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Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act to amend the Dairy Industry Act.

Read a first time, Thursday, 6th February, 1947.

Honourable Senator EULER.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81304

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

R.S., c. 45;
1928, c. 19;
1931, c. 31;
1934, c. 12;
1936, c. 32;
1937, c. 8;
1938, c. 45;
1939, c. 15;
1940, c. 8.

An Act to amend the Dairy Industry Act.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Repeal.

1. Paragraph *(a)* of Section 5 of the *Dairy Industry Act*, chapter forty-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed.

Explanatory Notes.

The purpose of this amendment is to remove from the *Dairy Industry Act* the prohibition against the manufacture of substitutes for butter. The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—

"**5.** No person shall

(a) manufacture, import into Canada, or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale, any oleomargarine, margarine, butterine, or other substitute for butter, manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than that of milk or cream;"

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C.

An Act to incorporate Conference of Mennonites in Canada.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 11th February, 1947.

Honourable Senator JOHNSTON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81219

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C.

An Act to incorporate Conference of Mennonites in Canada.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Jacob J. Thiessen, of Saskatoon, in the province of Saskatchewan, Jacob Gerbrandt and John G. Rempel, both of Rosthern, in the province of Saskatchewan, clergymen, together with such congregations of Mennonites in Canada as become corporate members of the religious body hereby incorporated, are constituted a body politic and corporate, under the name of "Conference of Mennonites in Canada" hereinafter called "the Corporation".

Corporate name.

Directors.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the first directors of the Corporation and shall, respectively, be President, Vice President and Secretary Treasurer thereof and shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

Head office.

3. (1) The head office of the Corporation shall be at Rosthern, in the province of Saskatchewan, or at such other place in Canada as may be decided by the Corporation.

Notice of change.

(2) Notice in writing shall be given to the Secretary of State by the Corporation concerning any change of the head office and a copy of such notice shall be published forthwith in the *Canada Gazette*.

Objects.

4. The objects of the Corporation shall be to,

(a) admit as a corporate member of such Corporation any congregation of Mennonites in Canada which complies with, and qualifies under, the by-laws of the Corporation in that behalf;

(b) release any corporate member desiring to withdraw from the Corporation;

(c) expel any corporate member failing to conform to, abide by, or comply with, the by-laws of the Corporation;

(d) promote the spiritual welfare of, and the unity of spirit among, the various corporate members of the Corporation, and, by mutual assistance, to foster, diffuse, encourage, advance and strengthen the work of the Kingdom of God;

(e) organize, maintain, carry on and assist, in all parts of Canada, for or on behalf of any corporate member of the Corporation, churches, parsonages, missions, schools, colleges, hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged, and any other institutions for religious, educational, congregational or social purposes, or any of them;

(f) establish, maintain and support a publishing house for the purpose of printing and disseminating Gospel literature for the objects of the Corporation;

(g) administer the property, business and other temporal affairs of the Corporation in Canada.

Management.

5. The affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by three directors, who shall be assisted by such other officers and agents as the Corporation may appoint.

Power to make by-laws.

6. The Corporation may from time to time make by-laws, not contrary to law, for

(a) the prerequisites of admission, and the qualifications, respecting any congregation of Mennonites in Canada desiring to become a corporate member of the Corporation, and the release, or expulsion, of any corporate member from the Corporation;

(b) the administration, management and control of the property, business and other temporal affairs of the Corporation;

(c) the election or appointment, and the functions, duties and remuneration, of all directors, and other officers, agents and servants of the Corporation;

(d) the creation of any special committee or board for the purpose of the Corporation, and the appointment or election of the members thereof;

(e) the calling of regular or special meetings of the Corporation, and of any committee or board thereof, and fixing the necessary quorum of, and the procedure to be followed at, all meetings of the Corporation, and of any Committee or board thereof, and of all meetings of the directors of the Corporation;

(f) the general performance of the objects and purposes of the Corporation.

Power to acquire and hold property.

7. (1) The Corporation may purchase, take, have, hold, receive, possess, retain and enjoy property, real and personal, corporeal and incorporeal, and any and every estate and interest whatsoever given, granted, devised or bequeathed to it, or appropriated, purchased or acquired by it in any manner or way whatsoever, to, for, or in favour of, the Corporation.

(2) The Corporation may also hold such real property or estate therein as in bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts or judgments recovered.

Investment in and disposal of real property.

8. Subject always to the terms of any trust relating thereto, the Corporation may also sell, convey, exchange, alienate, mortgage, lease or demise any real property held by the Corporation, whether by way of investment for the uses and purposes of the Corporation or not, and may also, from time to time, invest all or any of its funds or moneys and all or any funds or moneys vested in or acquired by it for the uses and purposes aforesaid, in and upon any security by way of mortgage, hypothec or charge upon real property; and for the purpose of such investment may take, receive and accept mortgages or assignments thereof, whether made and executed directly to the Corporation or to any corporation, body, company or person in trust for it; and may sell, grant, assign and transfer such mortgages or assignments either wholly or partly.

Obligation to dispose of lands.

9. (1) No parcel of land, or interest therein, at any time acquired by the Corporation and not required for its actual use and occupation, and not held by way of security, shall be held by the Corporation, or by any trustee on its behalf, for a longer period than ten years after the acquisition thereof, or for a longer period than ten ye rs after it shall have ceased to be required for the actual use and occupation by the Corporation, whichever shall be the longer period, but shall, at or before the expiration of such period, be absolutely sold or disposed of, so that the Corporation shall no longer retain any interest or estate therein, except by way of security.

Extension of time.

(2) The Secretary of State may direct that the time for the sale or disposal of any such parcel of land, or any estate or interest therein, shall be extended for a further period or periods not to exceed five years.

Fifteen year limit.

(3) The whole period during which the Corporation may hold any such parcel of land, or any estate or interest therein, under the foregoing provision of this section, shall not exceed fifteen years after the date of the acquisition thereof, or after it shall have ceased to be required for the actual use or occupation by the Corporation, whichever shall be the later date.

Forfeiture of property held beyond the time limit.

(4) Any such parcel of land, or any estate or interest therein, not within the exceptions hereinbefore mentioned, which has been held by the Corporation for a longer period than authorized by the foregoing provisions of this section without being disposed of, shall be forfeited to His Majesty for the use of Canada.

Statement.

(5) The Corporation shall give the Secretary of State, when required, a full and correct statement of all lands, at the date of such statement, held by the Corporation, or in trust for it, and subject to the provisions of this section.

Application of section.

(6) This section shall apply only to lands and estates, or interests therein, which, by reason of the situation of such lands or otherwise, are subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada.

Application of mortmain laws.

10. In regard to any real property which, by reason of its situation or otherwise, is subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, a licence in mortmain shall not be necessary for the exercise of the powers granted by this Act, but otherwise, the exercise of the said powers shall in any province of Canada be subject to the laws of such province as to the acquisition and holding of lands by religious corporations, in so far as such laws apply to the Corporation.

Transfer of property held in trust.

11. In so far as authorization by the Parliament of Canada is necessary, any person or corporation in whose name any property, real or personal, is held in trust o otherwise, for the uses and purposes aforesaid, or any such person or corporation to whom any such property devolves, may, subject always to the terms and conditions of any trust relating to such property, transfer such property, or any part thereof to the Corporation.

Execution of documents.

12. Any deed or other instrument relating to real property, or any interest therein, shall be deemed to be duly executed if there is affixed thereto the seal of the

Corporation and the signature of the President and Secretary Treasurer of the Corporation duly authorized for such purpose.

Disposition of property by gift or loan.

13. The Corporation may make a gift of or loan any of its property, whether real or personal, to, or for the assistance of, any congregation of Mennonites in Canada for the purchase, erection, leasing or maintenance of any building or buildings deemed necessary for any church, college, parsonage, school, hospital, orphanage or home for the aged, or for any other religious, charitable, educational, congregational or social purpose, upon such terms and conditions as it may deem expedient.

Borrowing powers.

14. (1) The directors of the Corporation may, from time to time, for the purposes of the Corporation,

(a) borrow money upon the credit of the Corporation;

(b) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;

(c) make, draw, accept, endorse, or become party to promissory notes and bills of exchange; and it shall not be necessary to have the seal of the Corporation affixed to any such note or bill;

(d) issue bonds, debentures or other securities of the Corporation;

(e) pledge or sell such bonds, debentures or other securities for such sums and at such prices as may be deemed expedient;

(f) mortgage, hypothecate, charge or pledge all or any of the real and personal property, undertaking and rights of the Corporation to secure any such bonds, debentures or other securities or any money borrowed or any other liability of the Corporation;

Limitation.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Corporation to issue any note or bill payable to bearer thereof, or any promissory note intended to be circulated as money or as the note or bill of a bank, or to engage in the business of banking or insurance.

Investment of funds.

15. The Corporation may also invest and reinvest any of its funds in

(a) bonds or debentures of any municipality, or public school corporation, or district in Canada, in bonds, stock and debentures or other securities of Canada, or of any province thereof, or in any security the payment of which is guaranteed by Canada, or any province thereof;

(b) first mortgages or freehold property in Canada, and, for the purpose of the same, may take mortgages or assignments thereof, whether such mortgages or assign-

ments be made directly to the Corporation in its own corporate name or to some company or person in trust for it, and may sell and assign the same; or

(c) any securities in which life insurance companies are authorized from time to time by the Parliament of Canada to invest funds.

Scope.

16. The Corporation may exercise its functions throughout Canada, and meetings of the board of directors of the Corporation may be held at any place within Canada.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act respecting The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 11th February, 1947.

Honourable Senator BENCH.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81171

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act respecting The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

Preamble.

1891, c. 86; 1893, c. 62; 1895, c. 66; 1896 (1), c. 39; 1903, c. 197; 1905, c. 165; 1915, c. 57; 1916, c. 50; 1917, c. 58; 1918, c. 57.

WHEREAS The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company has prayed by its petition that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Trust indenture confirmed.

1. The trust indenture made between The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and The Royal Trust Company, dated the first day of November one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, set out in the Schedule to this Act, is hereby ratified and confirmed and declared to be valid and binding on the parties thereto in all respects whatsoever as if the said trust indenture and each and every clause thereof were set out at length and enacted in this Act, and The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company under the said trust indenture may do whatsoever may be necessary to carry out and give full effect to the said trust indenture.

Note issue ratified.

2. The issuance and sale by The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company of the two million dollars principal amount of notes provided for in the said trust indenture are hereby ratified and confirmed.

SCHEDULE.

THIS INDENTURE dated as of the 1st day of November, 1946,

BETWEEN:

The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, a railway company declared by special Act of the Dominion of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada and subject to the *Railway Act*, and having its head office in the City of Hamilton in the Province of Ontario (hereinafter called "the Company"):

OF THE FIRST PART,

— and —

The Royal Trust Company, a body incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec and duly authorized to transact business in the Province of Ontario and having an office at the said City of Hamilton, (hereinafter called "the Trustee"):

OF THE SECOND PART,

WHEREAS the Company desires to raise money for its corporate purposes and intends to issue Two Million dollars ($2,000,000) principal amount of Notes (hereinafter sometimes referred to as the "Notes") as hereinafter set out;

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH AND IT IS HEREBY COVENANTED, AGREED AND DECLARED AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Notes which may be issued under this Trust Indenture shall be limited to a total aggregate principal amount of Two Million dollars ($2,000,000) and each of the Notes shall be dated as of such date not earlier than the date of this Trust Indenture as the President or a Vice-President and the Secretary or the Treasurer of the Company may approve and, except as hereinafter provided, shall mature and be payable as follows:—

$200,000 on November 1st, 1947.
$200,000 on November 1st, 1948.
$200,000 on November 1st, 1949.
$200,000 on November 1st, 1950.
$200,000 on November 1st, 1951.
$200,000 on November 1st, 1952.
$200,000 on November 1st, 1953.
$200,000 on November 1st, 1954.
$200,000 on November 1st, 1955.
$200,000 on November 1st, 1956.

The Notes shall be issued in denominations of Two Hundred Thousand dollars ($200,000) and the principal thereof shall be payable at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal in the City of Hamilton in the Province of Ontario, in lawful money of Canada. Each of the Notes shall bear interest from such date not earlier than the date of this Trust Indenture as the President or a Vice-President and the Secretary or the Treasurer of the Company may approve payable half-yearly on May 1 and November 1 in each year at the rate of Two and three-quarters per cent (2¾%) per annum. The Notes to be issued shall be in fully registered form without coupons and shall be numbered consecutively "1" and upwards in the order of their issue, as the case may be. The approval of the President, a Vice-President, the Secretary or the Treasurer of the Company of any date as aforesaid shall be conclusively proved by his signing or countersigning the Note in which such date appears.

2. The Notes shall be substantially in the form set out in the First Schedule hereto.

3. All of the Notes issued hereunder and interest thereon shall rank *pari passu* and be entitled to the benefit of this Trust Indenture equally and ratably without discrimination or preference by reason of priority in the issue or negotiation thereof.

4. As the interest on the Notes matures the Company shall forward by post to the registered holders of the Notes for the time being cheques payable at par in Hamilton for such interest payable to the order of such holders respectively.

5. Neither the property, business nor undertaking of the Company shall be subject to any special charge as security for the payment of the Notes or of the interest thereon.

6. The Company shall have the right at any interest payment date prior to the maturity above stated of the Notes to prepay at its option all or any part of the Notes which may be then still outstanding in the amount of Two Hundred Thousand dollars ($200,000) or in multiples thereof, provided that all interest in respect of all of the Notes shall have been paid to the date of such prepayment and upon payment of a premium of One-eighth per cent (⅛%) per annum for each year or part thereof, of the unexpired portion of the term of the Notes, providing that any Notes so prepaid shall be in reverse order of maturity.

7. The Company hereby covenants and agrees with the Trustee for the benefit of the Trustee and the registered holders of the Notes as follows:

(a) That the audited balance sheet of the Company as of 31st December, 1945, and the surplus statement as of the said date and the profit and loss statement for the twelve months ended on 29th December, 1945, fairly present the financial condition of the Company as at the said date and the results of its operations for the twelve months' period

then ended. No material adverse changes have occurred in the financial condition of the Company since that date. The Company has no material contingent liabilities which are not reflected on said balance sheet and is not a party to any litigation and, to the knowledge of the officers of the Company, is not threatened with any litigation which might adversely affect the financial condition of the Company.

(b) That it will pay or cause to be paid all taxes, rates, government fees and dues levied, assessed or imposed upon the Company or any subsidiary Company and upon the property of the Company or any subsidiary company or any part thereof, as and when the same become due and payable, save and except when and so long as the validity of any such taxes, rates, fees, and dues is in good faith contested by the Company or the subsidiary company concerned; and will duly observe and conform to all valid requirements of any governmental authority relative to any property of the Company and subsidiary companies and all covenants, terms and conditions upon or under which any such property is held.

(c) That it will furnish to the registered holders of the Notes copies of its annual financial statements including balance sheet and statements of surplus and profit and loss accounts.

(d) That it will insure or cause to be insured and keep insured or cause to be kept insured all the buildings, plant and property of the Company including buildings and plant under construction, for such an amount as the Company's Directors may consider sufficient, in such insurance company or companies as the Company's Directors may select.

(e) That whilst the Notes or any of them or any interest payable in respect thereto shall remain outstanding and unpaid neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries will, without the prior consent in writing of the registered holders of not less than Fifty-one per cent (51%) in principal amount of the Notes outstanding:

(1) Incur or create any further and additional corporate indebtedness except such normal indebtedness as may be incidental to the ordinary course of its business as presently conducted.

(2) Create any liens upon or assign or transfer as security or pledge or hypothecate its current or fixed assets.

(3) Guarantee, endorse or otherwise become surety for or upon the obligations of others except by endorsement of negotiable instruments for deposit or collection in the ordinary course of business.

(4) Redeem by purchase, reduction of capital or otherwise any shares in its capital stock of any class.

Provided, however, that the restrictions contained in sub-clauses (1) and (2) of this clause *(e)* shall not apply to any additional corporate indebtedness (including Equipment Trust Certificates issued under Philadelphia Plan Equipment Trust) incurred or pledges or liens which the Company may incur, assume or grant as part of the consideration of the purchase of new railway equipment; and provided further that in no case shall any such pledge or lien exceed an amount greater than the cost of the new railway equipment so purchased.

8. That in the event that notwithstanding Section 7 *(e)* (1) and (2) of this Indenture consent in writing of the registered holders of not less than Fifty-one per cent (51%) in principal amount of the Notes outstanding be given to the creation of additional corporate indebtedness, with or without lien, the Company will make provision for the immediate redemption of all Notes of this issue then outstanding, and will redeem all the Notes then outstanding in accordance with such provision.

9. The Company covenants and agrees that it will pay the Trustee reasonable remuneration for its services as Trustee hereunder and will repay to the Trustee on demand all moneys which shall have been paid by the Trustee for legal expenses or charges or any other expenditures whatever which the Trustee may reasonably incur in and about the execution of the trusts hereby created with interest thereon at Five per cent (5%) per annum from the date of expenditure until actual repayment and such moneys and interest thereon, including the Trustee's remuneration, until the termination of the trusts herein, shall be a first charge or lien upon any moneys coming into the possession of the Trustee or its successors in the trust hereunder and shall be payable out of such moneys in priority to any payments to the holders of the Notes.

10. No Note shall be issued or, if issued, shall be obligatory until it has been certified by or on behalf of the Trustee in substantially the form set out in the Schedule hereto or in some other form approved by the Trustee, and such certificate on any Note shall be conclusive evidence that it was duly issued under this Trust Indenture and is a valid obligation of the Company.

The certificate of the Trustee signed on the Notes issued hereunder shall not be construed as a representation or warranty by the Trustee as to the validity of the Notes, and the Trustee shall in no respect be liable or answerable for the use made of the Notes or any of them or the proceeds thereof.

11. In each and every of the following events, hereinafter called "events of default":

(a) If the Company makes default in payment of any interest due on the Notes or any of them and any such default shall have continued for a period of ten days.

(b) If the Company makes default in payment of the principal of any of the Notes.

(c) If a final order is made for the winding-up of the Company or any of its subsidiaries or a resolution passed for the winding-up of the Company, or if a final receiving order or an authorized assignment is made under the provisions of the *Bankruptcy Act* with respect to the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

(d) If any execution, sequestration, extent or other process of any court becomes enforceable upon any substantial part of the property of the Company or any of its subsidiaries and remain unsatisfied for a period of fifteen days, or if the Company permits or suffers the registration of any lien, privilege or charge of workmen, builders, contractors,

suppliers of materials or any other person or persons whomsoever upon or in respect of any substantial part of the real or immovable property of the Company or any of its subsidiaries; provided that acceleration as hereinafter provided shall not take place by reason of the registration of any such lien, privilege or charge if the Company or such subsidiary shall desire to contest the same and shall give security to the satisfaction of the Trustee for the due payment of the amount claimed in respect thereof in case it shall be held to be a valid lien, privilege or charge.

(e) If the Company shall neglect to carry out or observe any other covenant to which it is bound hereunder and such default shall continue for a period of thirty days after written notice specifying such default has been given to the Company by the Trustee.

(f) In the event of the reorganization of the capital structure of the Company or the merger or consolidation of the Company with any other corporation or the change in ownership of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Company for the time being entitled to vote at meetings of shareholders, or the making of any agreement therefor, in any manner which the registered holders of at least Fifty-one per cent (51%) in principal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding shall certify that they consider affect their rights adversely, or in the event of the Company ceasing to carry on its business.

(g) If the Company or any of its subsidiaries shall sell any substantial part of its assets except in the ordinary course of its business as presently conducted, the Trustee may in its discretion and shall upon requisition in writing made by the registered holders of at least Fifty-one per cent (51%) in principal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding declare the principal and interest of all the Notes then outstanding to be due and payable to the Trustee on demand, and the same shall forthwith become immediately due and payable to the Trustee on demand, and the Company shall, on such demand forthwith pay to the Trustee for the benefit of the registered holder or holders of Notes issued hereunder and then outstanding, the principal and interest then accrued upon all such Notes, and such payment when made shall be deemed to have been made in discharge of its obligations hereunder and under the Notes.

12. In the event of the happening of any event of default, the registered holders of not less than Fifty-one per cent (51%) in principal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding shall have power by an instrument or instruments in writing to require the Trustee to waive the default and the Trustee shall thereupon waive the default upon such terms and conditions, if any, as such instrument may prescribe. So long as it has not made the declaration or become bound to make the declaration provided for in Section 11 hereof, the Trustee shall have power to waive any default, if, in its opinion, the same shall have been cured or adequate satisfaction made therefor, upon such terms and conditions as the Trustee may deem advisable.

13. Upon the happening of any event of default and after a declaration as provided in Section 11 hereof and upon requisition in writing made by the registered holders of at least Fifty-one per cent (51%) in

principal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding and of an adequate and proper indemnification of the Trustee against the costs, expenses and liabilities to be by it incurred, it shall be the duty of the Trustee to proceed to enforce its rights and the rights of the Note holders under this Trust Indenture by such proceedings authorized by law as the Trustee shall, under such requisition, be directed to take and, if such requisition contains no such direction, or if the Trustee shall determine to act without any such requisition, the Trustee shall take such proceedings to enforce the said rights as it shall deem expedient.

Nothing contained in this Section 13 shall be deemed to prevent any registered holder of a Note from taking such proceedings at law as he may in his discretion determine for the enforcement of his rights under such Note if an event of default has occurred and the Trustee has not made or become bound to make the declaration provided for in Section 11 hereof and such event of default has not been waived pursuant to the provisions of Section 12 hereof.

14. All moneys from time to time in the hands of the Trustee available for such purposes shall be applied in the first place to pay or reimburse to the trustee the costs, charges, expenses, advances and remuneration of the Trustee in or about the execution of its trust or otherwise in relation to these presents with interest thereon as herein provided and the residue of said moneys shall be applied:

(a) In or toward payment of the principal and unpaid interest and interest on overdue interest of the Notes in such order of priority as between principal and interest either first in payment of principal and thereafter in payment of interest or first in payment of interest or ratably and proportionately and without any preference or priority between principal and interest as may be directed in writing by the holders of not less than Fifty-one per cent (51%) in principal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding or, in default of any such direction, first in payment of the principal of the Notes for the time being outstanding and thereafter in payment of the accrued and unpaid interest and interest on overdue interest on said Notes; provided that no payment shall be made on any interest the time of payment of which has been extended whether by purchase or funding or otherwise, until the prior payment in full of all other interest and of the principal of the Notes, and

(b) The surplus, if any, of such moneys shall be paid to the Company or its assigns.

15. Each of the Notes issued hereunder shall be registered at the time of issue in the name of the person to whom the same is issued upon a register to be kept by the Trustee in which register shall be noted the name of the registered holder and his address and the number of the Note or Notes issued to him and the amount thereof and the date of registration. Every such registration and the date thereof shall be certified on the Note in the place provided for such purpose. No ransfer of the said Note shall be valid except when made by the egistered holder or by his executors, administrators or other legal

representatives or by his or their attorney, duly appointed in writing in form satisfactory to the Trustee, upon the said register, in which case the name and address of the transferee shall be entered on the said register as the owner of the said Note and his name and date of registration shall be certified by the Trustee on the said Note. From and after such transfer, registration and certification thereof, the transferee shall be deemed to be the registered holder of the said Note.

16. All notices to be given to registered holders of the Notes shall be deemed to be validly given if sent by registered post addressed to such Note holders at their respective last addresses as shown on the said register provided for the registration of the Notes. All notices to or demands upon the Company shall be deemed to be validly given or made if sent by registered post addressed to the Company at Hamilton. Any notice or demand so sent shall be deemed to have been validly given at the expiration of two days after it is posted as aforesaid.

17. The registered holder for the time being of any Note shall be deemed to be and be regarded as the owner thereof for all purposes and shall be entitled to the principal moneys represented by such Note and the interest thereon free from any equities or rights of set off or counter claim between the Company and the original or any intermediate holders thereof, and all persons may act accordingly and the receipt by any such registered holder for any such principal moneys or interest or the surrender of such Note to the Trustee or the Company shall be a good discharge to the Company for the same and the Company shall not be bound to inquire into the title of any such registered holder nor be affected by notice of any equity that may be subsisting in respect thereof nor be bound to see to the execution of any trust affecting the ownership of any Note nor be affected by any notice of any such trust.

18. As regards any request, requirement, requisition, direction or consent to be made or given by the holder of any Note or Notes the Trustee may treat the registered holder of such Note or Notes as the owner of the same without the actual production of the said Note or Notes.

19. If any Note shall be lost, mutilated or destroyed, the Company may, on such proof as to such loss, mutilation or destruction as may be satisfactory to it in its discretion, and on such terms as to indemnity or otherwise as it in its discretion may impose, cause to be issued a new Note of like tenor and amount and bearing the same date as the lost, mutilated or destroyed Note in exchange for and upon cancellation of the mutilated Note or in substitution of the same if lost or destroyed.

