits, having authority or jurisdiction within the place where the oath is administered. 15 20

Where justice  
of peace is  
empowered.

(2) Where power is conferred upon a justice of the peace to administer an oath or affirmation, or to take an affidavit or declaration, the power may be exercised by a notary public or a commissioner for taking oaths.

### *Reports to Parliament.*

Reports to  
Parliament.

**19.** Where an Act requires a report or other document to be laid before Parliament and, in compliance with the Act, a particular report or document has been laid before Parliament at a session thereof, nothing in the Act shall be construed as requiring the same report or document to be laid before Parliament at any subsequent session thereof. 25 30

### *Corporations.*

Powers  
vested in  
corporations.

**20.** (1) Words establishing a corporation shall be construed

(a) to vest in the corporation power to sue and be sued, to contract and be contracted with by its corporate name, to have a common seal and to alter or change it at pleasure, to have perpetual succession, to acquire and hold personal property or movables for the purposes for which the corporation is established and to alienate the same at pleasure; 35 40

(b) in the case of a corporation having a name consisting of an English and a French form or a combined English and French form, to vest