20. It is expressly declared and agreed as follows:—

(a) The Trustee shall not be required to give security for its conduct or administration and shall not be responsible other than as a trustee, and shall not be bound to do, observe or perform, or to see to the observance or performance by the Company of any of the obligations hereby imposed until the Trustee has been required by

the registered holder or holders of the Note or Notes to enforce the same as provided herein and is kept supplied with money reasonably necessary to enable the Trustee to take the required action, and with sufficient security to indemnify, protect and hold harmless the Trustee against loss and damage by reason thereof.

(b) The Trustee, and any trustee hereafter appointed, may at any time resign by giving three (3) months' notice to the Company, or such shorter notice as the Company may be willing to accept, and the Company may at any time appoint in writing a new trustee in the place of any trustee so resigning. It is agreed that such new Trustee shall in every case be a responsible trust company duly authorized to do business in the Province of Ontario.

21. By way of supplement to the provisions of any Act for the time being relating to trustees, it is expressly declared and agreed as follows, that is to say:—

(a) The Trustee shall not be liable for or by reason of the statements of facts or recitals in these presents or in the Notes contained or required to verify the same; but all such statements and recitals are and shall be deemed to have been made by the Company only, and it shall not be the duty of the Trustee, and nothing herein contained shall in anywise cast any obligation upon the Trustee to procure any further, other or additional instrument; or to keep itself informed or advised as to the payment by the Company of any taxes, insurance premiums or assessments which the Company should make or to require such payments to be made; it being hereby agreed and declared that as to all matters and things in this sub-clause referred to the duty and responsibility, if any, shall rest upon the Company and not upon the Trustee and the failure of the Company to discharge such duty and responsibility shall not in any way render the Trustee liable or cast upon it any duty or responsibility for breach of which it would be liable.

(b) The Trustee shall be answerable only for its own acts, receipts, neglects and defaults.

(c) The Trustee shall not be responsible for the execution or validity of these presents, or be bound to ascertain or enquire as to the performance or observance of any of the covenants or agreements to be performed by the Company, but the Trustee may require the Company to keep it fully informed and advised as to the performance of the covenants and agreements aforesaid.

22. Words importing the singular number only shall include the plural and vice versa, and words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine, and words importing persons shall include firms and corporations, and vice versa. "Trustee" means the Party of the Second Part hereto or other the trustee for the time being of this Trust Indenture.

The Trustee, the party hereto of the Second Part, hereby accepts the trusts in this Trust Indenture declared and provided for and agrees to perform the same upon the terms and conditions hereinbefore set forth.

In Witness Whereof this Trust Indenture has been duly executed by the parties hereto under their respective corporate seals.

The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company,
(sgd.) H. T. Malcolmson,
(C.S.)
President.

Attest:
(sgd.) J. M. O'Mahoney,
Secretary.

The Royal Trust Company,
Trustee.

(sgd.) C. B. McNair,
(C.S.)
Manager of Hamilton Branch.

(sgd.) J. W. Bayne,
Secretary of Hamilton Branch.

First Schedule to the foregoing Trust Indenture.

(Form of Note).

DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THE TORONTO, HAMILTON AND BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Declared by special Act of the Dominion of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada and subject to the *Railway Act*).

No..... $200,000.00

THE TORONTO, HAMILTON AND BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY (hereinafter called "the Company") for value received promises to pay to the registered holder hereof on 1st day of November 19 , or on such earlier date as the principal moneys become payable in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Indenture hereinafter mentioned:— Two Hundred Thousand and 00/100 dollars ($200,000) in lawful money of Canada at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal in the City of Hamilton, and to pay interest thereon from the 12th day of November, 1946, at the rate of Two and three-quarters per centum (2¾%) per annum on the 1st days of May and November in each year as provided in the said Trust Indenture.

This Note is one of a duly authorized issue of Notes of the Company of an aggregate principal amount of Two Million dollars ($2,000,000) (hereinafter called the "Notes") issued and to be issued under a Trust Indenture (hereinafter called the "Trust Indenture") bearing formal date as of the 1st day of November, 1946, executed by the Company with The Royal Trust Company as Trustee (hereinafter called the "Trustee"), to which Trust Indenture and all deeds and other instruments which may be made supplemental thereto reference is hereby made for a specification of the rights, remedies and limitations of rights of the registered holders of the Notes and of the Trustee, to all the provisions of which the holder by acceptance hereof assents.

The issue of which this Note forms part is composed of:—

$2,000,000 principal amount of Notes bearing interest at the rate of Two and three-quarters per centum (2¾%) per annum of which—

$200,000 matures on November 1st, 1947.
$200,000 matures on November 1st, 1948.
$200,000 matures on November 1st, 1949.
$200,000 matures on November 1st, 1950.
$200,000 matures on November 1st, 1951.
$200,000 matures on November 1st, 1952.
$200,000 matures on November 1st, 1953.
$200,000 matures on November 1st, 1954.
$200,000 matures on November 1st, 1955.
$200,000 matures on November 1st, 1956.

Neither the property, business nor undertaking of the Company shall be subject to any special charge as security for the payment of the Notes. The Company has in the Trust Indenture entered into covenants with the Trustee for the benefit of the Trustee and the registered holders of the Notes.

This Note must be registered as to both principal and interest in accordance with and subject to the terms and conditions contained in the Trust Indenture.

The Company has the right at any interest payment date prior to the maturity above stated of the said Notes to prepay at its option all or any part of the Notes which may be then still outstanding in the amount of Two Hundred Thousand dollars ($200,000) or in multiples thereof, provided that all interest in respect of the Notes shall have been paid to the date of such prepayment and upon payment of a premium of One-eighth per centum (⅛%) per annum for each year or part thereof, of the unexpired portion of the term of the Notes, providing that any Notes so prepaid shall be in reverse order of maturity.

In event of the happening of any event of default, as defined in the Trust Indenture, the principal and interest of all Notes then outstanding may be declared due and payable, upon the conditions and in the manner and with the effect provided for in the Trust Indenture.

This Note shall not become obligatory for any purpose until it shall have been certified by or on behalf of the Trustee for the time being under the Trust Indenture.

In Witness Whereof The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company has caused this Note to be sealed with its corporate seal, and to be signed by its President or Vice-President, and countersigned by its Secretary or Treasurer, as of the 1st day of November, 1946.

The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company,

(C.S.)

President.

Countersigned:

Secretary.

(Form of Trustee's Certificate).

This Note maturing 1st November, 19 is one of the Two and three-quarters per centum (2¾%) Notes issued under the Trust Indenture within mentioned.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.

By.....
Certifying Officer.

(Form of Registration).

(No writing hereon except by Trustee).

Date of Registry.	Whose name registered.	Signature of Trustee.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act to amend the Publication of Statutes Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 11th February, 1947.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81685

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

R.S., c. 2.

An Act to amend the Publication of Statutes Act.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Sections three and four of the *Publication of Statutes Act*, chapter two of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Clerk of the Parliaments to have custody of certain original documents.

"**3.** All the original Acts passed by the Legislatures of the late provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, or of the late province of Canada, transferred to and deposited of record in the office of the Clerk of the Senate, and also all original Acts of the Parliament of Canada heretofore assented to, or hereafter assented to by the Governor General, shall be and continue to remain of record in the custody of the Clerk of the Senate of Canada, who shall be known and designated as the Clerk of the Parliaments.

To have and use a seal of office.

"**4.** The Clerk of the Parliaments shall have a seal of office, and shall affix the same to certified copies of all Acts intended for the Registrar General of Canada, or required to be produced before courts of justice, either within or beyond the limits of Canada, and in any other case in which the said Clerk deems it expedient."

Explanatory Notes.

The purpose of this Bill is to remove from the Act provisions which are not in accordance with the present constitutional position. These provisions relate to the sending to the King in Council of certified copies of the Statutes of Canada in order that the King in Council may consider disallowing them. They relate also to the sending of certified copies of Bills reserved for the signification of the King's pleasure.

Sections 55, 56 and 57 of the British North America Act, 1867, read as follows:

"**55.** Where a Bill passed by the House of Parliament is presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, he shall declare, according to his Discretion, but subject to the Provisions of this Act and to Her Majesty's Instructions, either that he assents thereto in the Queen's Name, or that he withholds the Queen's Assent, or that he reserves the Bill for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure.

"**56.** Where the Governor General assents to a Bill in the Queen's Name, he shall by the first convenient Opportunity send an authentic Copy of the Act to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and if the Queen in Council within Two Years after Receipt thereof by the Secretary of State thinks fit to disallow the Act, such Disallowance (with a Certificate of the Secretary of State of the Day on which the Act was received by him) being signified by the Governor General, by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, shall annul the Act from and after the Day of such Signification.

"**57.** A Bill reserved for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure shall not have any Force unless and until within Two Years from the Day on which it was presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, the Governor General signifies, by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, that it has received the Assent of the Queen in Council.

An Entry of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation shall be made in the journal of each House, and a Duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer to be kept among the Records of Canada."

These provisions of the British North America Act relating to disallowance and to reservation of Bills for the King's pleasure have been obsolete since the Imperial Conference of 1930.

In 1942 the transmission of certified copies of the Statutes to the King in Council was stopped.

1. Sections three and four at present read as follows (the underlined words are omitted in the proposed amendments):—

"**3.** All the original Acts passed by the Legislatures of the late provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, or of the late province of Canada, transferred to and deposited of record in the office of the Clerk of the Senate, and also all original Acts of the Parliament of Canada heretofore assented to, or hereafter assented to by the Governor General, and all Bills reserved for the signification of the King's pleasure, and assented to or disallowed by the King in Council, shall be and continue to remain of record in the custody of the Clerk of the Senate of Canada, who shall be known and designated as the Clerk of the Parliaments.

"**4.** The Clerk of the Parliaments shall have a seal of office, and shall affix the same to certified copies of all Acts intended for the Governor General or Registrar General of Canada, or required to be produced before courts of justice, either within or beyond the limits of Canada, and in any other case in which the said Clerk deems it expedient."

2. Section six of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Copies for Registrar General.

"**6.** As soon as practicable after the prorogation of every session of Parliament, the Clerk of the Parliaments shall obtain from the King's Printer bound copies of the Statutes of Canada passed during such session of Parliament, and shall deliver one copy of the said Acts in the English and French languages, duly certified, to the Registrar General of Canada."

3. Section eight of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Certificate to be inserted at the foot of every copy of Acts to be certified.

"**8.** The Clerk of the Parliaments shall insert at the foot of every such copy so required to be certified, a written certificate, duly signed and authenticated by him, to the effect that it is a true copy of the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Legislature of the late province of Canada, or of the late province of Upper Canada or Lower Canada, as the case may be, in the session thereof held in the year of His Majesty's reign, and assented to in His Majesty's name, by the Governor General, or, as the case may be, on the day of ."

2. Section six at present reads as follows (the underlined words are omitted in the proposed amendment):—

"**6.** As soon as practicable after the prorogation of every session of Parliament, the Clerk of the Parliaments shall obtain from the King's Printer a sufficient number of bound copies of the Statutes of Canada passed during such session of Parliament, and shall deliver to the Governor General one copy duly certified, for transmission to one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, as required by the British North America Act 1867, together with certified copies of all Bills reserved for the signification of the King's pleasure, and he shall also deliver one like copy of the said Acts in the English and French languages to the Registrar General of Canada."

3. Section eight at present reads as follows (the underlined words are omitted in the proposed amendment):—

"**8.** The Clerk of the Parliaments shall insert at the foot of every such copy so required to be certified, a written certificate, duly signed and authenticated by him, to the effect that it is a true copy of the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Legislature of the late province of Canada, or of the late province of Upper Canada or Lower Canada *(as the case may be)* in the session thereof held in the year of His Majesty's reign, and assented to in His Majesty's name, by the Governor General, or *(as the case may be)*, on the day of , or reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and assented to by His Majesty in Council, on the day of ."

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act respecting Article Forty-one of the Charter of the United Nations.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 11th February, 1947.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81681

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act respecting Article Forty-one of the Charter of the United Nations.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The United Nations Act, 1947.*

Powers of the Governor in Council.

2. When, in pursuance of Article Forty-one of the Charter of the United Nations, set out in the Schedule to this Act, the Security Council of the United Nations decides upon a measure to be employed to give effect to any of its decisions and calls upon Canada to apply such measure, the Governor in Council may make such orders and regulations as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for enabling such measure to be effectively applied.

Penalty for violation.

3. The Governor in Council may prescribe a fine or a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years or both a fine and such term of imprisonment as a penalty for violation of an order or regulation made under this Act and may also prescribe whether, and the circumstances in which, the penalty shall be imposed upon summary conviction or upon indictment or upon either summary conviction or indictment.

Tabling in Parliament.

4. Every order or regulation made under this Act shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after it is made if Parliament is then in session or, if Parliament is not then in session, within fifteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session thereof.

Publication in *Canada Gazette.*

5. No order or regulation made under this Act has effect until it is published in the *Canada Gazette.*

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this Bill is to empower the Governor in Council to carry out the obligations of Canada under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, signed at San Francisco on June 26, 1945.

Article 25 of the Charter states:—

"The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter."

SCHEDULE.

"ARTICLE 41—The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations."

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act respecting British Columbia Telephone Company.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 5th March, 1947.

Honourable Senator McKeen.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82400

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act respecting British Columbia Telephone Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS British Columbia Telephone Company was duly incorporated by chapter sixty-six of the statutes

1916, c. 66.

of 1916, under the name of "Western Canada Telephone Company", which name has been changed to that of "British Columbia Telephone Company", pursuant to the provisions of section fifteen of the said Act; and

1940-41, c. 36.

WHEREAS by chapter thirty-six of the statutes of 1940-41 the said Act of incorporation was amended to authorize British Columbia Telephone Company, hereinafter called "the Company", to increase its capital stock from ten million dollars to not exceeding eleven million dollars, and in other respects; and

WHEREAS the said Company has presented a petition praying that the said incorporating Act and the said amending Act be further amended to authorize the said Company to increase its capital stock and be further empowered as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition:

THEREFORE His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section six of chapter sixty-six of the statutes of 1916, as amended by section three of chapter thirty-six of the statutes of 1940-41, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Capital stock.

"**6.** (1) The capital stock of the Company may be increased from time to time by such amounts as the directors consider requisite for the due carrying out of the objects of the Company, such increase to be effected by resolution of the directors by and with the consent of a majority of two-thirds in value of the ordinary shareholders present or represented by proxy at any annual general meeting or at any special general meeting of the ordinary shareholders

Explanatory Notes.

The purpose of the Bill is to obtain an increase of authorized capital from $11,000,000 to $25,000,000.

Of the $11,000,000 capital now authorized $10,000,000 has been issued. Of the $1,000,000 additional capital authorized by the amending Act of 1940-41 no part has been issued. The increase to $25,000,000 is necessary for capital expenditures which will be required on the Company's properties, to provide facilities adequate for the needs of the province of British Columbia, and for the purpose of carrying out its post-war program of expansion and modernization.

1. Section 6 of the Act reads at present as follows:

"**6.** (1) The capital stock of the Company may be increased from time to time by such amounts as the directors consider requisite for the due carrying out of the objects of the Company, such increase to be effected by resolution of the directors by and with the consent of a majority of two-thirds in value of the ordinary shareholders present or represented by proxy at any annual general meeting or at any special general meeting of the ordinary shareholders called for that purpose: Provided that the total capital stock of the Company, including the present authorized stock, shall not exceed eleven million dollars.

Proviso.

called for that purpose: Provided that the total capital stock of the Company, including the present authorized stock, shall not exceed twenty-five million dollars.

Disposition of capital stock subject to approval of Board of Transport Commissioners.

(2) The Company shall not have power to make any issue, sale or other disposition of its capital stock or any part thereof, without first obtaining the approval of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada of the amount, terms or conditions of such issue, sale or other disposition of such capital stock."

(2) The Company shall not have power to make any issue, sale or other disposition of its capital stock or any part thereof without first obtaining the approval of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada of the amount, terms or conditions of such issue, sale or other disposition of such capital stock.

(3) No application for an increase of rates shall be based on any increase of the issued stock of the Company as authorized by the amending Act of 1941, but this provision shall not apply to or limit the power of The Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada (or any successors to its powers) to fix just and reasonable rates upon application by the Company for increased rates based on other grounds."

The purpose of deleting subsection (3) is to eliminate the restrictions imposed by it upon the one million dollars of capital authorized by the amending Act of 1940-41, but of which no part has been issued by the Company, so that the existing capital and any authorized increase of capital, shall be of a uniform type.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act to incorporate Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 11th March, 1947.

Honourable Senator HUGESSEN.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

80975

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act to incorporate Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company.

Preamble. WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying for the incorporation of a company to construct and operate a railway as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation. **1.** Jules Robert Timmins, executive, Leo Henry Timmins, executive, John Ireland Rankin, executive, Joseph Arthur Simard, industrialist, all of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, and David Moffat Dunlap, executive, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are incorporated under the name of "Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company" hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

Provisional directors. **2.** The persons named in section one of this Act are constituted provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock. **3.** The capital stock of the Company shall be two million dollars.

Head office. **4.** The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Annual meeting. **5.** The annual meeting of the shareholders shall be held on the first day of May, or on such other date as may be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors.

Directors. **6.** The number of directors shall be not less than five nor more than eleven, one or more of whom may be paid directors.

Line of railway described.

7. The Company may lay out, construct and operate a railway starting at a point on the St. Lawrence River, somewhere between the Riviere Marguerite and Riviere Moisie, in the province of Quebec; thence in a northerly direction following the valley of the Riviere Moisie or the valleys of the Riviere Moisie and Wacouno River to the southern boundary of Labrador; thence in a northerly direction to a point on the northern boundary of Labrador in the vicinity of Ruth Lake, provided that authority be obtained from Newfoundland for the construction and operation of this section of the railway; thence northwesterly to a suitable port on Ungava Bay.

Issue of securities.

8. The securities issued by the Company shall not exceed the cost of the railway constructed or under contract to be constructed.

Agreements with other companies for sale, lease or amalgamation.

R.S., c. 170.

9. (1) Subject to the provisions of sections one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two and one hundred and fifty-three of the *Railway Act*, the Company may, for any of the purposes specified in the said section one hundred and fifty-one, enter into agreements with any other company, whether within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada or not and whether within or outside Canada.

Purchase of railway shares and securities.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of section one hundred and forty-seven of the *Railway Act* the Company may acquire the stock, shares, bonds or other securities issued by any such railway company or acquire any interest in any such stock, shares, bonds or other securities.

Preference stock.

10. (1) The Company, if previously authorized by a resolution passed by the ordinary shareholders at any annual meeting or at any special general meeting duly called for that purpose, at which meeting shareholders representing at least three-fourths in value of the subscribed ordinary stock of the Company are present or represented by proxy, may issue any portion of its capital stock as preference stock, and preference stock so issued shall have such preference and priority as respects dividends or otherwise over ordinary stock and may be redeemable on such terms and conditions as is declared by such resolution.

Holders to be shareholders.

(2) Holders of such preference stock shall be deemed to be shareholders within the meaning of this Act and of the *Railway Act*, and shall, in all respects other than the preference and priority provided by this section, possess the rights and be subject to the liabilities of such shareholders.

Electric and other power.

11. Subject to the provisions of section three hundred and sixty-eight of the *Railway Act*, the Company shall have power to generate, acquire, use, transmit and distribute electric and other power or energy and for the purposes of such generation, acquisition, use, transmission and distribution may construct, acquire, operate and maintain lines for the conveyance of light, heat, power and electricity.

Telegraph and telephone messages.

12. Subject to the provisions of section three hundred and sixty-nine of the *Railway Act*, the Company shall have power to transmit telegraph and telephone messages for the public and to collect tolls therefor.

Vessels.

13. The Company may, for the purposes of its undertaking, construct, acquire, charter and navigate steam and other vessels for the conveyance of passengers, goods and merchandise; and may construct, acquire and dispose of

Wharfs, docks.

wharfs, docks, elevators, warehouses, offices and other structures to be used to facilitate the carrying on of business in connection therewith, and may carry on the business of warehousemen and wharfingers; and charge wharfage and other dues for the use of any such property.

Warehousemen and wharfingers.

Hotels.

14. The Company may, for the purposes of its undertaking, construct, acquire or lease buildings for hotels or restaurants along its railway and may carry on such business in connection therewith as tends to the comfort and convenience of the travelling public; and may lay out,

Parks.

manage and lease parks and summer pleasure resorts with the approval, expressed by by-law, of the municipality having jurisdiction over the place in which such parks and summer pleasure resorts are situated and upon terms to be agreed upon by such municipality.

Motor cars.

15. In connection with its business and for the purposes of its undertaking the Company may establish and operate a service of traction motors or cars, driven by mechanical or other power for collecting, carrying, transporting and delivering freight, goods and passengers and

Rates and charges.

may collect rates and charges therefor; but no rate or charge shall be demanded or taken until it has been approved of by the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, who may also revise such rates and charges.

Pipe lines for transportation of oil, gas, etc.

16. The Company may lay out, construct, install, maintain, equip and operate a pipe line or lines for the purpose of the transportation or transmission of oil, natural gas, petroleum and other mineral products between the termini of its railway, and may construct, provide and operate reservoirs, warehouses and such buildings, machinery, facilities, plant and equipment as may be necessary

for the storage and transportation of such oil, natural gas, petroleum and other mineral products; and except where the said pipe line or lines is or are constructed and located or is or are to be constructed and located, under or upon the right of way of the Company, sections one hundred and sixty-two to one hundred and eighty-four, both inclusive, one hundred and eighty-nine to one hundred and ninety-two, both inclusive, one hundred and ninety-four to two hundred and forty-three, both inclusive, two hundred and forty-five to two hundred and forty-nine, both inclusive, two hundred and fifty-one, two hundred and fifty-two, two hundred and fifty-five and two hundred and fifty-six of the *Railway Act*, shall, in so far as applicable, apply to the works and undertaking of the Company authorized by this section, and wherever the word "railway" occurs in said sections of said Act it shall, for the purposes of the said works and undertaking and, unless the context otherwise requires, extend to and include the said pipe line or lines and works connected therewith.

Aeronautics Act, R.S., c. 3.

17. Subject to the provisions of the *Aeronautics Act*, the Company may acquire, own, maintain and operate aircraft and other aerial equipment and all facilities appurtenant thereto for the transport of passengers, mail, express and freight.

Additional borrowing powers.

18. In addition to the securities authorized by section eight of this Act, the directors, if previously authorized as prescribed by sections one hundred and thirty-two and one hundred and thirty-three of the *Railway Act*, may, from time to time, borrow moneys for the acquisition, construction, extension or development of any such properties, assets or works, other than the railway, as the Company is authorized to acquire, construct or operate; and to provide for the repayment of moneys so borrowed, may issue bonds, debentures, debenture stock, perpetual or terminable, or other securities; but such bonds, debentures, debenture stock, or other securities shall not exceed in amount the value of the properties, assets or works, in respect whereof the issue is made.

Limitation.

Commencement date.

19. The Company may, within five years after the passing of this Act, commence to construct the line of railway, and may within ten years after the passing of this Act complete the said line of railway, and if within the said periods respectively the said line of railway is not commenced or is not completed and put in operation, the power of construction conferred upon the Company by the Parliament of Canada shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said line of railway as then remains uncompleted.

General advantage of Canada.

20. The works and undertakings of the Company are hereby declared to be for the general advantage of Canada.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Charles Gordon Nelson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83963

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Charles Gordon Nelson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Gordon Nelson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, business executive, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of April, A.D. 1940, at the said city, he and Agnes Patricia Hughes, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles Gordon Nelson and Agnes Patricia Hughes, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Charles Gordon Nelson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Agnes Patricia Hughes had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Pamela Mackay Alderdice Johnstone.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83484

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Pamela Mackay Alderdice Johnstone.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Pamela Mackay Alderdice Johnstone, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of George Murray Gordon Johnstone, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of December, A.D. 1935, at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Pamela Mackay Alderdice, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved

1. The said marriage between Pamela Mackay Alderdice and George Murray Gordon Johnstone, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Pamela Mackay Alderdice may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Murray Gordon Johnstone had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of Lilly Evans Auty.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83959

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of Lilly Evans Auty.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lilly Evans Auty, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Bertson Brownridge Auty, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of August, A.D. 1929, at the said city, she then being Lilly Evans, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lilly Evans and Bertson Brownridge Auty, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lilly Evans may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bertson Brownridge Auty had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Esther Lancit Weiss.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83593

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Esther Lancit Weiss.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Esther Lancit Weiss, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Ernest Weiss, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of March, A.D. 1946, at the said city, she then being Esther Lancit, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Esther Lancit and Ernest Weiss, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Esther Lancit may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ernest Weiss had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Bruce Montgomery Cooper.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81250

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Bruce Montgomery Cooper.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bruce Montgomery Cooper, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, physician, has by his petition alleged that on the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1943, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, he and Margaret Hill Robinson, who was then of the said city of Westmount, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Bruce Montgomery Cooper and Margaret Hill Robinson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Bruce Montgomery Cooper may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Hill Robinson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Marion Naomi Gomery McGee.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83291

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Marion Naomi Gomery McGee.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marion Naomi Gomery McGee, residing at the town of Montreal West, in the province of Quebec, wife of Leonard Davidson McGee, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1935, at the said town, she then being Marion Naomi Gomery, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marion Naomi Gomery and Leonard Davidson McGee, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marion Naomi Gomery may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Leonard Davidson McGee had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Hazel Reid Koppel.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82451

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Hazel Reid Koppel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Hazel Reid Koppel, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Sidney Robert Koppel, confectioner, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of November, A.D. 1930, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Margaret Hazel Reid, a spinster; that on the twelfth day of November, A.D. 1930, at Howick, in the district of Beauharnois, in the said province, they were married again; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriages be dissolved; and whereas the said marriages and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriages dissolved.

1. The said marriages between Margaret Hazel Reid and Sidney Robert Koppel, her husband, are, respectively, hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Hazel Reid may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriages with the said Sidney Robert Koppel had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of James Alexander King.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83319

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of James Alexander King.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Alexander King, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, hospital attendant, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of July, A.D. 1923, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Edith Anne Halbert, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Alexander King and Edith Anne Halbert, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said James Alexander King may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edith Anne Halbert had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of Proctor Clifford Neil.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82766

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of Proctor Clifford Neil.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Proctor Clifford Neil, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, student, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of January, A.D. 1941, at the said city, he and Frederica Ivy Ibbotson, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Proctor Clifford Neil and Frederica Ivy Ibbotson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Proctor Clifford Neil may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederica Ivy Ibbotson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Anne Eden Lindsay.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84273

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Anne Eden Lindsay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Anne Eden Lindsay, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of Jeffrey Burland Lindsay, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1946, at the said city of Westmount, she then being Elizabeth Anne Eden, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth Anne Eden and Jeffrey Burland Lindsay, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elizabeth Anne Eden may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jeffrey Burland Lindsay had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Ernest Edward Joslin.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83464

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Ernest Edward Joslin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ernest Edward Joslin, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, machinist, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of November, A.D. 1926, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Jennie Elizabeth Holding, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ernest Edward Joslin and Jennie Elizabeth Holding, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ernest Edward Joslin may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jennie Elizabeth Holding had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Jessie Alberta Allan Derby.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81258

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Jessie Alberta Allan Derby.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie Alberta Allan Derby, residing at Rosemere, in the province of Quebec, executive director, wife of Arthur Robert Derby, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of February, A.D. 1927, at the said city, she then being Jessie Alberta Allan, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie Alberta Allan and Arthur Robert Derby, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jessie Alberta Allan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Robert Derby had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy May Duff Hisey.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82118

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy May Duff Hisey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy May Duff Hisey, residing at the city of North Bay, in the province of Ontario, wife of Lloyd George McKay Hisey, physician, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of May, A.D. 1941, at the city of Toronto, in the said province of Ontario, she then being Dorothy May Duff, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy May Duff and Lloyd George McKay Hisey, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dorothy May Duff may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lloyd George McKay Hisey had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth McIntosh Barber.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81041

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth McIntosh Barber.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth McIntosh Barber, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of John Walter Barber, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of November, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Elizabeth McIntosh, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth McIntosh and John Walter Barber, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elizabeth McIntosh may at any time hereafter marry any man whom the might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Walter Barber had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Muriel Lucy Brighten Burdon.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81065

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Muriel Lucy Brighten Burdon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Muriel Lucy Brighten Burdon, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, wife of Robert Potts Burdon, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of June, A.D. 1938, at the said city, she then being Muriel Lucy Brighten, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Muriel Lucy Brighten and Robert Potts Burdon, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Muriel Lucy Brighten may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Potts Burdon had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Constance Mae Ponman Newman.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82770

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Constance Mae Ponman Newman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Constance Mae Ponman Newman, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of John Vivian Seymour Newman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of May, A.D. 1943, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Constance Mae Ponman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Constance Mae Ponman and John Vivian Seymour Newman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Constance Mae Ponman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Vivian Seymour Newman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Florence Alice Mapston Calcutt Doak.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81541

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Florence Alice Mapston Calcutt Doak.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Alice Mapston Calcutt Doak, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, dental assistant, wife of Edwin Stanley Doak, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of August, A.D. 1930, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Florence Alice Mapston Calcutt, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florence Alice Mapston Calcutt and Edwin Stanley Doak, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florence Alice Mapston Calcutt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edwin Stanley Doak had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Rose Housefield Blumstein.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81045

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Rose Housefield Blumstein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rose Housefield Blumstein, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, fur finisher, wife of Peter Blumstein, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1944, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, she then being Rose Housefield, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rose Housefield and Peter Blumstein, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rose Housefield may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Peter Blumstein had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[1].

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Loiseau Gaulin.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81600

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[1].

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Loiseau Gaulin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gertrude Loiseau Gaulin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, leather worker, wife of Roger Gaulin, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of April, A.D. 1943, at the said city, she then being Gertrude Loiseau, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gertrude Loiseau and Roger Gaulin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gertrude Loiseau may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Roger Gaulin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[1].

An Act for the relief of Marie Rose Alba Bernadette Lapointe dit Robin Ricard.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82827

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[1].

An Act for the relief of Marie Rose Alba Bernadette Lapointe dit Robin Ricard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Rose Alba Bernadette Lapointe dit Robin Ricard, residing at the town of Val Morin, in the province of Quebec, seamstress, wife of Omer Ricard, manager, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of May, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Marie Rose Alba Bernadette Lapointe dit Robin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Rose Alba Bernadette Lapointe dit Robin and Omer Ricard, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Rose Alba Bernadette Lapointe dit Robin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Omer Ricard had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[1].

An Act for the relief of Thelma Genender Lefkowitz.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83504

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[1].

An Act for the relief of Thelma Genender Lefkowitz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thelma Genender Lefkowitz, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Bernard Lefkowitz, merchant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of January, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Thelma Genender, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thelma Genender and Bernard Lefkowitz, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Thelma Genender may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bernard Lefkowitz had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[1].

An Act for the relief of Mary Joyce Joly Clark.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81762

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[1].

An Act for the relief of Mary Joyce Joly Clark.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Joyce Joly Clark, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of William Thomas Hall Clark, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of June, A.D. 1945, at Darlington, in the county of Durham, England, she then being Mary Joyce Joly, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Joyce Joly and William Thomas Hall Clark, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Joyce Joly may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Thomas Hall Clark had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[1].

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Helen Cayford Collins.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81786

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[1].

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Helen Cayford Collins.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gertrude Helen Cayford Collins, residing at the city of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, office clerk, wife of William Harcourt Collins, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of November, A.D. 1934, at the said city of St. Lambert, she then being Gertrude Helen Cayford, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gertrude Helen Cayford and William Harcourt Collins, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gertrude Helen Cayford may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Harcourt Collins had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[1].

An Act for the relief of Francis George Isaac Fellows.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82110

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[1].

An Act for the relief of Francis George Isaac Fellows.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Francis George Isaac Fellows, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of January, A.D. 1931, at the said city, he and Jeanne Annie Mathilda Da Prato, otherwise known as Matilda Depratto, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Francis George Isaac Fellows and Jeanne Annie Mathilda Da Prato, otherwise known as Matilda Depratto, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Francis George Isaac Fellows may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jeanne Annie Mathilda Da Prato, otherwise known as Matilda Depratto, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[1].

An Act for the relief of Elly Maria Charlotte Alden McBride.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84137

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[1].

An Act for the relief of Elly Maria Charlotte Alden McBride.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elly Maria Charlotte Alden McBride, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, office manager, wife of Donald Chester McBride, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of August, A.D. 1931 at the said city, she then being Elly Maria Charlotte Alden, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elly Maria Charlotte Alden and Donald Chester McBride, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elly Maria Charlotte Alden may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Donald Chester McBride had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[1].

An Act for the relief of Gladys Elizabeth Thompson Dorrance.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82094

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[1].

An Act for the relief of Gladys Elizabeth Thompson Dorrance.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys Elizabeth Thompson Dorrance, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Frank Sinton Dorrance, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of January, A.D. 1926, at the said city, she then being Gladys Elizabeth Thompson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gladys Elizabeth Thompson and Frank Sinton Dorrance, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gladys Elizabeth Thompson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Sinton Dorrance had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[1].

An Act for the relief of Una Kathleen Balmfirth Little.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83480

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[1].

An Act for the relief of Una Kathleen Balmfirth Little.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Una Kathleen Balmfirth Little, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Howard Demar Little, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of July, A.D. 1939, at the said city, she then being Una Kathleen Balmfirth, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Una Kathleen Balmfirth and Howard Demar Little, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Una Kathleen Balmfirth may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Howard Demar Little had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[1].

An Act for the relief of William Walter Woodall.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83129

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[1].

An Act for the relief of William Walter Woodall.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Walter Woodall, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Ste. Rose, in the province of Quebec, machinist, has by his petition alleged that on the thirty-first day of July, A.D. 1943, at the city of Brighton, in the county of Sussex, England, he and Patricia Dorothy Vore, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Walter Woodall and Patricia Dorothy Vore, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William Walter Woodall may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Patricia Dorothy Vore had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[1].

An Act for the relief of Helen Lilian Jaques Bowen.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81049

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[1].

An Act for the relief of Helen Lilian Jaques Bowen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helen Lilian Jaques Bowen, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Osborn Brice Bowen, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of August, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Helen Lilian Jaques, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Helen Lilian Jaques and Osborn Brice Bowen, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Helen Lilian Jaques may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Osborn Brice Bowen had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[1].

An Act for the relief of Doreen Jeanette Sibley Tirbutt.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83029

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[1].

An Act for the relief of Doreen Jeanette Sibley Tirbutt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Doreen Jeanette Sibley Tirbutt, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Arthur Melville Tirbutt, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of February, A.D. 1942, in the district of Surrey North Western, in the county of Surrey, England, she then being Doreen Jeanette Sibley, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Doreen Jeanette Sibley and Arthur Melville Tirbutt, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Doreen Jeanette Sibley may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Melville Tirbutt had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[1].

An Act for the relief of Ida Norma Thompson Thornton.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83307

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[1].

An Act for the relief of Ida Norma Thompson Thornton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ida Norma Thompson Thornton, residing at the town of Montreal East, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Thomas Anderson Thornton, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said town, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of January, A.D. 1940, at the said town, she then being Ida Norma Thompson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ida Norma Thompson and Thomas Anderson Thornton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ida Norma Thompson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Anderson Thornton had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[1].

An Act for the relief of Evangeline May Connelly Stervinou.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83009

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[1].

An Act for the relief of Evangeline May Connelly Stervinou.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Evangeline May Connelly Stervinou, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Alexandre Louis Stervinou, clerk, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of November, A.D. 1924, at the said city, she then being Evangeline May Connelly, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Evangeline May Connelly and Alexandre Louis Stervinou, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Evangeline May Connelly may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexandre Louis Stervinou had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[1].

An Act for the relief of Olive Viola Olsson Ferguson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81592

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[1].

An Act for the relief of Olive Viola Olsson Ferguson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Olive Viola Olsson Ferguson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hostess, wife of Stanley Duncan Ferguson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of November, A.D. 1932, at the said city, she then being Olive Viola Olsson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Olive Viola Olsson and Stanley Duncan Ferguson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Olive Viola Olsson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stanley Duncan Ferguson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[1].

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Ethel May Reich Macdonell.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83939

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[1].

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Ethel May Reich Macdonell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Evelyn Ethel May Reich Macdonell, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Angus Ronald Macdonell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of July, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Evelyn Ethel May Reich, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Evelyn Ethel May Reich and Angus Ronald Macdonell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Evelyn Ethel May Reich may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Angus Ronald Macdonell had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[1].

An Act for the relief of Ernest Edward Lippiatt.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83311

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[1].

An Act for the relief of Ernest Edward Lippiatt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ernest Edward Lippiatt, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, shipper, has by his petition alleged that on the fourteenth day of February, A.D. 1936, at the town of Buckingham, in the said province, he and Verna Ethel Banning, who was then of Thurso, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ernest Edward Lippiatt and Verna Ethel Banning, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ernest Edward Lippiatt may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Verna Ethel Banning had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[1].

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Butler Roberts Lambton.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83979

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[1].

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Butler Roberts Lambton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Butler Roberts Lambton, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of James Douglas Lambton, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of September, A.D. 1929, at the said city, she then being Elizabeth Butler Roberts, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth Butler Roberts and James Douglas Lambton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elizabeth Butler Roberts may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Douglas Lambton had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[1].

An Act for the relief of Libby Margolese Smith.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83983

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[1].

An Act for the relief of Libby Margolese Smith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Libby Margolese Smith, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, book-keeper, wife of Jack Smith, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of April, A.D. 1944, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Libby Margolese, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Libby Margolese and Jack Smith, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Libby Margolese may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jack Smith had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[1].

An Act for the relief of Jean Elizabeth Hancock Thompson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84117

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[1].

An Act for the relief of Jean Elizabeth Hancock Thompson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Elizabeth Hancock Thompson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Charles Thompson, junior, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of January, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Jean Elizabeth Hancock, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Elizabeth Hancock and Charles Thompson, junior, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jean Elizabeth Hancock may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Thompson, junior, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[1].

An Act for the relief of Isabella Hodgson McRae Edwards

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81553

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[1].

An Act for the relief of Isabella Hodgson McRae Edwards.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Isabella Hodgson McRae Edwards, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, typist, wife of George Harold Edwards, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of August, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Isabella Hodgson McRae, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Isabella Hodgson McRae and George Harold Edwards, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Isabella Hodgson McRae may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Harold Edwards had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[1].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Aileen Copping Ladouceur.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82459

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[1].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Aileen Copping Ladouceur.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marjorie Aileen Copping Ladouceur, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, school teacher, wife of Lionel Felix Ladouceur, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of June, A.D. 1933, at Lachute, in the said province, she then being Marjorie Aileen Copping, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marjorie Aileen Copping and Lionel Felix Ladouceur, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marjorie Aileen Copping may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lionel Felix Ladouceur had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[1].

An Act for the relief of Annie Mildred Parnell Smellie.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82885

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[1].

An Act for the relief of Annie Mildred Parnell Smellie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Mildred Parnell Smellie, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of James MacNair Smellie, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1940, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Annie Mildred Parnell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Annie Mildred Parnell and James MacNair Smellie, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Annie Mildred Parnell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James MacNair Smellie had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[1].

An Act for the relief of Veronica Donnelly Hope Johnstone Shelley.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83299

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[1].

An Act for the relief of Veronica Donnelly Hope Johnstone Shelley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Veronica Donnelly Hope Johnstone Shelley, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of William Gavin Shelley, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of March, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Veronica Donnelly Hope Johnstone, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Veronica Donnelly Hope Johnstone and William Gavin Shelley, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Veronica Donnelly Hope Johnstone may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Gavin Shelley had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[1].

An Act for the relief of Irja Alina Agnes Vaisanen Shanahan.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83955

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[1].

An Act for the relief of Irja Alina Agnes Vaisanen Shanahan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irja Alina Agnes Vaisanen Shanahan, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Patrick John Shanahan, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of May, AD. 1929, at the said city, she then being Irja Alina Agnes Vaisanen, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Irja Alina Agnes Vaisanen and Patrick John Shanahan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Irja Alina Agnes Vaisanen may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Patrick John Shanahan had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[1].

An Act to incorporate Canadian Nurses' Association.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1947.

Honourable Senator PATERSON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82807

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[1].

An Act to incorporate Canadian Nurses' Association.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named, on behalf of the unincorporated association known as "Canadian Nurses' Association", have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Rae Chittick, of Calgary, in the province of Alberta, Fanny Munroe and Eileen Flanagan, both of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, Ethel Cryderman, of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, Evelyn Mallory and Reverend Sister Columkille, both of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, Lillian Pettigrew, of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, Reverend Sister Delia Clermont, of St. Boniface, in the province of Manitoba, Agnes Macleod, of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, and Reverend Sister St. Gertrude, of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, and all other members of the said unincorporated association, together with such other persons as are or become members of the Association are hereby constituted a corporation under the name of "Canadian Nurses' Association" hereinafter called "the Association".

Corporate name.

Head office.

2. The head office of the Association shall be at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, or at such other place as the Association may determine by by-law from time to time.

Objects.

3. The objects of the Association shall be:

(a) to dignify the profession of nursing by maintaining and improving the ethical and professional standards of nursing education and service;

(*b*) to encourage its members to participate in affairs promoting the public welfare;
(*c*) to promote the best interests of the nurses of Canada and to maintain national unity among them;
(*d*) to encourage an attitude of mutual understanding with the nurses of other countries; and
(*e*) such other lawful acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Membership.

4. The membership in the Association shall be divided into the following classes:
(*a*) honorary members;
(*b*) association members;
(*c*) ordinary members; and
(*d*) any other class or classes of members which the Association may establish by by-law from time to time.

Honorary members.

5. Honorary membership shall be conferred only upon a person who has rendered distinguished service in or for the nursing profession or whom it is desired to honour for outstanding public service.

Association members.

6. The following associations or their respective successors and assigns shall be association members:
(*a*) The Alberta Association of Registered Nurses;
(*b*) Registered Nurses' Association of British Columbia;
(*c*) The Manitoba Association of Registered Nurses;
(*d*) The New Brunswick Association of Registered Nurses;
(*e*) The Registered Nurses' Association of Nova Scotia;
(*f*) Registered Nurses Association of Ontario;
(*g*) The Association of Nurses of the Province of Quebec;
(*h*) The Registered Nurses' Association of Prince Edward Island; and
(*i*) The Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Association.

Ordinary members.

7. Any nurse who is a duly qualified member in good standing of any of the associations mentioned in the preceding section shall be an ordinary member of the Association.

Executive committee.

8. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by an executive committee which shall be composed, elected or appointed as the Association may prescribe by by-law from time to time, and which shall have the powers set out in the by-laws of the Association.

By-laws and regulations.

Proviso.

9. The Association may enact, amend and repeal by-laws and regulations for any and all purposes of the Association not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act: Provided

always such by-laws shall contain provision for the election or appointment of members chosen from the nursing sisterhoods from among the ordinary members. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Association shall have power to define and regulate:

(a) the terms and conditions of membership in the Association and the rights, duties and privileges of members including their voting rights;

(b) the number, powers and duties of the officers of the Association and the constitution, powers, duties, quorum, term of office and method of election of the executive committee and all other committees of the Association;

(c) the time and place for holding general or special meetings of the Association and the notice and other requirements thereof, except that general meetings of the Association shall be held only in every second year unless the Association otherwise decides;

(d) the amount of the fees, assessments and dues payable by the members; and

(e) the administration and management of the business and affairs of the Association and the furthering of its objects and purposes.

Additional powers.

10. In addition to the general powers accorded to it by law, the Association shall have power:

(a) to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire and otherwise acquire by gift, grant, legacy, devise or otherwise, and to own and hold any estate, property or rights, real or personal, movable or immovable, or any title or interest therein, and to sell, exchange, alienate, manage, develop, mortgage, hypothecate, lease or otherwise deal therewith as it may deem advisable for the purposes of the Association;

(b) to borrow money for the purposes of the Association;

(c) to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

(d) to own, operate, print, publish and distribute journals, periodicals and publications for the professional advancement of the members of the Association, including but without limiting the generality of the foregoing the journal known as "The Canadian Nurse", and to own, hold, acquire, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the shares of any company which may own, operate, print, publish and distribute "The Canadian Nurse" or any other such journal, periodical or publication, and in connection therewith to lend money to, to guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any company, society, firm, committee, persons or person, which may be charged with the duty of

owning, operating, printing, publishing or distributing "The Canadian Nurse" or such journal, periodical or publication;

(e) to establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit nurses and the nursing profession in any way, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object;

(f) to invest and deal with the moneys of the Association not immediately required in such manner as may be determined from time to time; and

(g) to do all such lawful acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects and the exercise of the powers of the Association.

Tenure of present officers and committees.

11. (1) The present officers of the Association, the members of the executive committee and of the committees appointed under the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of the Association existing prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue to hold office until their successors have been appointed or elected in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of the by-laws made hereunder.

(2) All sections of the Association shall cease to exist upon the enactment of this Act.

Existing constitution, by-laws and rules continued until changed.

12. The existing constitution, by-laws and rules of the unincorporated association in so far as they are not contrary to law or to the provisions of this Act, shall be the constitution, by-laws and rules of the Association until amended or repealed at a general meeting of the Association.

First general meeting.

13. The first general meeting of the Association shall be held during the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight at such time and place as the present executive committee of the Association may determine.

Seal.

14. The Association may adopt and use a corporate seal in such form as may be deemed expedient.

Emblems.

15. The Association shall have the sole and exclusive right to have and use any emblem, badge, decoration, descriptive or designing mark and title hereafter adopted by the Association for carrying out its purposes: Provided that a statement and description of such emblem, badge, decoration, descriptive or designing mark, words or phrases, are filed with and approved by the Secretary of State or other Minister administering the *Unfair Competition Act*, 1932.

Proviso.

1932, c. 38.

Substitution.

16. The corporation created by this Act is vested with all the rights and assumes all the obligations of the former unincorporated association known as "Canadian Nurses' Association".

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A2.

An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1947.

Honourable Senator COPP.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84773

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

1932-33, c. 33;
1934, c. 3;
1935, c. 1;
1936, c. 21;
1937, c. 3;
1938, c. 3;
1939, c. 2;
1940, c. 4;
1940-41, c. 5;
1942-43, c. 12;
1943-44, c. 18;
1944-45, c. 8;
1945 (2nd Sess.), c. 6; 1946, c. 4.

BILL A[2].

An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Appointment of auditors.

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of section thirteen of *The Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, 1933*, chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1932-33, as enacted by section three of chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1936, respecting the appointment of auditors by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Commons, George A. Touche and Company, of the cities of Toronto and Montreal, chartered accountants, are appointed as independent auditors for the year 1947, to make a continuous audit under the provisions of the said section, of the accounts of National Railways as defined in the said Act.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[2].

An Act to amend the Canada Evidence Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1947.

Honourable Senator COPP.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84769

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B².

An Act to amend the Canada Evidence Act.

R.S., c. 59; 1931, c. 5; 1938, c. 4; 1940, c. 5; 1942-43, c. 19; 1943-44, c. 20.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section twenty-one of the *Canada Evidence Act*, chapter fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Proclamations, etc., of Governor General.

"**21.** Evidence of any proclamation, order, regulation or appointment, made or issued by the Governor General or by the Governor in Council, or by or under the authority of any minister or head of any department of the Government of Canada and evidence of a treaty to which Canada is a party, may be given in all or any of the modes following, that is to say:—

(a) by the production of a copy of the *Canada Gazette*, or a volume of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada purporting to contain a copy of such treaty, proclamation, order, regulation, or appointment or a notice thereof;

(b) by the production of a copy of such treaty, proclamation, order, regulation or appointment, purporting to be printed by the King's Printer for Canada; and

(c) by the production, in the case of any proclamation, order, regulation or appointment made or issued by the Governor General or by the Governor in Council, of a copy or extract purporting to be certified to be true by the clerk, or assistant or acting clerk of the King's Privy Council for Canada; and in the case of any order, regulation or appointment made or issued by or under the authority of any such minister or head of a department, by the production of a copy or extract purporting to be certified to be true by the minister, or by his deputy or acting deputy, or by the secretary or acting secretary of the department over which he presides."

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this bill is to provide for the proof of treaties, to which Canada is a party, by production of a copy of the *Canada Gazette* or a volume of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada purporting to contain a copy of the treaty or by production of a copy purporting to be printed by the King's Printer for Canada. The only section in the *Canada Evidence Act* under which a Canadian treaty can be proven is section 24 which requires production of a copy certified under the hand of the proper officer or person in whose custody it is.

Section 20 provides for proof of Imperial treaties by production of a copy of the *Canada Gazette* or a volume of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada purporting to contain a copy or by production of a copy thereof purporting to be printed by the King's Printer for Canada.

The amendment proposed will, for the purposes of the *Canada Evidence Act*, place Canadian treaties in the same position as Imperial treaties.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C2.

An Act to amend The Canadian Commercial Corporation Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1947.

Honourable Senator COPP.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84740

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[2].

An Act to amend The Canadian Commercial Corporation Act.

1946, c. 40.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. *The Canadian Commercial Corporation Act*, chapter forty of the statutes of 1946, is amended by adding the following Part thereto:

"PART II.

Corporation empowered to exercise powers of the Minister in respect to National Defence Department requisitions.

"**17.** The Corporation may, as directed by the Minister, exercise and perform on behalf of the Minister, the power, duty and function vested in the Minister to buy or otherwise acquire and manufacture or otherwise produce munitions of war or supplies and construct or carry out projects required by the Department of National Defence.

Application of Part I.

"**18.** The provisions of Part I, except sections nine and ten thereof, are applicable *mutatis mutandis* in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Part."

Coming into force.

2. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of February nineteen hundred and forty-seven.

Explanatory Notes.

The purpose of the Bill is to enable the Minister of Trade and Commerce to utilize the services of the Corporation in making purchases for the Department of National Defence.

The provisions of the *Canadian Commercial Corporation Act*, with the exception of sections 9 and 10 are made applicable.

Sections 9 and 10 read:

"**9.** The Corporation may, on behalf of His Majesty, contract in its corporate name without specific reference to His Majesty.

"**10.** The Corporation may sue and be sued in respect of any right or obligation acquired or incurred by it on behalf of His Majesty as if the right or obligation had been acquired or incurred on its own behalf."

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[2].

An Act respecting certain patents owned by Toronto Type Foundry Company Limited.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1947.

Honourable Senator HAYDEN.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83393

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[2].

An Act respecting certain patents owned by Toronto Type Foundry Company Limited.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Toronto Type Foundry Company Limited, a duly incorporated company having its head office at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, has by its petition set forth that it is the owner of certain Canadian patents numbered 266,582 dated the seventh day of December, 1926, 283,101 dated the fourth day of September, 1928, 323,334 dated the fourteenth day of June, 1932, 343,638 dated the thirty-first day of July, 1934, 376,688 dated the twenty-seventh day of September, 1938, 328,639 dated the twentieth day of December, 1932, 332,292 dated the ninth day of May, 1933, and 292,206 dated the thirteenth day of August, 1929, each granted for a term of eighteen years from the date thereof; And whereas the said Toronto Type Foundry Company Limited has prayed that the term of the duration of each of the said patents be extended for a period of six years from the date when such patent expired or would otherwise expire, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Term of duration of certain patents extended.

1935, c. 32.

1. Notwithstanding anything in *The Patent Act*, 1935, or in the patents referred to in the preamble, the term of duration of the said patent number 266,582 is hereby extended for a period of six years from the seventh day of December, 1944, and of patent number 283,101 for a period of six years from the fourth day of September, 1946, and the term of duration of each of the other said patents is extended for a period of six years from the date when it would otherwise expire.

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this Bill is to extend the life of certain patents for the reason that conditions created by the war and business depression have prevented the petitioner from enjoying its patent rights to a fair extent.

Rights saved.

2. If, between the dates on which the said patents numbers 266,582 and 283,101 expired respectively and the date of the coming into force of this Act, any person commenced in Canada to construct, manufacture, use or sell any invention covered by the said patents which had so expired, that person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell that invention in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed: Provided that this section shall not apply to any person who may have so used such invention with the authorization of the patentee.

Proviso.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E2.

An Act respecting Guaranty Trust Company of Canada.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1947.

Honourable Senator BENCH.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81175

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[2].

An Act respecting Guaranty Trust Company of Canada.

Preamble.
1925, c. 65.

WHEREAS Guaranty Trust Company of Canada, a company incorporated by chapter sixty-five of the statutes of 1925, has prayed by its petition that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section three of chapter sixty-five of the statutes of 1925 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Capital stock.

"**3.** The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars."

2. Section four of chapter sixty-five of the statutes of 1925 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Head office.

"**4.** The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario."

Explanatory Notes.

The purpose of this Bill is to authorize an increase in the capital stock of the Company from five hundred thousand dollars to one million dollars, and a change in the location of the head office from Windsor, Ontario, to Toronto, Ontario.

Section three of chapter sixty-five of the statutes of 1925 reads as follows:

"3. The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars."

Section four of chapter sixty-five of the statutes of 1925 reads as follows:

"4. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Windsor, in the province of Ontario."

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F2.

An Act for the relief of Isabel Lindsay Mackay Dietz.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82102

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[2].

An Act for the relief of Isabel Lindsay Mackay Dietz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Isabel Lindsay Mackay Dietz, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Henry Irvin Holger Dietz, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of June, A.D. 1929, at the said city, she then being Isabel Lindsay Mackay, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Isabel Lindsay Mackay and Henry Irvin Holger Dietz, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Isabel Lindsay Mackay may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henry Irvin Holger Dietz had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G2.

An Act for the relief of Edith Dean Michaels.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83597

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G².

An Act for the relief of Edith Dean Michaels.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edith Dean Michaels, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Samuel Michaels, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of October, A.D. 1926, at Wallasey, in the district of Birkenhead, England, she then being Edith Dean, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edith Dean and Samuel Michaels, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edith Dean may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Samuel Michaels had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[2].

An Act for the relief of Maurice Michael.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84133

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[2].

An Act for the relief of Maurice Michael.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Maurice Michael, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manufacturer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of September, A.D. 1932, at the said city, he and Rachel Elias, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Maurice Michael and Rachel Elias, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Maurice Michael may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rachel Elias had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[2].

An Act for the relief of Otto Hemlein.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
81616 1947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I².

An Act for the relief of Otto Hemlein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Otto Hemlein, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, tailor, has by his petition alleged that on the fifteenth day of October, A.D. 1932, at the said city, he and Julianna Wundele, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Otto Hemlein and Julianna Wundele, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Otto Hemlein may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Julianna Wundele had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[2].

An Act for the relief of Mary Josephine Jessop Croker.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81242

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[2].

An Act for the relief of Mary Josephine Jessop Croker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Josephine Jessop Croker, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, book-keeper, wife of Robert William Croker, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1938, at the said city, she then being Mary Josephine Jessop, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Josephine Jessop and Robert William Croker, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Josephine Jessop may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert William Croker had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[2].

An Act for the relief of Rose Lazar Nadigel.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82758

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[2].

An Act for the relief of Rose Lazar Nadigel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rose Lazar Nadigel, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, fur finisher, wife of Nathan Nadigel, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of June, A.D. 1943, at the said city, she then being Rose Lazar, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rose Lazar and Nathan Nadigel, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rose Lazar may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nathan Nadigel had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[2].

An Act for the relief of Frances Clare Lynch Layton.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82435

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L².

An Act for the relief of Frances Clare Lynch Layton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frances Clare Lynch Layton, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Irving Layton, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirteenth day of September, A.D. 1938, at the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, she then being Frances Clare Lynch, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frances Clare Lynch and Irving Layton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frances Clare Lynch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irving Layton had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[2].

An Act for the relief of Robert Alfred Nall.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83943

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[2].

An Act for the relief of Robert Alfred Nall.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Alfred Nall, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, assistant manager, has by his petition alleged that on the eighteenth day of March, A.D. 1944, at the said city, he and Joyce Hazel Watson, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Robert Alfred Nall and Joyce Hazel Watson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Robert Alfred Nall may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joyce Hazel Watson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N2.

An Act for the relief of Juliette Adrienne Labrosse Renaud.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83601

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N².

An Act for the relief of Juliette Adrienne Labrosse Renaud.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Juliette Adrienne Labrosse Renaud, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, boarding house keeper, wife of Joseph Adolphe Ernest Renaud, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of January, A.D. 1923, at the said city, she then being Juliette Adrienne Labrosse, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Juliette Adrienne Labrosse and Joseph Adolphe Ernest Renaud, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Juliette Adrienne Labrosse may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Adolphe Ernest Renaud had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O².

An Act for the relief of Jean Isabel Dalton Ryan.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83117

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O².

An Act for the relief of Jean Isabel Dalton Ryan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Isabel Dalton Ryan, residing at the the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Sydney Roderick Ryan, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of September, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Jean Isabel Dalton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Isabel Dalton and Sydney Roderick Ryan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jean Isabel Dalton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sydney Roderick Ryan had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[2].

An Act for the relief of Rose Elkin Steinman.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83315

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[2].

An Act for the relief of Rose Elkin Steinman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rose Elkin Steinman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Samuel Steinman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of September, A.D. 1932, at the said city, she then being Rose Elkin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rose Elkin and Samuel Steinman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rose Elkin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Samuel Steinman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[2].

An Act for the relief of Clinton Escott Vipond.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83137

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[2].

An Act for the relief of Clinton Escott Vipond.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Clinton Escott Vipond, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, draughtsman, has by his petition alleged that on the seventh day of September, A.D. 1927, at the said city, he and Alice May Phillips, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Clinton Escott Vipond and Alice May Phillips, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Clinton Escott Vipond may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alice May Phillips had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[2].

An Act for the relief of Alison McKinnon Palmer.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83967

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[2].

An Act for the relief of Alison McKinnon Palmer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alison McKinnon Palmer, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Charles Wilfrid Palmer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of September, A.D. 1920, at Fallowfield, in the county of Manchester, England, she then being Alison McKinnon Crabtree, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alison McKinnon Crabtree and Charles Wilfrid Palmer, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alison McKinnon Crabtree may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Wilfrid Palmer had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S2.

An Act for the relief of Ralph Wighton.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83512

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[2].

An Act for the relief of Ralph Wighton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ralph Wighton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, mechanic, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of January, A.D. 1920, at the town of Richford, in the state of Vermont, one of the United States of America, he and Annie Olga Stinehour, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ralph Wighton and Annie Olga Stinehour, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ralph Wighton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Annie Olga Stinehour had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[2].

An Act for the relief of Claude Garcin Coffin.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81238

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[2].

An Act for the relief of Claude Garcin Coffin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Claude Garcin Coffin, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Pointe Claire, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of April, A.D. 1923, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Ruth Eleanor Whitney, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Claude Garcin Coffin and Ruth Eleanor Whitney, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Claude Garcin Coffin may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ruth Eleanor Whitney had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U2.

An Act for the relief of Bea Helen Taffert Levin.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82580

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U².

An Act for the relief of Bea Helen Taffert Levin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bea Helen Taffert Levin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, store keeper, wife of Emmanuel Jack Levin, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of June, A.D. 1925, at the said city, she then being Bea Helen Taffert, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Bea Helen Taffert and Emmanuel Jack Levin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Bea Helen Taffert may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Emmanuel Jack Levin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V2.

An Act for the relief of Elsie King Moorhouse.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

65108

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[2].

An Act for the relief of Elsie King Moorhouse.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elsie King Moorhouse, residing at the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, red cross worker, wife of Arthur Moorhouse, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of April, A.D. 1929, at the said city of Halifax, she then being Elsie King, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elsie King and Arthur Moorhouse, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elsie King may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Moorhouse had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of William John Edgar McVetty.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82608

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W².

An Act for the relief of William John Edgar McVetty.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William John Edgar McVetty, domiciled in Canada and residing at the township of Eaton, in the province of Quebec, farmer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1933, at the village of Sawyerville, in the said province, he and Verna Grace Hood, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William John Edgar McVetty and Verna Grace Hood, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William John Edgar McVetty may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Verna Grace Hood had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[2].

An Act for the relief of Alfred John Holton.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82126

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[2].

An Act for the relief of Alfred John Holton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alfred John Holton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, machinist, has by his petition alleged that on the eighteenth day of February, A.D. 1928, at the said city, he and Laurina Labrecque, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alfred John Holton and Laurina Labrecque, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alfred John Holton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Laurina Labrecque had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y².

An Act for the relief of William Howell MacDonald Brown.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81057

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y².

An Act for the relief of William Howell MacDonald Brown.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Howell MacDonald Brown, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manufacturer, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of June, A.D. 1942, at the said city, he and Nina Lee Franklin, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Howell MacDonald Brown and Nina Lee Franklin, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William Howell MacDonald Brown may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nina Lee Franklin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[2].

An Act for the relief of Henrietta Elizabeth Forde Norrie.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82774

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[2].

An Act for the relief of Henrietta Elizabeth Forde Norrie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henrietta Elizabeth Forde Norrie, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, newspaper reporter, wife of Harold Rutledge Norrie, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Amos, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of April, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Henrietta Elizabeth Forde, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henrietta Elizabeth Forde and Harold Rutledge Norrie, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Henrietta Elizabeth Forde may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold Rutledge Norrie had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A3.

An Act for the relief of Gaston Cartier.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81750

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[3].

An Act for the relief of Gaston Cartier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gaston Cartier, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manager, has by his petition alleged that on the thirty-first day of July, A.D. 1942, at the said city, he and Marguerite St. Amour, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gaston Cartier and Marguerite St. Amour, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gaston Cartier may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marguerite St. Amour had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[3].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Lillian McCorkell Baldwin.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G', B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83520

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[3].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Lillian McCorkell Baldwin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Lillian McCorkell Baldwin, residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, comptometer operator, wife of Elmer Raymond Baldwin, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Margaret Lillian McCorkell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Lillian McCorkell and Elmer Raymond Baldwin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Lillian McCorkell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elmer Raymond Baldwin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C3.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Wylie Bannister.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81321

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[3].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Wylie Bannister.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Wylie Bannister, residing at the town of Montreal South, in the province of Quebec, cashier, wife of Samuel Reginald Bannister, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of August, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Hilda Wylie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hilda Wylie and Samuel Reginald Bannister, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hilda Wylie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Samuel Reginald Bannister had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Sarah Goldberg Cohen.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
81778 1947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Sarah Goldberg Cohen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sarah Goldberg Cohen, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, book-keeper, wife of Benjamin Cohen, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of December, A.D. 1935, at the said city, she then being Sarah Goldberg, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sarah Goldberg and Benjamin Cohen, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sarah Goldberg may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Benjamin Cohen had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[3].

An Act for the relief of Esther Mary Harding Breeze.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81846

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[3].

An Act for the relief of Esther Mary Harding Breeze.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Esther Mary Harding Breeze, residing at Cote St. Paul, in the district of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Robert Richard Breeze, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of October, A.D. 1935, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Esther Mary Harding, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Esther Mary Harding and Robert Richard Breeze, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Esther Mary Harding may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Richard Breeze had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F3.

An Act for the relief of Jessie MacFarlane Boyle Smith.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82889

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[3].

An Act for the relief of Jessie MacFarlane Boyle Smith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie MacFarlane Boyle Smith, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, switch-board operator, wife of Howard Adam Smith, otherwise known as Howard Thomas Smith, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of November, A.D. 1937, at the said city, she then being Jessie MacFarlane Boyle, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie MacFarlane Boyle and Howard Adam Smith, otherwise known as Howard Thomas Smith, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jessie MacFarlane Boyle may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Howard Adam Smith, otherwise known as Howard Thomas Smith, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[3].

An Act for the relief of Paul Jaeggin.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82367

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[3].

An Act for the relief of Paul Jaeggin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Paul Jaeggin, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manager, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of November, A.D. 1930, at the said city, he and Doris Mae Harvey Johnston, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Paul Jaeggin and Doris Mae Harvey Johnston, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Paul Jaeggin may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Doris Mae Harvey Johnston has not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[3].

An Act for the relief of Muriel Agnes Martin Adams.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
81033 1947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[3].

An Act for the relief of Muriel Agnes Martin Adams.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Muriel Agnes Martin Adams, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, confectioner, wife of Frederick George Adams, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Granby, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1940, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Muriel Agnes Martin; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Muriel Agnes Martin and Frederick George Adams, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Muriel Agnes Martin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick George Adams had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Edwin Theophilus Phillips.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82815

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Edwin Theophilus Phillips.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edwin Theophilus Phillips, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, shoemaker, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of December, A.D. 1914, at the said city, he and Rachel Clotilda Weekes, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edwin Theophilus Phillips and Rachel Clotilda Weekes, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edwin Theophilus Phillips may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rachel Clotilda Weekes had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[3].

An Act respecting The Woman's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada.

Read a first time, Friday, 21st March, 1947.

Honourable Senator LAMBERT.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84382

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[3].

An Act respecting The Woman's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada.

Preamble.

1908, c. 98.

WHEREAS The Woman's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, a corporation duly incorporated by chapter ninety-eight of the statutes of 1908, has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Name changed.

Existing rights not affected.

1. The name of "The Woman's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada", hereinafter called "the Auxiliary", is hereby changed to "The Woman's Auxiliary of the Church of England in Canada", but such change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the Auxiliary or any bequest, gift or donation now made or which hereafter may be made to the Auxiliary whether by its original or its new name, or any suit or proceeding now pending or judgment existing either by or in favour of or against the Auxiliary and which, notwithstanding such change in name of the Auxiliary, may be enforced and continued as if this Act had not been passed.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K3.

An Act for the relief of Lillian May Alsop Mackenzie.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84129

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[3].

An Act for the relief of Lillian May Alsop Mackenzie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian May Alsop Mackenzie, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, book-binder, wife of John Macammon Mackenzie, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1929, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Lillian May Alsop, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lillian May Alsop and John Macammon Mackenzie, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lillian May Alsop may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Macammon Mackenzie had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Robert Crawford Kirk.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84281

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Robert Crawford Kirk.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Crawford Kirk, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, plumber, has by his petition alleged that on the twentieth day of July, A.D. 1940, at the city of Arvida, in the said province, he and Winifred May Robinson, who was then of the said city of Verdun, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Robert Crawford Kirk and Winifred May Robinson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Robert Crawford Kirk may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Winifred May Robinson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M3.

An Act for the relief of Robert Thomas Jackson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
82379 1947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[3].

An Act for the relief of Robert Thomas Jackson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Thomas Jackson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, manager, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of August, A.D. 1929, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Ruth Laurie Bender, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Robert Thomas Jackson and Ruth Laurie Bender, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Robert Thomas Jackson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ruth Laurie Bender had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[3].

An Act for the relief of Ernest Wright.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83589

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N³.

An Act for the relief of Ernest Wright.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ernest Wright, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manager, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of November, A.D. 1933, at the said city, he and Lillian Ethel Triggs, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ernest Wright and Lillian Ethel Triggs, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ernest Wright may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian Ethel Triggs had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O3.

An Act for the relief of Theresa Sherpitis Morganti.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83303

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Theresa Sherpitis Morganti.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Theresa Sherpitis Morganti, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Mieczystaw Morganti, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of June, A.D. 1934, at the said city, she then being Theresa Sherpitis, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Theresa Sherpitis and Mieczystaw Morganti, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Theresa Sherpitis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mieczystaw Morganti had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P3.

An Act for the relief of Omer Montpetit, junior.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83544

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P3.

An Act for the relief of Omer Montpetit, junior.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Omer Montpetit, junior, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, butcher, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of September, A.D. 1934, at the city of Sorel, in the said province, he and Simone Lamothe, who was then of the said city of Sorel, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Omer Montpetit, junior, and Simone Lamothe, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Omer Montpetit, junior, may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Simone Lamothe had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of Harold Robinson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82843

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of Harold Robinson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harold Robinson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, machinist, has by his petition alleged that on the seventh day of November, A.D. 1942, at the said city, he and Helen Robinson, who was then of the city of Montreal, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harold Robinson and Helen Robinson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harold Robinson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Helen Robinson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[3].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Cote Truax.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83951

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[3].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Cote Truax.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Cote Truax, residing at the village of Dunkin, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Jacob Winslow Truax, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of December, A.D. 1935, at the city of Troy, in the state of Vermont, one of the United States of America, she then being Margaret Cote, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Cote and Jacob Winslow Truax, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Cote may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jacob Winslow Truax had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[3].

An Act for the relief of Netta Cheyne Lee.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
83540 1947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[3].

An Act for the relief of Netta Cheyne Lee.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Netta Cheyne Lee, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Harold Michael Lee, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of May, A.D. 1941, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Netta Cheyne, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Netta Cheyne and Harold Michael Lee, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Netta Cheyne may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold Michael Lee had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T3.

An Act for the relief of Bessie Letovsky Silverman.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83548

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[3].

An Act for the relief of Bessie Letovsky Silverman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bessie Letovsky Silverman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Lewis Silverman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of December, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Bessie Letovsky, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Bessie Letovsky and Lewis Silverman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Bessie Letovsky may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lewis Silverman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U3.

An Act for the relief of Percy Coleman Stuart.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83021

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[3].

An Act for the relief of Percy Coleman Stuart.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Percy Coleman Stuart, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waiter, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of October, A.D. 1927, at the city of Moncton, in the province of New Brunswick, he and Annie Elizabeth Walker, who was then of the said city of Moncton, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Percy Coleman Stuart and Annie Elizabeth Walker, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Percy Coleman Stuart may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Annie Elizabeth Walker had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V3.

An Act for the relief of Pearl Vesta Fields Hollenbeck.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82383

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[3].

An Act for the relief of Pearl Vesta Fields Hollenbeck.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Pearl Vesta Fields Hollenbeck, residing at the town of Magog, in the province of Quebec, pentographer, wife of Harold Henry Walter Hollenbeck, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at North Hatley, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of May, A.D. 1927, at the said town of Magog, she then being Pearl Vesta Fields, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Pearl Vesta Fields and Harold Henry Walter Hollenbeck, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Pearl Vesta Fields may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold Henry Walter Hollenbeck had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W3.

An Act for the relief of Adele Kuznetz Lesser.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84305

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[3].

An Act for the relief of Adele Kuznetz Lesser.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Adele Kuznetz Lesser, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Myer Lesser, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of January, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Adele Kuznetz, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Adele Kuznetz and Myer Lesser, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Adele Kuznetz may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Myer Lesser had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[3].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Alexander Oswald Mercier.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82742

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[3].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Alexander Oswald Mercier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Alexander Oswald Mercier, domiciled in Canada and residing at Woodlands, in the province of Quebec, telegraph operator, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-third day of June, A.D. 1920, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Rita Anna Ferguson, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Alexander Oswald Mercier and Rita Anna Ferguson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Alexander Oswald Mercier may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rita Anna Ferguson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y3.

An Act for the relief of Michael Maturjiw, otherwise known as Michal Matwijow.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84145

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[3].

An Act for the relief of Michael Maturjiw, otherwise known as Michal Matwijow.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Michael Maturjiw, otherwise known as Michal Matwijow, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-sixth day of May, A.D. 1929, at the said city, he and Justyna Kowalska, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Michael Maturjiw, otherwise known as Michal Matwijow and Justyna Kowalska, otherwise known as Tina Kowalska, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Michael Maturjiw, otherwise known as Michal Matwijow, may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Justyna Kowalska, otherwise known as Tina Kowalska had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[3].

An Act for the relief of Eugenie Beatrice Smith Ricketts.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84405

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[3].

An Act for the relief of Eugenie Beatrice Smith Ricketts.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eugenie Beatrice Smith Ricketts, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Wilfred Herbert Ricketts, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of September, A.D. 1936, at the said city, she then being Eugenie Beatrice Smith, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eugenie Beatrice Smith and Wilfred Herbert Ricketts, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eugenie Beatrice Smith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Wilfred Herbert Ricketts had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A4.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Mary Charlotte Kelly Smith.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

62293

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[4].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Mary Charlotte Kelly Smith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Mary Charlotte Kelly Smith, residing at the town of Pointe Claire, in the province of Quebec, wife of Raymond Frank Smith, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of August, A.D. 1927, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Hilda Mary Charlotte Kelly, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hilda Mary Charlotte Kelly and Raymond Frank Smith, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hilda Mary Charlotte Kelly may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Raymond Frank Smith had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[4].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Louise Thomas Bleakney.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81842

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[4].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Louise Thomas Bleakney.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eileen Louise Thomas Bleakney, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, wife of Frank Brookes Bleakney, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1929, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Eileen Louise Thomas, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eileen Louise Thomas and Frank Brookes Bleakney, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eileen Louise Thomas may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Brookes Bleakney had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C4.

An Act for the relief of Eugenia Drake Armstrong Newell.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee of Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81353

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[4].

An Act for the relief of Eugenia Drake Armstrong Newell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eugenia Drake Armstrong Newell, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Thomas Arthur Newell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Outremont, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of October, A.D. 1936, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Eugenia Drake Armstrong, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eugenia Drake Armstrong and Thomas Arthur Newell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eugenia Drake Armstrong may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Arthur Newell had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[4].

An Act for the relief of Muriel Aileen MacKeage Fewtrell.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
66442 1947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[4].

An Act for the relief of Muriel Aileen MacKeage Fewtrell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Muriel Aileen MacKeage Fewtrell, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, comptometer operator, wife of Frank Albert Fewtrell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Pointe Claire, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of September, A.D. 1941, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Muriel Aileen MacKeage, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Muriel Aileen MacKeage and Frank Albert Fewtrell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Muriel Aileen MacKeage may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Albert Fewtrell had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E4.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Marie Elliott McGrath.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83476

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[4].

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Marie Elliott McGrath.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Evelyn Marie Elliott McGrath, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, operator, wife of John Anthony McGrath, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of June, A.D. 1943, at the city of Outremont, in the said province, she then being Evelyn Marie Elliott, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Evelyn Marie Elliott and John Anthony McGrath, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Evelyn Marie Elliott may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Anthony McGrath had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F4.

An Act for the relief of Mary Nellie McGurk Stone.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
83468 1947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[4].

An Act for the relief of Mary Nellie McGurk Stone.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Nellie McGurk Stone, residing at the town of Riverside, in the province of Ontario, wife of Thomas Edison Stone, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of June, A.D. 1935, at the said city, she then being Mary Nellie McGurk, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Nellie McGurk and Thomas Edison Stone, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Nellie McGurk may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Edison Stone had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G4.

An Act for the relief of Cipoire Segall Wurmbrand.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84499

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[4].

An Act for the relief of Cipoire Segall Wurmbrand.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Cipoire Segall Wurmbrand, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Hersh Wurmbrand, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of September, A.D. 1924, at the town of Suczawa, in the province of Bucovina, in the kingdom of Roumania, she then being Cipoire Segall, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Cipoire Segall and Hersh Wurmbrand, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Cipoire Segall may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hersh Wurmbrand had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[4].

An Act for the relief of Violet Olive Magdalene Allchin Clark.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81766

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[4].

An Act for the relief of Violet Olive Magdalene Allchin Clark.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Violet Olive Magdalene Allchin Clark, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, teletypist, wife of Thomas Pacey Clark, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of August, A.D. 1943, at Fulham, in the county of London, England, she then being Violet Olive Magdalene Allchin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Violet Olive Madgalene Allchin and Thomas Pacey Clark, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Violet Olive Magdalene Allchin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Pacey Clark had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[4].

An Act for the relief of Victor Reid Murray.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82754

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[4].

An Act for the relief of Victor Reid Murray.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Victor Reid Murray, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, machinist, has by his petition alleged that on the fifth day of April, A.D. 1941, at the said city, he and Margaret Isabel Hillrich, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Victor Reid Murray and Margaret Isabel Hillrich, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Victor Reid Murray may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Isabel Hillrich had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[4].

An Act for the relief of Agnes Jane Irwin Everitt Dixon.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82098

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[4].

An Act for the relief of Agnes Jane Irwin Everitt Dixon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Agnes Jane Irwin Everitt Dixon, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, wife of Henry Dixon, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville St. Pierre, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of May, A.D. 1943, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Agnes Jane Irwin Everitt, a widow; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Agnes Jane Irwin Everitt and Henry Dixon, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Agnes Jane Irwin Everitt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henry Dixon had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K4.

An Act for the relief of Peter Samuel Rosen.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82869

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[4].

An Act for the relief of Peter Samuel Rosen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Peter Samuel Rosen, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of March, A.D. 1944, at the said city, he and Florence Mavis Ship, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Peter Samuel Rosen and Florence Mavis Ship, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Peter Samuel Rosen may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Florence Mavis Ship had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[4].

An Act for the relief of Rose Waselevsky Balakirsky.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81325

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[4].

An Act for the relief of Rose Waselevsky Balakirsky.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rose Waselevsky Balakirsky, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Ovido Balakirsky, otherwise known as Ovido Black, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of June, A.D. 1919, at the town of Lokashofka, in the province of Kiev, Russia, she then being Rose Waselevsky, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rose Waselevsky and Ovido Balakirsky, otherwise known as Ovido Black, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rose Waselevsky may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ovido Balakirsky, otherwise known as Ovido Black had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M4.

An Act for the relief of Sophie Wener Finestone.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84285

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[4].

An Act for the relief of Sophie Wener Finestone.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sophie Wener Finestone, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, book-keeper, wife of Benny Finestone, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of February, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Sophie Wener, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sophie Wener and Benny Finestone, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sophie Wener may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Benny Finestone had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N4.

An Act for the relief of Norma Mary Sharp Chapman.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81069

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[4].

An Act for the relief of Norma Mary Sharp Chapman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Norma Mary Sharp Chapman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Herbert Chapman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of November, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Norma Mary Sharp, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Norma Mary Sharp and Herbert Chapman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Norma Mary Sharp may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Herbert Chapman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[4].

An Act for the relief of Douglas Wilson Bradshaw.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81053

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[4].

An Act for the relief of Douglas Wilson Bradshaw.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Douglas Wilson Bradshaw, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, painter, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of November, A.D. 1940, at the said city, he and Margaret Stewart Weir Hogg, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Douglas Wilson Bradshaw and Margaret Stewart Weir Hogg, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Douglas Wilson Bradshaw may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Stewart Weir Hogg had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P4.

An Act for the relief of Muriel Amelia Dufty Rochet.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83488

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P4.

An Act for the relief of Muriel Amelia Dufty Rochet.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Muriel Amelia Dufty Rochet, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Eugene Joseph Rochet, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of March, A.D. 1935, at the said city, she then being Muriel Amelia Dufty, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Muriel Amelia Dufty and Eugene Joseph Rochet, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Muriel Amelia Dufty may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eugene Joseph Rochet had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q4.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Ornstein Pfeffer.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83975

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[4].

An Act for the relief of Ethel Ornstein Pfeffer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Ornstein Pfeffer, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Alex Pfeffer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of August, A.D. 1934, at the said city, she then being Ethel Ornstein, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Ornstein and Alex Pfeffer, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ethel Ornstein may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alex Pfeffer had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[4].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Katz Delnick.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84289

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[4].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Katz Delnick.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Katz Delnick, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, sales clerk, wife of Louis Delnick, shipping clerk, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirteenth day of February, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Hilda Katz, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hilda Katż and Louis Delnick, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hilda Katz may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Louis Delnick had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[4].

An Act respecting the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1947.

Honourable Senator COPP.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85762

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[4].

An Act respecting the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company.

Preamble.

1931, c. 19.
1940, c. 20.

WHEREAS by section two of chapter nineteen of the statutes of 1931, the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, hereinafter called "the Company", its successors or assigns, is granted the right to divert from Lake St. Francis up to but not exceeding 53,072 cubic second feet of water of the flow of the River St. Lawrence, to be returned to Lake St. Louis and to be used for the development of hydro-electric power between the two said points in such manner, upon such terms and conditions and with such limitations and reservations as may be prescribed by Order of the Governor in Council; AND WHEREAS section three of the said Act provides that the Governor in Council shall not consent to any further or additional diversion by the Company of water of the River St. Lawrence except with the express approval of Parliament; AND WHEREAS by section one of chapter twenty of the statutes of 1940, the Company was granted the right to divert an additional 30,000 cubic second feet of water from Lake St. Francis to be used for the development of hydro-electric power between the two said points upon and subject to such terms and conditions, limitations and reservations as may be prescribed by Order of the Governor in Council; AND WHEREAS the development of additional hydro-electric power is urgently required by the Company in order to meet increased demands of the users thereof; AND WHEREAS the Company desires the authority of Parliament for the diversion from Lake St. Francis of all surplus water not required for navigation or for the use of other persons holding water power rights heretofore acquired on the River St. Lawrence, including Lake St. Francis and waters connecting Lake St. Francis with Lake St. Louis, such surplus water to be used for the development of hydro-electric power upon and

Explanatory Notes.

1. By chapter 20 of the statutes of Canada, 1931, the canal then being constructed by Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, and the works appurtenant thereto, were declared to be works for the general advantage of Canada, and subsequently the Crown in the right of Canada acquired without cost to it the lands and works deemed necessary or useful to the improvement of navigation by means of said canal, subject only to the exclusive right of the Company to use the canal for power purposes.

2. By chapter 19 of the statutes of 1931 the Company was granted the right to divert from Lake St. Francis up to but not exceeding 53,072 cubic second feet of water of the flow of the River St. Lawrence, to be returned to Lake St. Louis and to be used for the development of hydro electric power on certain terms and conditions, limitations and reservations which were subsequently prescribed by the Governor in Council under P.C. 504 of March 1, 1932, and were accepted by the Company and are being carried out in accordance with approved plans.

3. By chapter 20 of the statutes of 1940 the Company was granted the right to divert an additional 30,000 cubic second feet of water from Lake St. Francis subject to terms and conditions, limitations and reservations which were subsequently prescribed by the Governor in Council under P.C. 3210 of July 18, 1940, and accepted by the Company and are now being carried out in accordance with approved plans.

4. The Beauharnois Canal and works appurtenant thereto, as constructed and designed in accordance with approved plans, permit of the development and use of an additional quantity of water for power purposes.

5. The Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company is now owned by the Quebec Hydro Electric Commission which also owns Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated and Provincial Light, Heat and Power Company. These two last named companies enjoy power rights on the River St. Lawrence between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.

subject to such terms and conditions, limitations and reservations as may be prescribed by Order of the Governor in Council: THEREFORE His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Grant of water diversion.

1. Without prejudice to the operation of section two of chapter nineteen of the statutes of 1931 and section one of chapter twenty of the statutes of 1940, the Company, its successors or assigns, in so far as it may be within the competence of Parliament, is hereby granted the right to divert from Lake St. Francis such quantities of water of the flow of the River St. Lawrence as the Governor in Council may from time to time determine up to but not exceeding all the surplus water of the flow of the said river not required for navigation or for the use of other persons holding water power rights heretofore acquired on the said river, including Lake St. Francis and waters connecting Lake St. Francis with Lake St. Louis: Provided that such waters shall be returned to Lake St. Louis and used for the development of hydro-electric power between the two said points in such manner, upon such terms and conditions and with such limitations and reservations as may be prescribed by Order of the Governor in Council.

Proviso.

6. The demand for power by consumers is constantly increasing and now requires the operation at full capacity, of the thirteen units installed in the Beauharnois power house. The use of the fourteenth unit in the said power house will necessitate the use of a greater flow than the 83,072 cubic second feet presently authorized, and the Beauharnois Company plans to use all the hydraulic forces which are available on the River St. Lawrence between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis for the development of power, subject always to the paramount rights of navigation and to water power rights heretofore acquired by other persons.

7. The purpose of the Bill is to obtain from Parliament its approval, as required by chapter 19 of the statutes of 1931, of the diversion by the Beauharnois Company of such additional quantities of water of the flow of the River St. Lawrence as the Governor in Council may authorize up to but not exceeding all the surplus water of the flow of the river not required for navigation, or for the use of persons holding water power rights heretofore acquired on the river, to be used for power purposes, subject to regulation by the Governor in Council.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL W4.

Loi pour faire droit à Sydney Beaver.

Première lecture, le vendredi, 28 mars 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
81334 1947

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL W[4].

Loi pour faire droit à Sydney Beaver.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Sydney Beaver, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, mécanicien, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que le vingt-deuxième jour de décembre 1932, en ladite cité, il a été marié à Marie Stella Splourde, célibataire, alors de ladite cité; considérant que le pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son épouse, ledit mariage soit dissous; considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder au pétitionnaire ce qu'il demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Sydney Beaver et Marie Stella Splourde, son épouse, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment audit Sydney Beaver de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec toute femme qu'il pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ladite Marie Stella Splourde n'eût pas été célébrée.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL X[4].

Loi pour faire droit à Gladys Kathleen Wilkins Todd.

Première lecture, le vendredi, 28 mars 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
1947

83034

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL X[4].

Loi pour faire droit à Gladys Kathleen Wilkins Todd.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Gladys Kathleen Wilkins Todd, demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, vendeuse, épouse de Richard James Todd, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en ladite cité, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le trentième jour d'octobre 1933, en ladite cité, et qu'elle était alors Gladys Kathleen Wilkins, célibataire; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Gladys Kathleen Wilkins et Richard James Todd, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Gladys Kathleen Wilkins de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit Richard James Todd n'eût pas été célébrée.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL Y[4].

Loi pour faire droit à Norma Elizabeth Jane Murray Hanko.

Première lecture, le vendredi, 28 mars 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
1947

84602

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL Y[4].

Loi pour faire droit à Norma Elizabeth Jane Murray Hanko.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Norma Elizabeth Jane Murray Hanko, demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, commise, épouse de Anton Hanko, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en la cité de Longueuil, dite province, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le trentième jour de janvier 1941, en ladite cité de Montréal, et qu'elle était alors Norma Elizabeth Jane Murray, célibataire; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Norma Elizabeth Jane Murray et Anton Hanko, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Norma Elizabeth Jane Murray de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit Anton Hanko n'eût pas été célébrée.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL Z[4].

Loi pour faire droit à Bernadette Mayford Roy.

Première lecture, le vendredi, 28 mars 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
65713 1947

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL Z⁴.

Loi pour faire droit à Bernadette Mayford Roy.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Bernadette Mayford Roy, demeurant en la cité de Hull, province de Québec, épouse de Joseph Ernest Roy, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en la cité de Montréal, dite province, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le dix-huitième jour de janvier 1941, en ladite cité de Hull, et qu'elle était alors Bernadette Mayford Roy, célibataire; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Bernadette Mayford Roy et Joseph Ernest Roy, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Bernadette Mayford Roy de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit Joseph Ernest Roy n'eût pas été célébrée.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL A5.

Loi pour faire droit à Ellen Irene Gertrude Preston Hastie.

Première lecture, le vendredi, 28 mars 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
1947

82115

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL A[5].

Loi pour faire droit à Ellen Irene Gertrude Preston Hastie.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Ellen Irene Gertrude Preston Hastie, demeurant au village de Ormstown, province de Québec, épouse de John Alexander Leslie Hastie, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en la cité de Montréal, dite province, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le quatrième jour de juillet 1931, en la cité de Verdun, dite province, et qu'elle était alors Ellen Irene Gertrude Preston, célibataire; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Ellen Irene Gertrude Preston et John Alexander Leslie Hastie, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Ellen Irene Gertrude Preston de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit John Alexander Leslie Hastie n'eût pas été célébrée.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B5.

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Winnifred Bearman Smeall.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82881

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[5].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Winnifred Bearman Smeall.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marjorie Winnifred Bearman Smeall, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, wife of Howard Malcolm Smeall, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of March, A.D. 1940, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, she then being Marjorie Winnifred Bearman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marjorie Winnifred Bearman and Howard Malcolm Smeall, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marjorie Winnifred Bearman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Howard Malcolm Smeall had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act for the relief of Mary Winifred Joyce Dick Dunford

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

59406

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[5].

An Act for the relief of Mary Winifred Joyce Dick Dunford.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Winifred Joyce Dick Dunford, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Errington Parrish Dunford, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of August, A.D. 1931, at the city of Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, she then being Mary Winifred Joyce Dick, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Winifred Joyce Dick and Errington Parrish Dunford, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Winifred Joyce Dick may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Errington Parrish Dunford had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D5.

An Act for the relief of Eileen Ardis Locke Thompson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Pa.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84141

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[5].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Ardis Locke Thompson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eileen Ardis Locke Thompson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Frank Noble Thompson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of July, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Eileen Ardis Locke, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eileen Ardis Locke and Frank Noble Thompson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eileen Ardis Locke may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Noble Thompson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E5.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Hamilton Wilson Bergeron.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81341

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[5].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Hamilton Wilson Bergeron.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Hamilton Wilson Bergeron, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Rodolphe Maurice Bergeron, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of July, A.D. 1945, at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, she then being Margaret Hamilton Wilson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Hamilton Wilson and Rodolphe Maurice Bergeron, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Hamilton Wilson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rodolphe Maurice Bergeron had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F5.

An Act for the relief of Norma Marzitelli Rudzik.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82877

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[5].

An Act for the relief of Norma Marzitelli Rudzik.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Norma Marzitelli Rudzik, residing at the town of Abord-A-Plouffe, in the province of Quebec, wife of Stanley Rudzik, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of July, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Norma Marzitelli, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Norma Marzitelli and Stanley Rudzik, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Norma Marzitelli may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stanley Rudzik had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G5.

An Act for the relief of Eileen Millar De Levi.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81254

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[5].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Millar De Levi.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eileen Millar De Levi, residing at the town of Greenfield Park, in the province of Quebec, wife of Pierre Liwentaal De Levi, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of April, A.D. 1938, at the said city, she then being Eileen Millar, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eileen Millar and Pierre Liwentaal De Levi, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eileen Millar may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Pierre Liwentaal De Levi had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H5.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Constance Caroline Mosley Dwyer.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81862

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[5].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Constance Caroline Mosley Dwyer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Constance Caroline Mosley Dwyer, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Charles Norman Dwyer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1934, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Hilda Constance Caroline Mosley, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hilda Constance Caroline Mosley and Charles Norman Dwyer, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hilda Constance Caroline Mosley may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Norman Dwyer had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[5].

An Act for the relief of Louis Marcel Frigon.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81596

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[5].

An Act for the relief of Louis Marcel Frigon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louis Marcel Frigon, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the thirty-first day of January, A.D. 1933, at the said city, he and Eileen Frances Dodge, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Louis Marcel Frigon and Eileen Frances Dodge, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Louis Marcel Frigon may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eileen Frances Dodge had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J5.

An Act for the relief of Florence Nancy Maria Haworth Stewart.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83005

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[5].

An Act for the relief of Florence Nancy Maria Haworth Stewart.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Nancy Maria Haworth Stewart, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Thomas Arthur Munroe Stewart, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of April, A.D. 1939, at the said city, she then being Florence Nancy Maria Haworth, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florence Nancy Maria Haworth and Thomas Arthur Munroe Stewart, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florence Nancy Maria Haworth may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Arthur Munroe Stewart had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K5.

An Act for the relief of John Bernth Jones, otherwise known as John Berth Jones.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

62870

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[5].

An Act for the relief of John Bernth Jones, otherwise known as John Berth Jones.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Bernth Jones, otherwise known as John Berth Jones, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, boiler maker, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1932, at the said city, he and Annie May Garnett, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between John Bernth Jones, otherwise known as John Berth Jones, and Annie May Garnett, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said John Bernth Jones, otherwise known as John Berth Jones, may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Annie May Garnett had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L5.

An Act for the relief of Patricia Violet Puttock Bromby.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81850

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[5].

An Act for the relief of Patricia Violet Puttock Bromby.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Patricia Violet Puttock Bromby, residing at the town of Cowansville, in the province of Quebec, artist, wife of John McEwan Bromby, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said town, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of October, A.D. 1943, at Chessington, in the county of Surrey, England, she then being Patricia Violet Puttock, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Patricia Violet Puttock and John McEwan Bromby, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Patricia Violet Puttock may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John McEwan Bromby had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M5.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Hawkins Myers.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84149

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[5].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Hawkins Myers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Hawkins Myers, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Eric Myers, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of May, A.D. 1936, at the city of Outremont, in the said province, she then being Dorothy Hawkins, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Hawkins and Eric Myers, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dorothy Hawkins may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eric Myers had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N5.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Deltoff Moore.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82750

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N5.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Deltoff Moore.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Evelyn Deltoff Moore, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Walter Moore, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of August, A.D. 1937, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Evelyn Deltoff, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Evelyn Deltoff and Walter Moore, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Evelyn Deltoff may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Walter Moore had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O5.

An Act for the relief of Eveline Hache Groulx.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81608

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[5].

An Act for the relief of Eveline Hache Groulx.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eveline Hache Groulx, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, saleslady, wife of Lucien Groulx, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of February, A.D. 1936, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Eveline Hache, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eveline Hache and Lucien Groulx, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eveline Hache may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lucien Groulx had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P5.

An Act for the relief of Annie Lucy Hurteau.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81349

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P5.

An Act for the relief of Annie Lucy Hurteau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Lucy Hurteau, residing at the village of Gatineau Mills, in the province of Quebec, wife of William Hurteau, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hull, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of June, A.D. 1922, at the town of Pembroke, in the province of Ontario, she then being Annie Lucy Laporte, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Annie Lucy Laporte and William Hurteau, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Annie Lucy Laporte may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Hurteau had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q5.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Alice Lancaster Chenoweth.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81758

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[5].

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Alice Lancaster Chenoweth.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Evelyn Alice Lancaster Chenoweth, residing at the town of Reading, in the state of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, executive assistant, wife of David MacPherson Chenoweth, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of August, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Evelyn Alice Lancaster, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Evelyn Alice Lancaster and David MacPherson Chenoweth, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Evelyn Alice Lancaster may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said David MacPherson Chenoweth had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R5.

An Act to incorporate Workmen's Circle of Canada.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

Honourable Senator ROEBUCK.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84451

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R5.

An Act to incorporate Workmen's Circle of Canada.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that they may be incorporated as a fraternal benefit society under the name of Workmen's Circle of Canada, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. David Goldman, manufacturer, Sol Glazer, tailor, Paul Frumharz, printer, Boris Litman, gentleman, Jacob Wargon, operator, all of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, and Solomon Bregman, capmaker, Harry Leibovitch, dealer, Jacob Reich, tailor, Saniel I. Mirman, manufacturer, Noah Wewrick, physician, all of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, together with such other persons as become members of the society hereby incorporated, are incorporated under the name of "Workmen's Circle of Canada", hereinafter called "the Society".

Corporate name.

Head office.

2. The head office of the Society shall be at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Fraternal benefit society.

3. The Society shall be a fraternal benefit society, carrying on its benefit and insurance work solely for the protection of its members, their families and beneficiaries, and not for profit.

Powers.

4. (1) The Society shall have power throughout Canada:

(a) to organize, establish and carry on local branches of the Society which may be composed of adults and others;

(b) to propagate and develop among the members of the Society a spirit of mutual co-operation, assistance and friendship;

(c) to promote and cultivate among the members of the Society sports, hygienic, cultural and dramatic activities, as a means of better understanding and relationship among the members and the Canadian people generally; and such activities may be conducted so as to combine their native and Canadian literature, music, arts, traditions, customs and amusements; and

(d) to establish and maintain homes for old, poor and infirm persons and to establish orphanages and otherwise take care of and maintain the orphans of deceased members.

(2) The Society may establish, maintain and administer:

(a) a mortuary insurance fund for providing death, endowment and other benefits within the powers in that behalf conferred on fraternal benefit societies under *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932;*

(b) a personal accident and sickness insurance fund for providing benefits in the event of the death of, or injury to, a member by accident and for providing indemnity during the incapacity of a member arising out of accident or sickness;

(c) a juvenile insurance fund for providing death or endowment benefits in respect of any child, or any child under the guardianship, of any member.

(3) The Society may secure for its members such other advantages, and establish, maintain and administer such other fund or funds, as may be provided by the by-laws of the Society and as may be necessary to the attainment of the foregoing objects and, generally, to act as a fraternal, charitable and benevolent society.

Qualification for membership. Proviso.

5. Only persons acceptable to the Society shall be admitted as members of the Society: Provided that all persons who are members in good standing of the Workmen's Circle hereinafter referred to, at the date on which an agreement such as provided for in section fifteen hereof becomes effective, shall be eligible to be admitted as members of the Society.

Convention of the Society.

Proviso.

6. (1) The Society shall be governed by the convention, which shall constitute the final legislative and governing body of the Society, and shall meet every three years at a place to be designated by the board of directors: Provided, however, that, in special circumstances, the Society may convoke an extraordinary session of the convention at any time before the end of three years following the last preceding convention, upon an absolute majority decision of all the members of the board of directors.

(2) The convention shall consist of:
(a) the members of the board of directors;
(b) the members of the board of auditors; and
(c) delegates representing the various branches, as appointed or elected in accordance with the by-laws of the Society.

Management.

7. (1) The affairs of the Society shall be managed by the board of directors, which shall consist of the president, the vice-president, the recording secretary, and the secretary-treasurer, and as many other directors, not exceeding ten, as may be elected by the Society at its convention.

(2) The members of the board of directors other than the ex officio members shall be elected by the convention and shall hold office until their successors are elected.

First directors.

8. The persons named in section one of this Act shall constitute the board of directors of the Society until their successors are elected, pursuant to the provisions of this Act and the constitution and by-laws of the Society.

Constitution and by-laws.

9. The Society shall have power from time to time to make, amend and repeal by-laws and regulations for governing the election of officers, directors and trustees and the prescribing and defining of their duties and powers, the holding of meetings, the admission of members and the termination of membership, the fixing of the amounts of premiums, dues and assessments to be paid by the members, and generally all matters relating to the activities, business or affairs of the Society.

General fund.

10. (1) The Society may maintain a general fund, to which shall be credited all dues and other sums intended, according to the constitution and by-laws, to be used for the payment of administrative and all other expenses of the Society, and all expenses of the Society, including those arising from the exercise of the powers conferred by section four of this Act, shall be payable out of such fund.

Provision for deficiency in general fund.

(2) The Society may make provision in its by-laws whereby, in the event of there being a deficiency in the general fund and a surplus above all liabilities in any one or more of the benefit funds, the convention may, in any year, provide for the allocation to the general fund of such portion as the actuary of the Society may recommend of the premiums or assessments falling due during the succeeding twelve months in any benefit fund or funds in which there is a surplus: Provided that the amount so allocated to the general fund during the said period does not exceed two months' premiums in the said benefit fund or funds.

Proviso.

Notice of allocation of premiums.

(3) Notice of intention to make an allocation to the general fund of any premiums or assessments or portions thereof, as provided in the last preceding subsection, shall be given by mail to the members of the Society at least one month before such allocation is made.

Special assessment when fund exhausted.

(4) If at any time the general fund or the surplus in any other fund becomes exhausted or is in danger of becoming exhausted, the convention of the Society may, on the recommendation of the actuary of the Society, levy upon each member in the fund such assessment as is necessary to remove any deficit therein or the danger of it becoming exhausted and such assessment shall thereupon be paid by each such member.

Disposition of surplus of benefit fund.

11. The Society may make provision in its constitution and by-laws whereby such portion of the surplus above all liabilities in any benefit fund as shall be approved by the actuary of the Society may be applied to grant new or additional benefits to the members of the Society, or to the remission of premiums, or portions thereof, or to the allotment of bonuses.

Acquisition of real estate.

12. The funds necessary for procuring any properties required by the Society for the carrying on of its activities may be expended out of the general fund, or raised through special assessments or donations, or in any other way that the convention may direct.

Ownership and control of property.

13. All property purchased with the funds of the Society shall be the property of and shall be vested in the Society, and shall be administered, managed and controlled by the board of directors.

No disposition to members.

14. No property of the Society shall, under any circumstances pass into the private ownership of any member or members of the Society as an individual or individuals, but all such property shall be and always remain the property and estate of the Society as a whole and shall be used exclusively for the work of the Society and to promote its objects.

Acquisition of assets of Workmen's Circle in respect to its Canadian business.

15. (1) The Society may acquire the whole or any part of the rights, assets and property of any kind whatsoever of the Workmen's Circle, incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, one of the United States of America, accumulated or maintained in respect of its Canadian business, and in the event of such acquisition shall assume, perform and discharge any unperformed obligations and undischarged liabilities of the said Workmen's Circle in respect to the rights and property acquired having

regard to the individual contracts of such members in respect to the rights and property acquired, but upon such terms and conditions and with such modifications as may be agreed upon between the Society and the said Workmen's Circle, its representatives or assignees, and may give any receipts or discharges in connection with any right, obligation or liability thereof.

Approval of Treasury Board.

(2) No agreement between the Society and the said Workmen's Circle providing for such acquisition and assumption shall become effective until such agreement has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board of Canada, and such Board shall not approve the agreement if it appears to the Board that more than one-third of the members of the Workmen's Circle resident in Canada and who are recorded in its books as belonging to Canadian branches, present and voting at a meeting or meetings called for the purpose of considering such agreement, are opposed to it.

Coming into force.

16. This Act shall come into force on a date to be specified by the Superintendent of Insurance in a notice published in *The Canada Gazette*, and such notice shall not be given until this Act has been approved by a resolution adopted by at least two-thirds of the votes of the members of the Workmen's Circle resident in Canada and who are recorded in its books as belonging to Canadian branches, present and voting at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such resolution, nor until the Superintendent of Insurance has been satisfied by such evidence as he may require, that such approval has been given and that the said Workmen's Circle has ceased to do business in Canada, or will cease to do business forthwith upon a certificate of registry being issued to the Society, except such business as is necessary for the fulfilment of the terms of any agreement made under the provisions of section fifteen of this Act, and will forthwith upon the issue of the said certificate cease to do business in Canada.

1932, c. 46 to apply.

17. *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, shall apply to the Society.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S5.

An Act to incorporate the Port Alberni Harbour Commissioners.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

Honourable Senator COPP.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

87557

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[5].

An Act to incorporate the Port Alberni Harbour Commissioners.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Port Alberni Harbour Commissioners Act.*

INCORPORATION.

"Port Alberni Harbour Commissioners".

2. The commissioners appointed in accordance with this Act are incorporated under the name of "Port Alberni Harbour Commissioners", hereinafter called the "Corporation".

INTERPRETATION.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"commissioner". *(a)* "commissioner" means a member of the Corporation;

"by-law". *(b)* "by-law" means any by-law, rule, order or regulation made by the Corporation under this Act;

"vessel". *(c)* "vessel" includes any ship, boat, barge, dredge, elevator, scow, any seaplane on the water or any other vessel used or designed to be used in navigation;

"goods". *(d)* "goods" means any movables other than vessels;

"rates". *(e)* "rate" means any rate, toll, or duty whatsoever imposed by this Act;

"harbour". *(f)* "harbour" means the harbour of Port Alberni as defined by this Act; and

"Minister". *(g)* "Minister" means the Minister of Transport.

Description and limits of harbour.

4. For the purposes of this Act the harbour of Port Alberni includes all the navigable tidal waters of Alberni inlet, inside or northward of a line drawn across the mouth of the inlet bearing one hundred and thirty-five degrees (true) from the light station on the east side of Chup (Nob) Point and all water front property, water lots, piers, docks, shores and beaches in or along the said waters; the northerly limit of the harbour is a line drawn south (true) across the Somass river from the south east corner of the Ahahewinis Indian Reserve No. 1.

Marking limits.

5. The Corporation may erect land marks to indicate the limits of the harbour, which land marks shall be held to determine, prima facie, the said limits.

COMMISSIONERS.

Appointment.

6. (1) The Corporation shall consist of three commissioners one of whom shall be appointed by joint resolution of the councils of the cities of Port Alberni and Alberni, and two by the Governor in Council.

Tenure of office.

(2) Each commissioner so appointed shall hold office for three years, subject to removal, and until his successor is appointed, and shall be eligible for reappointment.

Council members ineligible.

(3) No member of the council of the city of Port Alberni or the city of Alberni shall be eligible to be a commissioner.

Appointment by Governor in Council in default of cities' appointment.

(4) In default of appointment of a commissioner by the cities of Port Alberni and Alberni within thirty days of the publication in the *Canada Gazette* of the names of the commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council, the Governor in Council may appoint the third commissioner; and any person so appointed shall hold office in all respects as the person in whose place he was appointed would have held it.

Resignation.

7. A commissioner appointed by the Governor in Council may resign his office by notifying, in writing, the Governor in Council of such resignation, and a commissioner appointed by the councils of the cities of Port Alberni and Alberni by notifying, in writing, the said councils of such resignation.

Vacancy.

Successor.

8. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of the commissioner appointed by the councils of the cities of Port Alberni and Alberni, whether such vacancy occurs by expiration of the term of office, or otherwise, the secretary of the Corporation shall notify the city clerk of each city in writing of the occurrence of such vacancy, and the said councils shall, within thirty days, appoint his successor, and, in default of such appointment being made within the s id

period, the Governor in Council may appoint a person to fill such vacancy, and the person so appointed shall hold office in all respects as the commissioner in whose place he is appointed would have held it.

Oath of office.

9. Before any commissioner enters upon the execution of his duties as commissioner, he shall take and subscribe an oath that he will truly and impartially to the best of his skill and understanding execute the powers vested in him as a member of the Corporation, which oath shall be filed of record in the office of the Corporation.

Chairman.

Quorum.

10. The Corporation shall elect its own chairman, and two commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business within the jurisdiction of the Corporation.

Remuneration of members.

11. The chairman and other commissioners may be paid, out of the revenue of the Corporation, such remuneration for their services as the Governor in Council from time to time determines.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Officers, employees, compensation.

12. The Corporation may appoint a harbour master and employ such other officers, clerks and employees as it deems necessary to carry out the objects and provisions of this Act, and may pay to them such compensation or salaries as it deems fit, and require and take from them such security for the due and faithful performance of their respective duties as it deems necessary.

GENERAL POWERS.

Jurisdiction within harbour limits.

13. Subject to the provisions of this Act the Corporation shall have jurisdiction within the limits of the harbour, but nothing in this Act shall give the Corporation the right to enter upon or deal with any property of the Crown except when authorized to do so by order of the Governor in Council or give the Corporation jurisdiction or control over private property or rights within the said limits except as provided by this Act.

Sue and be sued.

14. The Corporation may institute and defend all suits, actions and proceedings in any court in respect of the property of the Corporation and the land comprised within the harbour.

Administration of city property.

15. (1) The Corporation may take, hold, develop and administer on behalf of the cities of Port Alberni and Alberni, subject to such terms and conditions as may at

the time the control thereof is transferred to the Corporation, be agreed upon with the respective councils of the said cities, the dock property and water lots owned by the said cities, respectively, in the harbour, and all other property which may be placed under the jurisdiction of the Corporation.

Dealing with real and other property.

(2) The Corporation may acquire, expropriate, hold, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of such real estate, buildings or other property as it deems necessary or desirable for the development, improvement, maintenance and protection of the harbour, or for the management, development or control of such property, or for any of the other purposes of this Act, and invest the proceeds arising therefrom in its discretion.

Disposal of land acquired from Government of Canada.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Corporation shall not, without the previous consent of the Governor in Council, sell, alienate, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of any land acquired by it from the Government of Canada.

Regulate and control all property on harbour water front.

16. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Corporation may regulate and control the use and development of all land and property on the water front within the limits of the harbour, and all docks, wharfs, buildings and equipment erected or used in connection therewith, and for such purposes may pass by-laws as hereinafter provided.

Constructions, disposal and operation.

(2) The Corporation may construct and maintain docks, channels, warehouses, cranes or other buildings, equipment and appliances, for use in the carrying on of harbour or transportation business, and may sell, lease or operate the same.

R.S., c. 170.

Control of railways on Corporation lands.

(3) The Corporation may, subject to such provisions of the *Railway Act* as are applicable to the exercise of the powers granted by this subsection,—

(a) construct, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, maintain and operate railways within the boundaries of the harbour and upon lands owned by or within the jurisdiction of the Corporation;

(b) enter into agreements with any railway company for the maintenance, by such company, of such railways and the operation thereof by any motive power, and so as at all times to afford all other railway companies whose lines reach the harbour the same facilities for traffic as those enjoyed by such company; and

(c) make arrangements with railway companies and navigation companies for facilitating traffic to, from and in the harbour, or for making connection between such companies' lines or vessels and those of the Corporation;

but nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to constitute the Corporation a railway company.

Own and operate harbour plant.

(4) The Corporation may own and operate, by any motive power, all kinds of appliances, plant and machinery for the purpose of increasing the usefulness of the harbour or facilitating the traffic therein.

Subject to Navigable Waters' Protection Act, R.S., c. 140.

(5) Any work undertaken by the Corporation affecting the use of any navigable waters shall be subject to the provisions of the *Navigable Waters' Protection Act.*

Surplus profits to Government of Canada.

17. After providing for the cost of management of all the property which the Corporation owns, controls, or manages under the preceding sections, and after providing for the cost of works or improvements authorized by the Corporation and for the performance of the other duties imposed upon the Corporation, and for capital charges and interest upon money borrowed by the Corporation for improvements, and for all other liabilities of the Corporation, and for a sinking fund to pay off any indebtedness incurred by the Corporation, any surplus profits shall be the property of the Government of Canada and shall be paid over by the Corporation to the Receiver General of Canada.

Business of Corporation open to inspection of cities.

Annual report to cities.

18. All books, documents and papers having reference to the management and development of any property under the control of the Corporation shall at all times be open for inspection by the audit departments of the cities of Port Alberni and Alberni; and the Corporation shall report annually all its proceedings in connection therewith to the councils of the said cities of Port Alberni and Alberni.

EXPROPRIATION OF LANDS.

Expropriation proceedings under the Railway Act, R.S., c. 170.

19. Whenever the Corporation desires to acquire any lands for any of the purposes of this Act, and is unable to agree with the owner as to the price to be paid therefor, then the Corporation may acquire such lands without the consent of the owner, and the provisions of the *Railway Act* relating to taking land by railway companies shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be applicable to the acquisition of such lands by the Corporation, but no proceedings for the expropriation of lands shall be commenced until the consent of the Governor in Council is first obtained.

BORROWING POWERS.

Power to borrow and issue securities.

20. (1) For the purpose of defraying the expenses of constructing, extending and improving the wharfs, structures and other accommodations in the harbour in such manner as the Corporation deems best calculated to facilitate trade and increase the convenience and utility of the

harbour, and subject to the approval of the Governor in Council first obtained, the Corporation may borrow money in Canada and elsewhere, and at such rates of interest as it finds expedient, and may for such purpose issue debentures for sums not less than one hundred dollars or twenty pounds sterling, payable in not more than forty years, which debentures may be secured upon the real property vested in or controlled by the Corporation subject to the provisions of sections thirteen and fifteen of this Act.

Principal and interest of loans chargeable against revenue.

(2) The principal and interest of the sums of money which may be borrowed under this section shall be a charge on the revenue arising from the rental and income out of the management of all property under the jurisdiction of the Corporation and from the rates and penalties imposed by or under this Act, for or on account of, the harbour; and other lawful charges upon the said revenue shall be as follows,—

Other charges against revenue.

(a) the payment of all expenses incurred in the collection of the same, and other necessary charges;

(b) the defraying of the expenses of keeping the harbour clean and of keeping the wharfs and other works therein in a good state of repair;

(c) the payment of interest due on all sums of money borrowed under this Act;

(d) providing a sinking fund for paying off the principal of all sums borrowed under this Act;

(e) the cost of keeping the harbour dredged, operating docks and wharfs, and otherwise carrying out the objects of this Act.

BY-LAWS.

By-laws.

21. (1) The Corporation may make by-laws, not contrary to law or to the provisions of this Act, for the following purposes,—

(a) to regulate and control navigation and all works and operations within the harbour, and to appoint constables and other officials to enforce the same, or to enforce the provisions of any statute or regulation relating to the harbour;

(b) to regulate, control or prohibit any building operations within or upon the harbour, excavations, removal or deposit of material, or any other action which would affect in any way the docks, wharfs or channels of the harbour and water front or the bed of the harbour or the lands adjacent thereto;

(c) to construct, regulate, operate and maintain railways, elevators, pipes, conduits and other works or appliances upon the docks, wharfs or channels or any part thereof; and to control and regulate or prohibit the erection of towers or poles, or the stringing of wires

or use of any machinery which might affect property or business owned, controlled or operated by the Corporation;

(d) to prevent injuries to or encroachments upon any of the channels, harbours, wharfs or waters generally within the limits of the harbour;

(e) to regulate and control the landing and shipping of explosives or inflammable substances;

(f) to maintain order and prevent theft and depredations;

(g) for the imposition and collection of all rates, tolls and penalties imposed by law or under any by-law made under this Act;

(h) for regulating and controlling the operation and use of all canoes, sailing boats, row boats, motor boats and other kind of craft within the limits of the area over which the Corporation has jurisdiction;

(i) to impose penalties recoverable upon summary conviction for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act or the by-laws of the Corporation; such penalties not to exceed fifty dollars or thirty days' imprisonment, and in default of payment of such pecuniary penalty and the costs of conviction, the period of imprisonment to be fixed by by-law not to exceed sixty days or to continue after such payment is made;

(j) for the government of all persons using the harbour and of all vessels coming into or using the same, and by such by-laws to impose rates to be paid upon such vessels and upon goods landed from or shipped on board of the same, as the Corporation deems advisable, according to the use which may be made of such harbour and works aforesaid; and

(k) for the doing of everything necessary for the effectual execution of the duties and powers vested in the Corporation.

Confirmation and publication.

(2) No by-law shall have force or effect until confirmed by the Governor in Council and published in the *Canada Gazette*, and every such by-law shall, at least ten days before it is submitted to the Governor in Council, be served upon the city clerks of the cities of Port Alberni and Alberni.

Service upon city clerks.

Certified copy as evidence in courts.

(3) A copy of any by-law certified by the secretary under the seal of the Corporation shall be admitted as full and sufficient evidence of such by-law in all courts of Canada.

HARBOUR RATES.

Valuation of goods.

22. The valuation of goods on which *ad valorem* rates are imposed shall be made according to the provisions of the *Customs Act*, as far as applicable; and the said provisions shall, for the purpose of such valuation, be held to form part of this Act as if actually embodied herein.

Customs Act, R.S., c. 42.

Rates payable by Master of vessel.

Others liable.

23. The rates upon the cargoes of all vessels shall be paid by the master or person in charge of the vessel, saving to him such recourse as he may have by law against any other person for the recovery of the sums so paid; but the Corporation may demand and recover the said rates from the owners or consignees or agents or shippers of such cargoes if it sees fit to do so.

Commutation of rates.

24. Subject to the approval of the Minister, the Corporation may commute any rates authorized by this Act to be levied, on such terms and conditions and for such sums of money as the Corporation deems expedient.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

Seizure and detention of vessels.

25. The Corporation may, in the following cases, seize and detain any vessel at any place within the limits of the province of British Columbia,—

(a) whenever any sum is due in respect of a vessel for rates or for commutation of rates, and is unpaid; and

(b) whenever the master, owner or person in charge of the vessel, has violated any provision of this Act, or any by-law in force under this Act.

Seizure and detention of goods.

26. The Corporation may seize and detain any goods in the following cases,—

(a) whenever any sum is due for rates in respect of such goods and is unpaid; and

(b) whenever any provision of this Act, or any by-law in force under this Act, has been violated in respect of such goods.

Charges against vessels and goods seized.

27. (1) Every lawful seizure and detention made under this Act shall be at the risk, cost and charges of the owner of the vessel or goods seized, and all such vessels and goods may be detained until all sums due, and penalties incurred, together with all proper and reasonable costs and charges incurred in the seizure and detention, and the costs of any conviction obtained for the violation of any provision of this Act, or of any by-law in force under this Act, have been paid in full.

When seizure and detention may be made.

(2) The seizure and detention may take place either at the commencement of any suit, action or proceeding for the recovery of any sums of money due, penalties or damages, or pending such suit, action or proceeding, or as incident thereto, or without the institution of any action or proceeding whatsoever.

Seizure and detention on order of judge, magistrate or collector.

(3) The seizure and detention may be effected upon the order of,—

(a) any judge;

(b) any magistrate having the power of two justices of the peace; or

(c) the collector of customs at Port Alberni or Alberni.

Upon whose application.

(4) The said order may be made on the application of the Corporation, or its authorized agent, or its solicitor, and may be executed by any constable, bailiff, or other person whom the Corporation entrusts with the execution thereof; and the said constable, bailiff or other person may take all necessary means and demand all necessary aid to enable him to execute the said order.

Aids in execution.

RESTRICTION.

Corporation not to have pecuniary dealings with members.

28. The Corporation shall not have any transactions of any pecuniary nature, either in buying or selling, with any members thereof, directly or indirectly.

OATHS.

Administrators of oaths.

29. Whenever any person is required by or in pursuance of this Act to take any oath, any commissioner, the secretary of the Corporation, the harbour master duly appointed under this Act, or any justice of the peace, may administer such oath.

ACCOUNTING FOR MONEYS.

Accounting and reporting.

30. The Corporation shall keep separate accounts of all moneys borrowed, received and expended by it under the authority of this Act; and shall account therefor annually to the Minister in such manner and form as he may direct.

LIMITATION OF SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

Limitation.

31. In the case of any violation of this Act, or of any by-law in force under this Act, no complaint or information shall be made or laid after two years from the time that the matter of the complaint or information arose.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T5.

An Act respecting The Ottawa Electric Railway Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

Honourable Senator BISHOP.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84853

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T5.

An Act respecting The Ottawa Electric Railway Company.

Preamble.

1894, c. 86; 1899, c. 82; 1903, c. 171; 1925, c. 63; 1930, c. 58.

WHEREAS The Ottawa Electric Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section four of chapter eighty-six of the statutes of 1894, as enacted by section one of chapter fifty-eight of the statutes of 1930, is amended by adding thereto as subsection two the following:

Company empowered to subdivide shares.

"(2) The Company may by resolution of its directors at any time subdivide the said forty thousand shares without nominal or par value into one hundred and sixty thousand shares without nominal or par value, but after such subdivision no part of the unissued capital stock shall be issued at less than twenty-five dollars per share."

2. Section one of chapter one hundred and seventy-one of the statutes of 1903, as enacted by section one of chapter sixty-three of the statutes of 1925, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Borrowing powers.

"**1.** (1) The Company may borrow money and may make and issue bonds, debentures or other securities to the extent of seventy-five per cent of the value of the Company's assets from time to time, and the said bonds, debentures or other securities shall be made, issued and secured in the manner and to the extent provided by sections one hundred and thirty-two to one hundred and forty-five inclusive of *The Railway Act.*

Directors' powers.

(2) The directors of the Company may issue bonds, debentures or other securities referred to in the preceding subsection and, in the application of subsection one of

Explanatory Notes.

Section four of chapter eighty-six of the statutes of 1894 as enacted by section one of chapter fifty-eight of the statutes of 1930 is as follows:

"**4.** The capital stock of the Company shall consist of forty thousand shares without nominal or par value, but no part of the unissued capital stock shall be issued at less than one hundred dollars per share."

The present amendment is requested to enable the company to give a wider distribution to its shares.

Section one of chapter one hundred and seventy-one of the statutes of 1903 as enacted by section one of chapter sixty-three of the statutes of 1925 is as follows:

"**1.** (1) The Company may borrow money and may make and issue bonds, debentures or other securities to the extent of seventy-five per cent of the value of the Company's assets from time to time, and the said bonds, debentures or other securities shall be made, issued and secured in the manner and to the extent provided by sections one hundred and thirty-two to one hundred and forty-five inclusive of *The Railway Act, 1919.*

(2) For the purposes of this section the value of the Company's assets shall be deemed to have been four million five hundred thousand dollars on the thirty-first day of July, 1922, and hereafter shall be deemed to be the total of such amount and all amounts after such date from time to time invested in capital assets of the Company."

Subsection one of section one hundred and thirty-two of *The Railway Act,* R.S.C. chapter one hundred and seventy is as follows:

"**132.** Subject to the provisions of this Act and of the Special Act, the directors of the company may, when thereunto authorized by the Special Act, issue bonds, debentures, perpetual or terminable debenture stock, or other securities, if duly empowered in that behalf by the shareholders, at any special meeting called for the purpose by notice in the manner provided by this Act, or at any annual meeting in case like notice of intention to apply for such authority at such annual meeting has been given, at which meeting, whether annual or special, shareholders representing at least two-thirds in value of the subscribed stock of the company and who have paid all calls due thereon, are present in person, or represented by proxy."

Experience has shown the impossibility of obtaining at a shareholders' meeting the presence in person or the representation by proxy of shareholders representing at least two-thirds in value of the subscribed stock. The object of the proposed amendment is to provide a practical method by which the company can exercise its statutory power to issue securities. The proposed method is the same as that imposed upon companies incorporated under Part One of *The Companies Act.* (See *The Companies Act, 1934,* section 63.)

section one hundred and thirty-two of *The Railway Act* to the Company, it shall be sufficient if such directors be duly empowered in that behalf by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a meeting of shareholders called in the manner provided by the said subsection and it shall not be necessary that shareholders representing at least two-thirds in value of the subscribed stock of the Company who have paid all calls due thereon be present in person or represented by proxy at such meeting.

Shareholders' meeting.

Company's assets.

(3) For the purposes of this section the value of the Company's assets shall be deemed to have been four million five hundred thousand dollars on the thirty-first day of July, 1922, and hereafter shall be deemed to be the total of such amount and all amounts after such date from time to time invested in capital assets of the Company."

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U5.

An Act to vary the Saskatchewan Natural Resources Agreement.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

Honourable Senator COPP.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

87561

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U5.

An Act to vary the Saskatchewan Natural Resources Agreement.

1930, c. 41; 1931, c. 51; 1938, c. 36.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Saskatchewan Natural Resources Act, No. 3.*

Agreement confirmed.

2. The Agreement set out in the Schedule to this Act is hereby confirmed and shall take effect according to its terms.

SCHEDULE.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 6th day of December, 1946,

BETWEEN:

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, represented herein by the Honourable James Allison Glen, Minister of Mines and Resources,

OF THE FIRST PART,

— and —

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN, represented herein by the Honourable Joseph Lee Phelps, Minister of Natural Resources and Industrial Development,

OF THE SECOND PART,

WHEREAS the Agreement entered into between the parties hereto on the twentieth day of March, A.D. 1930 (hereinafter referred to as the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement), was duly approved by the Parliament of Canada

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this Bill is to confirm the Agreement between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan set out in the schedule to the Bill.

SCHEDULE.

Under the *Saskatchewan Natural Resources Transfer Act, 1930*, certain public shooting grounds and bird sanctuaries were preserved. Many of them have now dried up or are otherwise unsuitable for the purpose for which they were originally set aside. The Agreement in the Schedule provides that these reservations may be cancelled by agreement between the two responsible Ministers concerned with the approval of the Governor in Council and the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Agreement follows the form of the Agreement with the Government of the Province of Alberta which was approved in 1945.

and the Legislature of the Province, and upon an address to His Majesty from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, was confirmed and declared to have the force of law by an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland entitled "The British North America Act, 1930", being chapter twenty-six of the Imperial Statutes, 20-21 George V;

AND WHEREAS by paragraph 26 of the said Natural Resources Transfer Agreement it was agreed that the provisions of the said Agreement might be varied by an Agreement confirmed by concurrent statutes of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of the Province;

AND WHEREAS the said Natural Resources Transfer Agreement came into force on the first day of October, A.D. 1930, in virtue of a further Agreement between the parties thereto, dated the seventh day of August, A.D. 1930, which was duly confirmed by concurrent statutes of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of the Province;

AND WHEREAS it was provided by paragraph 20 of the said Natural Resources Transfer Agreement as follows: "The Province will not dispose of any historic site which is notified to it by Canada as such and which Canada undertakes to maintain as an historic site. The Province will further continue and preserve as such the bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds which have been already established and will set aside such additional bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds as may hereafter be established by agreement between the Minister of the Interior and the Provincial Secretary or such other Minister of the Province as may be specified under the laws thereof."

AND WHEREAS it has been agreed between Canada and the Province of Saskatchewan that certain public shooting grounds and bird sanctuaries which were established at the time of the making of the said Natural Resources Transfer Agreement and since maintained by the Province should be discontinued and that authority should also be given under certain conditions to discontinue any public shooting grounds and bird sanctuaries established pursuant to the said Agreement;

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH as follows:

1. The said Natural Resources Transfer Agreement is hereby amended by adding after the above mentioned paragraph 20 the following new paragraph:

"20A. The Province may discontinue any bird sanctuary or public shooting ground which was transferred to the Province by virtue of this Agreement or which has since been

established by the Province or which may hereafter be established by the Province pursuant to this Agreement in any case in which an agreement is entered into between the Minister of Mines and Resources of Canada and the Minister of Natural Resources and Industrial Development of Saskatchewan approved by the Governor in Council and the Lieutenant Governor in Council respectively, providing for the discontinuance of any such bird sanctuary or public shooting ground."

2. This Agreement is made subject to its being approved by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, and shall take effect on the first day of the calendar month beginning next after its approval as aforesaid, whichever approval, that of the Parliament of Canada or that of the Legislature of the Province, shall be later in date.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Honourable James Allison Glen, Minister of Mines and Resources, has hereunto set his hand on behalf of the Dominion of Canada; and the Honourable Joseph Lee Phelps, Minister of Natural Resources and Industrial Development, has hereunto set his hand on behalf of the Province of Saskatchewan.

SIGNED on behalf of the Government of Canada by the Honourable James Allison Glen, Minister of Mines and Resources, in the presence of	
"M. I. McEwen."	"J. Allison Glen."
SIGNED on behalf of the Government of Saskatchewan by the Honourable Joseph Lee Phelps, Minister of Natural Resources and Industrial Development, in the presence of	
"E. L. Paynter."	"Joseph Lee Phelps."

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V5.

An Act to amend the Canada Evidence Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd April, 1947.

Honourable Senator COPP.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

87565

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[5].

An Act to amend the Canada Evidence Act.

R.S., c. 59; 1931, c. 5; 1938, c. 4; 1940, c. 5; 1942-43, c. 19; 1943-44, c. 20.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Paragraph *(a)* of subsection five of section twenty-nine of the *Canada Evidence Act*, chapter fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"bank." 1944-45, c. 30. R.S., c. 14.

"*(a)* 'bank' means the Bank of Canada, the Industrial Development Bank and any bank to which the *Bank Act* applies, or to which the *Quebec Savings Banks Act* applies, and includes any branch, agency or office of any such bank;"

2. Paragraph *(a)* of subsection one of section twenty-nine *A* of the said Act, as enacted by section one of chapter nineteen of the statutes of 1942-43, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"corporation."

"*(a)* 'corporation' means the Bank of Canada, the Industrial Development Bank and any bank to which the *Bank Act* applies, or to which the *Quebec Savings Banks Act* applies, and each and every of the following carrying on business in Canada, namely, every railway, express, telegraph and telephone company (except a street railway and tramway company), insurance company or society, trust company and loan company (except a company subject to the provisions of Part II of *The Small Loans Act, 1939*);"

1939, c. 23.

Explanatory Notes.

1. Section 29 of the *Canada Evidence Act* provides for the proof of entries in books and records kept in a bank. Subsection (5) is being amended so as to include the Industrial Development Bank established by chapter 44 of the statutes of 1944-45 and also the Bank of Canada.

2. The definition of "corporation" in section 29A of the *Canada Evidence Act* is being amended to correspond to the definition of "bank" in subsection (5) of section 29.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W5.

An Act to amend The Merchant Seamen Compensation Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th April, 1947.

HONOURABLE SENATOR COPP.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

87948

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W5.

An Act to amend The Merchant Seamen Compensation Act.

1946, c. 58.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. *The Merchant Seamen Compensation Act*, chapter fifty-eight of the statutes of 1946, is amended by adding thereto, immediately after section forty-nine thereof, the following heading and section:—

"Operation.

P.C. 4755, July 17, 1945, revoked.

"**50.** The Merchant Seamen Compensation Regulations, 1945, established by Order of the Governor in Council made on the seventeenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, (P.C. 4755), are deemed to have been revoked on the thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, and for the purposes of section nineteen of the *Interpretation Act* this Act is deemed to be substituted for the said Regulations."

R.S., c. 1.

Explanatory Note.

The Merchant Seamen Compensation Act was enacted as chapter 58 of the statutes of 1946 and provides for continuance in statutory form of the provisions of The Merchant Seamen Compensation Regulations, 1945, which were made under the *War Measures Act*.

The sole purpose of the Bill is to preserve rights to compensation acquired under the Regulations before the Act came into force and to continue under the Act all proceedings taken under the Regulations.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X5.

An Act for the relief of Robert Lussier.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th MAY, 1947.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82594

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[5].

An Act for the relief of Robert Lussier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Lussier, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of St. Joseph, in the district of St. Hyacinthe, in the province of Quebec, radio technician, has by his petition alleged that on the fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1922, at the city of St. Hyacinthe, in the said province, he and Laure Armande Chicoine, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Robert Lussier and Laure Armande Chicoine, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Robert Lussier may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Laure Armande Chicoine had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y5.

An Act for the relief of Robert Rosaire Loiselle.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82584

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[5].

An Act for the relief of Robert Rosaire Loiselle.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Rosaire Loiselle, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of July, A.D. 1941, at the said city, he and Marie Jeanne Agnes Lapointe, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Robert Rosaire Loiselle and Marie Jeanne Agnes Lapointe, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Robert Rosaire Loiselle may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Jeanne Agnes Lapointe had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z5.

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Evelyn MacPherson Puley.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82823

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[5].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Evelyn MacPherson Puley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marjorie Evelyn MacPherson Puley, residing at St. Anne de Bellevue, in the province of Quebec, student, wife of George Herbert Puley, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Bourlamaque, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of December, A.D. 1940, at Malartic, in the said province, she then being Marjorie Evelyn MacPherson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marjorie Evelyn MacPherson and George Herbert Puley, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marjorie Evelyn MacPherson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Herbert Puley had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A6.

An Act for the relief of Sarah Rafferty Jackson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82375

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[6].

An Act for the relief of Sarah Rafferty Jackson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sarah Rafferty Jackson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Lawrence Jackson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of April, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Sarah Rafferty, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sarah Rafferty and Lawrence Jackson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sarah Rafferty may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lawrence Jackson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[6].

An Act for the relief of Ida Berman Zatz.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

64189

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[6].

An Act for the relief of Ida Berman Zatz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ida Berman Zatz, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, dental assistant, wife of Solomon Zatz, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of January, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Ida Berman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ida Berman and Solomon Zatz, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ida Berman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Solomon Zatz had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C6.

An Act for the relief of Patricia Ellen Burt Williams.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83105

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C6.

An Act for the relief of Patricia Ellen Burt Williams.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Patricia Ellen Burt Williams, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Allan John Williams, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of December, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Patricia Ellen Burt, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Patricia Ellen Burt and Allan John Williams, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Patricia Ellen Burt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Allan John Williams had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[6].

An Act for the relief of Charles Alfred Michel Kelly.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82443

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[6].

An Act for the relief of Charles Alfred Michel Kelly.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Alfred Michel Kelly, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, chauffeur, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of September, A.D. 1933, at the said city, he and Marie Irene May Reed, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles Alfred Michel Kelly and Marie Irene May Reed, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Charles Alfred Michel Kelly may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Irene May Reed had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[6].

An Act for the relief of Pearl Summers Slater.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

64745

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[6].

An Act for the relief of Pearl Summers Slater.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Pearl Summers Slater, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, typist, wife of Arthur George Slater, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of October, A.D. 1939, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Pearl Summers, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Pearl Summers and Arthur George Slater, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Pearl Summers may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur George Slater had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F6.

An Act for the relief of Aime Jacques.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
82371 1947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[6].

An Act for the relief of Aime Jacques.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Aime Jacques, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bus driver, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-sixth day of March, A.D. 1925, at the said city, he and Regina Morin, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Aime Jacques and Regina Morin, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Aime Jacques may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Regina Morin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G6.

An Act for the relief of Grace Evelyn Smith Copeland.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81246

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[6].

An Act for the relief of Grace Evelyn Smith Copeland.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Grace Evelyn Smith Copeland, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Morris Copeland, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of January, A.D. 1932, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Grace Evelyn Smith, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Grace Evelyn Smith and Morris Copeland, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Grace Evelyn Smith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Morris Copeland had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[6].

An Act for the relief of Jessie Gertrude Noel Magee.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82596

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[6].

An Act for the relief of Jessie Gertrude Noel Magee.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie Gertrude Noel Magee, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Francis John Magee, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of August, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Jessie Gertrude Noel, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie Gertrude Noel and Francis John Magee, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jessie Gertrude Noel may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Francis John Magee had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[6].

An Act for the relief of John Luchuck.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82588

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[6].

An Act for the relief of John Luchuck.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Luchuck, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, soldier, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of August, A.D. 1941, at the said city, he and Alice Medinsky, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between John Luchuck and Alice Medinsky, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said John Luchuck may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alice Medinsky had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J6.

An Act for the relief of Rhondda Blanche Peace Hurford Smith.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83001

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[6].

An Act for the relief of Rhondda Blanche Peace Hurford Smith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rhondda Blanche Peace Hurford Smith, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of George Kitchener Smith, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1940, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Rhondda Blanche Peace Hurford, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rhondda Blanche Peace Hurford and George Kitchener Smith, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rhondda Blanche Peace Hurford may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Kitchener Smith had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K6.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Grace Mattinson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84389

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[6].

An Act for the relief of Mabel Grace Mattinson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mabel Grace Mattinson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Arthur Steel Mattinson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of August, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Mabel Grace Edwardson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mabel Grace Edwardson and Arthur Steel Mattinson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mabel Grace Edwardson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Steel Mattinson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[6].

An Act for the relief of Marcel Simonon.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84409

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[6].

An Act for the relief of Marcel Simonon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marcel Simonon, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, driver, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of November, A.D. 1925, at the said city, he and Jeanne Castiau, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marcel Simonon and Jeanne Castiau, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marcel Simonon may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jeanne Castiau had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M6.

An Act for the relief of Marian Susan Willson Roberts.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82839

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[6].

An Act for the relief of Marian Susan Willson Roberts.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marian Susan Willson Roberts, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, library assistant, wife of William Goodridge Roberts, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of December, A.D. 1933, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, she then being Marian Susan Willson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marian Susan Willson and William Goodridge Roberts, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marian Susan Willson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Goodridge Roberts had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N6.

An Act for the relief of Jean Gainfort Grossman.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G , B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81612

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N⁶.

An Act for the relief of Jean Gainfort Grossman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Gainfort Grossman, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, photographer, wife of Ralph Grossman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of August, A.D. 1943, at the village of Norwich, in the said province of Ontario, she then being Jean Gainfort, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Gainfort and Ralph Grossman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jean Gainfort may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ralph Grossman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[6].

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Mildred Cook Stone.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83113

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[6].

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Mildred Cook Stone.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Evelyn Mildred Cook Stone, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, wife of Harry Walter Stone, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of February, A.D. 1939, at the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Evelyn Mildred Cook, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Evelyn Mildred Cook and Harry Walter Stone, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Evelyn Mildred Cook may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Walter Stone had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P6.

An Act for the relief of Lily Elizabeth Harris Cunningham.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81794

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[6].

An Act for the relief of Lily Elizabeth Harris Cunningham.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lily Elizabeth Harris Cunningham, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Roy Cunningham, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of October, A.D. 1942, at Ashford, in the county of Kent, England, she then being Lily Elizabeth Harris, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lily Elizabeth Harris and Roy Cunningham, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lily Elizabeth Harris may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Roy Cunningham had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[6].

An Act for the relief of Mildred Merica Ruth Goodreau Snyder.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

65898

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[6].

An Act for the relief of Mildred Merica Ruth Goodreau Snyder.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mildred Merica Ruth Goodreau Snyder, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Samuel Snyder, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of July, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Mildred Merica Ruth Goodreau, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mildred Merica Ruth Goodreau and Samuel Snyder, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mildred Merica Ruth Goodreau may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Samuel Snyder had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R6.

An Act for the relief of Harry Powell.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82819

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[6].

An Act for the relief of Harry Powell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harry Powell, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, engraver, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of August, A.D. 1927, in the district of Worcester, in the county of Worcester, England, he and Muriel Mabel Goodall, who was then of the said district, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harry Powell and Muriel Mabel Goodall, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harry Powell may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Muriel Mabel Goodall had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S6.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Patricia Fairhurst Richards.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82831

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[6].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Patricia Fairhurst Richards.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Patricia Fairhurst Richards, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Edward Joseph Richards, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of December, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Margaret Patricia Fairhurst, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Patricia Fairhurst and Edward Joseph Richards, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Patricia Fairhurst may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Joseph Richards had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T6.

An Act to amend The War Charities Act, 1939.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1947.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

88698

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[6].

An Act to amend The War Charities Act, 1939.

1939 (2nd Sess.), c. 10; 1940-41, c. 28; 1945 (2nd Sess.), c. 36.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

War Charities Act, 1939 to apply only to a fund established prior to this Act.

1. On and after the coming into force of this Act, *The War Charities Act, 1939*, chapter ten of the statutes of 1939 (2nd Session), shall apply only to, or in respect of, a war charity fund established prior to the coming into force of this Act.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U6.

An Act to incorporate Federation Insurance Company of Canada.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th May, 1947.

Honourable Senator GOUIN.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
88244 1947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[6].

An Act to incorporate Federation Insurance Company of Canada.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Jacques Le Caruyer de Beauvais, of the city of Paris, in the Republic of France, insurance executive, Herbert J. O'Connell, general contractor, and Paul-Emile Tremblay, insurance broker, both of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company are incorporated under the name "Federation Insurance Company of Canada", and in French, "La Fédération Compagnie d'Assurances du Canada", hereinafter called "the Company".

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Subscription before general meeting.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting is called for the election of directors shall be five hundred thousand dollars.

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Classes of insurance authorized.

6. The Company may undertake, transact and make contracts of insurance for all or any of the following classes of insurance:

(*a*) fire insurance;
(*b*) accident insurance;
(*c*) aircraft insurance;
(*d*) automobile insurance;
(*e*) boiler insurance;
(*f*) credit insurance;
(*g*) earthquake insurance;
(*h*) explosion insurance;
(*i*) falling aircraft insurance;
(*j*) forgery insurance;
(*k*) guarantee insurance;
(*l*) hail insurance;
(*m*) impact by vehicles insurance;
(*n*) inland transportation insurance;
(*o*) live stock insurance;
(*p*) marine insurance;
(*q*) personal property insurance;
(*r*) plate glass insurance;
(*s*) real property insurance;
(*t*) sickness insurance;
(*u*) sprinkler leakage insurance;
(*v*) theft insurance;
(*w*) weather insurance;
(*x*) water damage insurance;
(*y*) windstorm insurance.

Subscription and payment of capital before commencing business.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least five hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been bona fide subscribed and at least three hundred thousand dollars paid thereon. It may then transact the business of fire insurance, accident insurance, automobile insurance, boiler insurance, earthquake insurance, explosion insurance, falling aircraft insurance, guarantee insurance, insurance against loss of, or damage to, property other than crops caused by hail; insurance against loss of, or damage to, property by impact by vehicles, inland transportation insurance, plate glass insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, sickness insurance, theft insurance, water damage insurance and windstorm insurance.

Additional amounts for certain classes of business.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act until the paid capital or the paid capital together with the surplus has been increased by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say: for aircraft insurance the said increase shall not be less than twenty thousand dollars; for credit insurance, not less than twenty thousand

dollars; for forgery insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for hail insurance, not less than twenty-five thousand dollars; for live stock insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for marine insurance, not less than fifty thousand dollars; for personal property insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for real property insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for weather insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars.

(3) The Company shall during the five years next after the date of its being registered for the transaction of fire insurance, increase its paid capital and surplus so that at the end of the first year it will be at least fifteen thousand dollars more than is required under the foregoing subsections of this section, and at the end of the second year at least thirty thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the third year at least forty-five thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the fourth year at least sixty thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the fifth year at least seventy-five thousand dollars more than so required.

When Company may transact any or all classes of insurance business.

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section, the Company may transact all or any of the classes of insurance business authorized by section six of this Act when the said capital amounts to at least five hundred thousand dollars and the paid capital together with the surplus amounts to at least five hundred thousand dollars.

"Surplus" defined.

(5) In this section the word "surplus" means excess of assets over liabilities, including the amount paid on account of capital stock and the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

Power to acquire rights, etc. of a certain Quebec insurance company.

8. (1) The Company may acquire by agreement to insure or otherwise the whole or any part of the rights and property, and may assume the obligations and liabilities of "La Foncière, Compagnie d'Assurances Mobilières et Immobilières à primes fixes", having its head office at No. 26, Le Peletier Street, Paris, France, hereinafter called "La Foncière", and in the event of such acquisition and assumption the Company shall perform and discharge all such duties, obligations and liabilities of La Foncière in respect to the rights and property acquired as are not performed and discharged by La Foncière.

Duties in such event.

Approval of Treasury Board.

(2) No agreement between the Company and La Foncière providing for such acquisition and assumption shall become effective until it has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board of Canada.

Coming into force.

9. This Act shall come into force on a date to be specified by the Superintendent of Insurance in a notice in the *Canada Gazette*.

1932, c. 46, to apply.

10. *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, shall apply to the Company.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V6.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Florence Esson Pugh.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83516

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V⁶.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Florence Esson Pugh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Evelyn Florence Esson Pugh, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, operator, wife of George James Pugh, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of St. John's, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of December, A.D. 1938, at the said city of St. John's, she then being Evelyn Florence Esson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Evelyn Florence Esson and George James Pugh, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Evelyn Florence Esson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George James Pugh had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W6.

An Act for the relief of Katie Rhoda Brick McGrath.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82604

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W6.

An Act for the relief of Katie Rhoda Brick McGrath.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Katie Rhoda Brick McGrath, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Donald King McGrath, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of May, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Katie Rhoda Brick, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Katie Rhoda Brick and Donald King McGrath, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Katie Rhoda Brick may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Donald King McGrath had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[6].

An Act for the relief of Louise Guiol Ghetler.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81604

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[6].

An Act for the relief of Louise Guiol Ghetler.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louise Guiol Ghetler, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Harry Ghetler, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of November, A.D. 1938, at the said city, she then being Louise Guiol, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Louise Guiol and Harry Ghetler, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Louise Guiol may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Ghetler had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y6.

An Act for the relief of George William Curtis Johnson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83605

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[6].

An Act for the relief of George William Curtis Johnson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George William Curtis Johnson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by his petition alleged that on the twentieth day of June, A.D. 1931, at the city of Lachine, in the said province, he and Mary Elizabeth Geraldine Parsons, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George William Curtis Johnson and Mary Elizabeth Geraldine Parsons, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said George William Curtis Johnson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Elizabeth Geraldine Parsons had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[6].

An Act for the relief of Melville Mae Rundle Swinburne.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83025

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁶.

An Act for the relief of Melville Mae Rundle Swinburne.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Melville Mae Rundle Swinburne, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Francis William Swinburne, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Outremont, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of January, A.D. 1929, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Melville Mae Rundle, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Melville Mae Rundle and Francis William Swinburne, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Melville Mae Rundle may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Francis William Swinburne had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A7.

An Act for the relief of Ruby Weldrick Hunt.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82134

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[7].

An Act for the relief of Ruby Weldrick Hunt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruby Weldrick Hunt, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Cecil Victor Hunt, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of June, A.D. 1929, at the said city, she then being Ruby Weldrick, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ruby Weldrick and Cecil Victor Hunt, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ruby Weldrick may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cecil Victor Hunt had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B7.

An Act for the relief of Doris Shapiro Kolman.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82447

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B7.

An Act for the relief of Doris Shapiro Kolman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Doris Shapiro Kolman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manicurist, wife of Volodia Kolman, otherwise known as Willie Colman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of December, A.D. 1932, at the said city, she then being Doris Shapiro, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Doris Shapiro and Volodia Kolman, otherwise known as Willie Colman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Doris Shapiro may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Volodia Kolman, otherwise known as Willie Colman, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C7.

An Act for the relief of Mary Margaret Rider Brown.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81854

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C7.

An Act for the relief of Mary Margaret Rider Brown.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Margaret Rider Brown, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, registered nurse, wife of Scott Alexander Walter Brown, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Mansonville, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1940, at Fitch Bay, in the said province, she then being Mary Margaret Rider, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Margaret Rider and Scott Alexander Walter Brown, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Margaret Rider may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Scott Alexander Walter Brown had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[7].

An Act for the relief of Fennie Nettie Adelstein Waldman.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

59294

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[7].

An Act for the relief of Fennie Nettie Adelstein Waldman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Fennie Nettie Adelstein Waldman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Jacob Herbert Waldman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of April, A.D. 1930, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Fennie Nettie Adelstein, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Fennie Nettie Adelstein and Jacob Herbert Waldman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Fennie Nettie Adelstein may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jacob Herbert Waldman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E7.

An Act for the relief of Gustave Lucien Verhelle.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83037

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E7.

An Act for the relief of Gustave Lucien Verhelle.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gustave Lucien Verhelle, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, moulder, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of August, A.D. 1941, at the said city, he and Bernice Thomson, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gustave Lucien Verhelle and Bernice Thomson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gustave Lucien Verhelle may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bernice Thomson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F7.

An Act for the relief of Ruby Campbell Matts.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85090

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[7].

An Act for the relief of Ruby Campbell Matts.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruby Campbell Matts, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of John Peter Matts, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of June, A.D. 1936, at the said city, she then being Ruby Campbell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ruby Campbell and John Peter Matts, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ruby Campbell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Peter Matts had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G7.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Kathleen Morrison Germain.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86248

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[7].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Kathleen Morrison Germain.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Kathleen Morrison Germain, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, ledger-keeper, wife of Joseph Jules Andre Alexis Germain, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of July, A.D. 1935, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, she then being Dorothy Kathleen Morrison, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Kathleen Morrison and Joseph Jules Andre Alexis Germain, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dorothy Kathleen Morrison may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Jules Andre Alexis Germain had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H7.

An Act for the relief of Sophie Radwolsky Closner.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81770

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[7].

An Act for the relief of Sophie Radwolsky Closner.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sophie Radwolsky Closner, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Joseph Closner, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of June, A.D. 1934, at the said city, she then being Sophie Radwolsky, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sophie Radwolsky and Joseph Closner, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sophie Radwolsky may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Closner had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I7.

An Act for the relief of Muriel Emma Wood Durrell.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81866

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[7].

An Act for the relief of Muriel Emma Wood Durrell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Muriel Emma Wood Durrell, residing at the city of Granby, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of Clarence Edwin Durrell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Waterloo, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of December, A.D. 1931, at the said town, she then being Muriel Emma Wood, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Muriel Emma Wood and Clarence Edwin Durrell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Muriel Emma Wood may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clarence Edwin Durrell had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J7.

An Act for the relief of William John Carmichael.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81754

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[7].

An Act for the relief of William John Carmichael.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William John Carmichael, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, machinist, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of October, A.D. 1931, at the said city, he and Mary Irene de Repentigny, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William John Carmichael and Mary Irene de Repentigny, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William John Carmichael may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Irene de Repentigny had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[7].

An Act for the relief of Guido Verdoni.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84515

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[7].

An Act for the relief of Guido Verdoni.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Guido Verdoni, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, shoe-maker, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of October, A.D. 1941, at the said city, he and Marguerite Zappa, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Guido Verdoni and Marguerite Zappa, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Guido Verdoni may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marguerite Zappa had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L7.

An Act for the relief of Ronald John Park.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84605

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[7].

An Act for the relief of Ronald John Park.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ronald John Park, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the fifth day of February, A.D. 1944, at the city of Charlottetown, in the province of Prince Edward Island, he and Mary Florence MacKenzie, who was then of Beaton's Mills, in the said province of Prince Edward Island, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ronald John Park and Mary Florence MacKenzie, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ronald John Park may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Florence MacKenzie had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[7].

An Act for the relief of Gloria Avon Roland.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83524

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M7.

An Act for the relief of Gloria Avon Roland.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gloria Avon Roland, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, wife of Joseph Gordon Roland, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of April, A.D. 1946, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Gloria Avon, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gloria Avon and Joseph Gordon Roland, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gloria Avon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Gordon Roland had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N7.

An Act for the relief of Gilberto (Albert) Belmonte.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81337

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N7.

An Act for the relief of Gilberto (Albert) Belmonte.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gilberto (Albert) Belmonte, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, chauffeur, has by his petition alleged that on the fourteenth day of December, A.D. 1925, at the said city, he and Florida Charbonneau, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gilberto (Albert) Belmonte and Florida Charbonneau, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gilberto (Albert) Belmonte may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Florida Charbonneau had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O7.

An Act for the relief of Mildred Lillian Flude.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86244

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O7.

An Act for the relief of Mildred Lillian Flude.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mildred Lillian Flude, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, waitress, wife of Albert Edward Flude, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of May, A.D. 1936, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Mildred Lillian Sinclair, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mildred Lillian Sinclair and Albert Edward Flude, her husabnd, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mildred Lillian Sinclair may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert Edward Flude had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P7.

An Act for the relief of Pauline Joan Hyde Murphy.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83536

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[7].

An Act for the relief of Pauline Joan Hyde Murphy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Pauline Joan Hyde Murphy, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, student, wife of Nelson James Peter Murphy, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of September, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Pauline Joan Hyde; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Pauline Joan Hyde and Nelson James Peter Murphy, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Pauline Joan Hyde may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nelson James Peter Murphy had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q7.

An Act for the relief of Alsye Mae Lissemore Lawrence.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84121

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[7].

An Act for the relief of Alsye Mae Lissemore Lawrence.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alsye Mae Lissemore Lawrence, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Edward William Lawrence, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of August, A.D. 1941, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Alsye Mae Lissemore, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alsye Mae Lissemore and Edward William Lawrence, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alsye Mae Lissemore may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward William Lawrence had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[7].

An Act for the relief of Jessie Leonard Simpson Clunie.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81774

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[7].

An Act for the relief of Jessie Leonard Simpson Clunie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie Leonard Simpson Clunie, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Robert Clunie, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of November, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Jessie Leonard Simpson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie Leonard Simpson and Robert Clunie, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jessie Leonard Simpson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Clunie had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S7.

An Act for the relief of Fern Catherine Kerr Ekins.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84702

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S7.

An Act for the relief of Fern Catherine Kerr Ekins.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Fern Catherine Kerr Ekins, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Frederick Harold Ekins, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of January, A.D. 1944, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Fern Catherine Kerr, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved be evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Fern Catherine Kerr and Frederick Harold Ekins, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Fern Catherine Kerr may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick Harold Ekins had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T7.

An Act for the relief of Lilly Elizabeth Ingborg Lindfors Crowhurst.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85039

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[7].

An Act for the relief of Lilly Elizabeth Ingborg Lindfors Crowhurst.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lilly Elizabeth Ingborg Lindfors Crowhurst, residing at the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, cashier, wife of George Goodbody Crowhurst, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of May, A.D. 1942, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Lilly Elizabeth Ingborg Lindfors, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lilly Elizabeth Ingborg Lindfors and George Goodbody Crowhurst, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lilly Elizabeth Ingborg Lindfors may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Goodbody Crowhurst had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U7.

An Act for the relief of Romeo Richard.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85098

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[7].

An Act for the relief of Romeo Richard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Romeo Richard, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, restaurateur, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of April, A.D. 1930, at the said city, he and Emelia Bourque, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Romeo Richard and Emelia Bourque, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Romeo Richard may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Emelia Bourque had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V7.

An Act for the relief of Charles Augustus Dolling.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81549

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[7].

An Act for the relief of Charles Augustus Dolling.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Augustus Dolling, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, fitter, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of November, A.D. 1933, at the said city, he and Nora Margaret Young, who was then of of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles Augustus Dolling and Nora Margaret Young, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Charles Augustus Dolling may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nora Margaret Young had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W7.

An Act for the relief of Charles Frederick McDowall.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85425

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W7.

An Act for the relief of Charles Frederick McDowall.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Frederick McDowall, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of April, A.D. 1935, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Yvonne Elizabeth Amelia Tutill, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles Frederick McDowall and Yvonne Elizabeth Amelia Tutill, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Charles Frederick McDowall may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Yvonne Elizabeth Amelia Tutill had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[7].

An Act for the relief of Woolf (Robert) Cook.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81782

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[7].

An Act for the relief of Woolf (Robert) Cook.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Woolf (Robert) Cook, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, barber, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of July, A.D. 1937, at the city of London, England, he and Yetta Helman, who was then of the said city of London, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Woolf (Robert) Cook and Yetta Helman, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Woolf (Robert) Cook may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Yetta Helman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y7.

An Act for the relief of Adele Brown Kerkofsky.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85259

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y7.

An Act for the relief of Adele Brown Kerkofsky.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Adele Brown Kerkofsky, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manicurist, wife of Jack Kerkofsky, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of March, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Adele Brown, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Adele Brown and Jack Kerkofsky, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Adele Brown may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jack Kerkofsky had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[7].

An Act for the relief of Ellen Heathcote Taschereau.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85023

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z7.

An Act for the relief of Ellen Heathcote Taschereau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ellen Heathcote Taschereau, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, nurse, wife of Henri Taschereau, otherwise known as Harry Taschereau, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Quebec, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of August, A.D. 1936, at the city of Manchester, England, she then being Ellen Heathcote, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ellen Heathcote and Henri Taschereau, otherwise known as Harry Taschereau, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ellen Heathcote may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henri Taschereau, otherwise known as Harry Taschereau, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A8.

An Act for the relief of Molly Marcovitch Schwartz.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85110

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[8].

An Act for the relief of Molly Marcovitch Schwartz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Molly Marcovitch Schwartz, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, retired, wife of Isaac Schwartz, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1927, at the said city, she then being Molly Marcovitch, a widow; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Molly Marcovitch and Isaac Schwartz, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Molly Marcovitch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isaac Schwartz had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[8].

An Act for the relief of Betty Gertrude Bernstein Schreiber.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th May, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85094

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[8].

An Act for the relief of Betty Gertrude Bernstein Schreiber.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Betty Gertrude Bernstein Schreiber, residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, wife of George Gordon Schreiber, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1946, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Betty Gertrude Bernstein, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Betty Gertrude Bernstein and George Gordon Schreiber, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Betty Gertrude Bernstein may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Gordon Schreiber had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[8].

An Act to amend the Act incorporating The Canadian Council of The Girl Guides Association.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th May, 1947.

Honourable Senator WILSON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

88817

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[8].

An Act to amend the Act incorporating The Canadian Council of The Girl Guides Association.

Preamble.

1917, c. 77.

WHEREAS The Canadian Council of The Girl Guides Association, a corporation incorporated by chapter seventy-seven of the statutes of 1917, has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section eight of chapter seventy-seven of the statutes of 1917 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Property.

"**8.** The Corporation may receive, acquire, accept, and hold real or immovable property, by grant, gift, purchase, devise, legacy, lease or otherwise, for the purposes of the Corporation; and may sell, lease, dispose of, mortgage, invest, or otherwise deal therewith in such manner as it may from time to time deem advisable for such purposes:

Limitation as to real estate.

Provided, however, that the annual value of the real estate held by the Corporation shall not at any time exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

Explanatory Notes.

At present the statute provides that the value of the real estate held shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars. As the Corporation now holds real estate of approximately this amount in value and in the normal course further real estate will be acquired or received, it is desired to obtain statutory authority to receive or acquire the same.

The present section 8 reads as follows:—

"8. The Corporation may receive, acquire, accept, and hold real or immovable property, by grant, gift, purchase, devise, legacy, lease or otherwise, for the purposes of the Corporation; and may sell, lease, dispose of, mortgage, invest, or otherwise deal therewith in such manner as it may from time to time deem advisable for such purposes: Provided, however, that the annual value of the real estate held by the Corporation shall not at any time exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars."

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[8].

An Act to amend The Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1929.

Read a first time, Monday, 12th May, 1947.

Honourable Senator Robertson.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

88990

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[8].

An Act to amend The Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1929.

1929, c. 46; 1932, c. 17; 1935, c. 41; 1936, c. 40.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Subsection one of section thirty-seven of *The Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1929*, chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1929, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Appeals by special leave.

"**37.** (1) A Supreme Court judge may, in his discretion, on special grounds, grant special leave to appeal from any decision of the Juvenile Court or a magistrate. In any case where such leave is granted the procedure upon appeal shall be such as is provided in the case of a conviction on indictment, and sections one thousand and twelve to one thousand and twenty-one, both inclusive, of the *Criminal Code* shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to such appeal, save that the appeal shall be to a Supreme Court judge instead of to the Court of Appeal, with a further right of appeal to the Court of Appeal by special leave of that Court."

R.S., c. 36.

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of the amendment is to permit a parent or guardian of a juvenile delinquent to appeal from the decision of a magistrate as well as from a decision of a judge of a Juvenile Court.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL E[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Margaret Joan Anstey Steven Hyslop.

Première lecture, le 14 mai 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité
des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
1947

84671

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL E[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Margaret Joan Anstey Steven Hyslop.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Margaret Joan Anstey Steven Hyslop, demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, commise, épouse de Henry Irving Hyslop, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en ladite cité, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le septième jour de septembre 1945, en la cité de Westmount, dite province, et qu'elle était alors Margaret Joan Anstey Steven, célibataire; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Margaret Joan Anstey Steven et Henry Irving Hyslop, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Margaret Joan Anstey Steven de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit Henry Irving Hyslop n'eût pas été célébrée.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL F[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Elly Zahn Kaminsky.

Première lecture, le 14 mai 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJEST LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
1947

84890

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

BILL F[8].

SÉNAT DU CANADA

Loi pour faire droit à Elly Zahn Kaminsky.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Elly Zahn Kaminsky, demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, imprimeuse, épouse de Carli Kaminsky, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en ladite cité, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le cinquième jour de novembre 1932, en ladite cité, et qu'elle était alors Elly Zahn, veuve; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Elly Zahn et Carli Kaminsky, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Elly Zahn de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit Carli Kaminsky n'eût pas été célébrée.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL G[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Naomi Joan Williamson Cantlie.

Première lecture, le 14 mai 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité
des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
1947

84679

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL G[3].

Loi pour faire droit à Naomi Joan Williamson Cantlie.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Naomi Joan Williamson Cantlie, demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, épouse de George Stephen Forbes Cantlie, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en ladite cité, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le quatrième jour de décembre 1943, en ladite cité, et qu'elle était alors Naomi Joan Williamson, célibataire; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Naomi Joan Williamson et George Stephen Forbes Cantlie, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Naomi Joan Williamson de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit George Stephen Forbes Cantlie n'eût pas été célébrée.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL H[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Matilda Jane Cumming.

Première lecture, le 14 mai 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité
des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
1947

81791

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL H[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Matilda Jane Cumming.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Matilda Jane Cumming, demeurant en la cité de Toronto, province d'Ontario, épouse de Melville Erskine Cumming, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le vingt-neuvième jour de mars 1944, au district de St. Marylebone, bourg métropolitain de St. Marylebone, Angleterre, et qu'elle était alors Matilda Jane Hancock; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Matilda Jane Hancock et Melville Erskine Cumming, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Matilda Jane Hancock de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit Melville Erskine Cumming n'eût pas été célébrée.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL I[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Agnes Dowd Brown.

Première lecture, le 14 mai 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité
des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
1947

84512

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL I[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Agnes Dowd Brown.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Agnes Dowd Brown, demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, épouse de Ormonde Wellington Brown, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en la ville de Knowlton, dite province, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le vingtième jour de mai 1935, en la ville de Richford, Etat de Vermont, l'un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, et qu'elle était alors Agnes Dowd, célibataire; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Agnes Dowd et Ormonde Wellington Brown, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Agnes Dowd de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit Ormonde Wellington Brown n'eût pas été célébrée.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL J[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Ursula Catherine Tétreau Black.

Première lecture, le 14 mai 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité
des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
84894 1947

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL J[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Ursula Catherine Tétreau Black.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Ursula Catherine Tétreau Black, demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, réceptionniste, épouse de Charles Somerville Black, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en ladite cité, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le vingt-septième jour de mai 1944, en ladite cité, et qu'elle était alors Ursula Catherine Tétreau, célibataire; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Ursula Catherine Tétreau et Charles Somerville Black, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Ursula Catherine Tétreau de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit Charles Somerville Black n'eût pas été célébrée.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL K[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Eleanor Edith McKechnie Martineau.

Première lecture, le 14 mai 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
85276 1947

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL K[8]

Loi pour faire droit à Eleanor Edith McKechnie Martineau.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Eleanor Edith McKechnie Martineau, demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, épouse de Raymond Davies Martineau, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en la cité de Westmount, dite province, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le quinizème jour d'août 1942, en ladite cité de Montréal, et qu'elle était alors Eleanor Edith McKechnie; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Eleanor Edith McKechnie et Raymond Davies Martineau, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Eleanor Edith McKechnie de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit Raymond Davies Martineau n'eût pas été célébrée.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL L[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Jack Wallis.

Première lecture, le 14 mai 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
1947

83328

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL L[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Jack Wallis.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Jack Wallis, domicilié au Canada et demeurant à Brosseau-Station, district de Montréal, province de Québec, cultivateur, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que le vingt-troisième jour de janvier 1943, en la paroisse de Preston, comté de Surrey, Angleterre, il a été marié à Winifred Elizabeth Moore, célibataire, alors de ladite paroisse; considérant que le pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son épouse, ledit mariage soit dissous; considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder au pétitionnaire ce qu'il demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Jack Wallis et Winifred Elizabeth Moore, son épouse, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment audit Jack Wallis de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec toute femme qu'il pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ladite Winifred Elizabeth Moore n'eût pas été célébrée.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL M[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Evelyn Margaret Morrison Cryer.

Première lecture, le 14 mai 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité
des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
1947

85296

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

BILL M[8].

SÉNAT DU CANADA

Loi pour faire droit à Evelyn Margaret Morrison Cryer.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Evelyn Margaret Morrison Cryer, demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, surveillante adjointe, épouse de Edward Howarth Cryer, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en ladite cité, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le onzième jour de septembre 1936, en la cité de New-York, Etat de New-York, l'un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, et qu'elle était alors Evelyn Margaret Morrison, célibataire; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Evelyn Margaret Morrison et Edward Howarth Cryer, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Evelyn Margaret Morrison de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit Edward Howarth Cryer n'eût pas été célébrée.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL N[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Frances Eileen Scribner MacKay.

Première lecture ,le 14 mai 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
1947

84154

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL N[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Frances Eileen Scribner Mackay.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Frances Eileen Scribner Mackay, demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, commise, épouse de George Gordon Mackay, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en ladite cité, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le trentième jour d'octobre 1924, en la ville de Chatham, province du Nouveau-Brunswick, et qu'elle était alors Frances Eileen Scribner, célibataire; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Frances Eileen Scribner et George Gordon Mackay, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Frances Eileen Scribner de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit George Gordon Mackay n'eût pas été célébrée.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL O[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Irène Laflamme Kattas.

Première lecture, le 14 mai 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité
des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
1947

85288

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL O[8].

Loi pour faire droit à Irène Laflamme Kattas.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT qu'Irène Laflamme Kattas, demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, couturière, épouse de Michel Kattas, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en ladite cité, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le dix-huitième jour de janvier 1943, en ladite cité, et qu'elle était alors Irène Laflamme, célibataire; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Irène Laflamme et Michel Kattas, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Irène Laflamme de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit Michel Kattas n'eût pas été célébrée.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P8.

An Act for the relief of Eileen Maude Gardner Richards.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83609

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[8].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Maude Gardner Richards.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eileen Maude Gardner Richards, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Joseph Alexander Trottwood Richards, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of April, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Eileen Maude Gardner, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eileen Maude Gardner and Joseph Alexander Trottwood Richards, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eileen Maude Gardner may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Alexander Trottwood Richards had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[8].

An Act for the relief of Frances Audrey Gray Lacaille.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86162

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[8].

An Act for the relief of Frances Audrey Gray Lacaille.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frances Audrey Gray Lacaille, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Charles Wilson Lacaille, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of May, A.D. 1941, at the town of Oyster Bay, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Frances Audrey Gray, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frances Audrey Gray and Charles Wilson Lacaille, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frances Audrey Gray may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Wilson Lacaille had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[8].

An Act for the relief of Aline Theoret Larose.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84885

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[8].

An Act for the relief of Aline Theoret Larose.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Aline Theoret Larose, residing at St. Dorothee, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of Joseph Larose, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Plage Laval, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of July, A.D. 1936, at St. Joseph du Lac, in the district of Terrebonne, in the said province, she then being Aline Theoret, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Aline Theoret and Joseph Larose, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Aline Theoret may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Larose had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[8].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Betty Rollings Burman.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85433

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[8].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Betty Rollings Burman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Betty Rollings Burman, residing at the town of Valois, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Harold Charles Burman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of St. Eustache sur Lac, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of January, A.D. 1936, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Margaret Betty Rollings, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Betty Rollings and Harold Charles Burman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Betty Rollings may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold Charles Burman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[8].

An Act for the relief of Beatrice Dorothy Pountney Alker.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
84593 1947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[8].

An Act for the relief of Beatrice Dorothy Pountney Alker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Beatrice Dorothy Pountney Alker, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, nurse, wife of Thomas Alker, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of August, A.D. 1945, at the city of Birmingham, England, she then being Beatrice Dorothy Pountney, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Beatrice Dorothy Pountney and Thomas Alker, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Beatrice Dorothy Pountney may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Alker had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U8.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Jean Duff Dorval.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85007

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[8].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Jean Duff Dorval.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Jean Duff Dorval, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Rene Dorval, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of May, A.D. 1942, in the district of St. Marylebone, in the metropolitan borough of St. Marylebone, England, she then being Margaret Jean Duff, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Jean Duff and Rene Dorval, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Jean Duff may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rene Dorval had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V8.

An Act for the relief of George Somerville Blackie Begg.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85011

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[8].

An Act for the relief of George Somerville Blackie Begg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Somerville Blackie Begg, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Ville St. Pierre, in the province of Quebec, press operator, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of February, A.D. 1941, at the city of Lachine, in the said province, he and Lorna Ada Hineson, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Somerville Blackie Begg and Lorna Ada Hineson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said George Somerville Blackie Begg may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lorna Ada Hineson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W8.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Guerasio Galardo.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84873

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[8].

An Act for the relief of Lillian Guerasio Galardo.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian Guerasio Galardo, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Dominique Galardo, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of November, A.D. 1926, at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Lillian Guerasio, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lillian Guerasio and Dominique Galardo, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lillian Guerasio may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dominique Galardo had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[8].

An Act for the relief of Stewart Davidson Myles.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84393

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[8].

An Act for the relief of Stewart Davidson Myles.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Stewart Davidson Myles, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, student, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of May, A.D. 1944, at the city of Sydney, in the province of Nova Scotia, he and Nora Claire Hall, who was then of the city of Moose Jaw, in the province of Saskatchewan, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Stewart Davidson Myles and Nora Claire Hall, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Stewart Davidson Myles may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nora Claire Hall had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y8.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Bradford Hurley.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84698

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[8].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Bradford Hurley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Bradford Hurley, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, typist, wife of Howard Densimore Hurley, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Arvida, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of February, A.D. 1941, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Dorothy Bradford, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Bradford and Howard Densimore Hurley, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dorothy Bradford may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Howard Densimore Hurley had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[8].

An Act for the relief of Elsie McCormick Albers.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84503

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[8].

An Act for the relief of Elsie McCormick Albers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elsie McCormick Albers, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Louis Andre Albers, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of April, A.D. 1940, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Elsie McCormick, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elsie McCormick and Louis Andre Albers, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elsie McCormick may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Louis Andre Albers had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A9.

An Act for the relief of George Wilson Dyce.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84125

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[9].

An Act for the relief of George Wilson Dyce.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Wilson Dyce, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, commercial traveller, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of May, A.D. 1935, at the said city, he and Mildred Elinor Getzler, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Wilson Dyce and Mildred Elinor Getzler, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said George Wilson Dyce may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mildred Elinor Getzler had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[9].

An Act for the relief of Rita Johnson Cherrier.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84686

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[9].

An Act for the relief of Rita Johnson Cherrier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rita Johnson Cherrier, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, packer, wife of Joseph Clodomir Adrien Cherrier, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of March, A.D. 1930, at the said city, she then being Rita Johnson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rita Johnson and Joseph Clodomir Adrien Cherrier, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rita Johnson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Clodomir Adrien Cherrier had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C9.

An Act for the relief of Esther Cole Zeesman.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85283

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C9.

An Act for the relief of Esther Cole Zeesman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Esther Cole Zeesman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, office clerk, wife of Philip Zeesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of January, A.D. 1946, in the district of Manchester, in the county borough of Manchester, England, she then being Esther Cole, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Esther Cole and Philip Zeesman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Esther Cole may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Philip Zeesman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[9].

An Act for the relief of Celia Yaffe Dubinsky.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84877

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[9].

An Act for the relief of Celia Yaffe Dubinsky.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Celia Yaffe Dubinsky, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Issy (Isidore) Dubinsky, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of March, A.D. 1918, at the said city, she then being Celia Yaffe, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Celia Yaffe and Issy (Isidore) Dubinsky, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Celia Yaffe may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Issy (Isidore) Dubinsky had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E9.

An Act for the relief of Elsie Marlyn Garayt Johnston.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83295

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E9.

An Act for the relief of Elsie Marlyn Garayt Johnston.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elsie Marlyn Garayt Johnston, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of William Daniel Johnston, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of June, A.D. 1927, at the said city, she then being Elsie Marlyn Garayt, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elsie Marlyn Garayt and William Daniel Johnston, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elsie Marlyn Garayt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Daniel Johnston had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[9].

An Act for the relief of Leone Rhea Leduc Metcalf.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83492

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[9].

An Act for the relief of Leone Rhea Leduc Metcalf.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Leone Rhea Leduc Metcalf, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of James Charles Harvey Metcalf, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of December, A.D. 1942, at the city of Lachine, in the said province, she then being Leone Rhea Leduc, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Leone Rhea Leduc and James Charles Harvey Metcalf, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Leone Rhea Leduc may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Charles Harvey Metcalf had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G9.

An Act for the relief of James Arthur Ablett.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84297

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G9.

An Act for the relief of James Arthur Ablett.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Arthur Ablett, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, student, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of September, A.D. 1941, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, he and Irene Margaret Palmer, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Arthur Ablett and Irene Margaret Palmer, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said James Arthur Ablett may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irene Margaret Palmer had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H9.

An Act for the relief of Goldie Slovinsky Tkatch.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83528

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H9.

An Act for the relief of Goldie Slovinsky Tkatch.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Goldie Slovinsky Tkatch, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Irving Harry Tkatch, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of January, A.D. 1943, at the said city, she then being Goldie Slovinsky, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Goldie Slovinsky and Irving Harry Tkatch, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Goldie Slovinsky may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irving Harry Tkatch had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[9].

An Act for the relief of Harold Fassett Staniforth.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84495

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[9].

An Act for the relief of Harold Fassett Staniforth.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harold Fassett Staniforth, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of May, A.D. 1941, at the said city, he and Marion Helen Hart, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harold Fassett Staniforth and Marion Helen Hart, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harold Fassett Staniforth may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marion Helen Hart had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J9.

An Act for the relief of Claire Morgan Lockner Middleton-Hope.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84597

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J⁹.

An Act for the relief of Claire Morgan Lockner Middleton-Hope.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Claire Morgan Lockner Middleton-Hope, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Clark Middleton-Hope, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of June, A.D. 1942, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Claire Morgan Lockner, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Claire Morgan Lockner and Clark Middleton-Hope, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Claire Morgan Lockner may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clark Middleton-Hope had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K9.

An Act to incorporate Commonwealth Insurance Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

Honourable Senator PATERSON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

88361

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[9].

An Act to incorporate Commonwealth Insurance Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

Corporate name.

1. Lionel D. M. Baxter, financial broker, David A. B. Murray, chartered accountant, Edward A. Nanton, broker, Gordon P. Osler, broker, and Harold G. Tucker, insurance manager, all of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are incorporated under the name of "Commonwealth Insurance Company" hereinafter called "the Company".

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, provided always that the Company may by by-law increase its capital stock to a sum not exceeding one million dollars.

Subscription before general meeting.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba.

Classes of insurance authorized.

6. The Company may make contracts of insurance for all or any of the following classes of insurance:

(*a*) fire insurance;
(*b*) accident insurance;
(*c*) aircraft insurance;
(*d*) automobile insurance;
(*e*) boiler insurance;
(*f*) credit insurance;
(*g*) earthquake insurance;
(*h*) explosion insurance;
(*i*) falling aircraft insurance;
(*j*) forgery insurance;
(*k*) guarantee insurance;
(*l*) hail insurance;
(*m*) impact of vehicles insurance;
(*n*) inland transportation insurance;
(*o*) live stock insurance;
(*p*) marine insurance;
(*q*) personal property insurance;
(*r*) plate glass insurance;
(*s*) real property insurance;
(*t*) sickness insurance;
(*u*) sprinkler leakage insurance;
(*v*) theft insurance;
(*w*) weather insurance;
(*x*) windstorm insurance.

Subscription and payment of capital before commencing business.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of its capital stock has been bona fide subscribed and at least one hundred thousand dollars paid thereon. It may then transact the business of fire insurance, falling aircraft insurance, earthquake insurance, limited or inherent explosion insurance, civil commotion insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, windstorm insurance, impact by vehicles insurance, and insurance against loss of, or damage to, property other than crops caused by hail.

Additional amount for certain classes of business.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act until the paid capital, or the paid capital together with the surplus has been increased by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say: for accident insurance the said increase shall not be less than forty thousand dollars; for aircraft insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for automobile insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for boiler insurance, not less than forty thousand dollars; for credit insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for forgery insurance, not less

than twenty thousand dollars; for guarantee insurance, not less than fifty thousand dollars; for hail insurance, not less than twenty-five thousand dollars; for inland transportation insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for live stock insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for marine insurance, not less than fifty thousand dollars; for personal property insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for real property insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for sickness insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for theft insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for weather insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars.

Periodic increase of paid capital and surplus.

(3) The Company shall, during the five years next after the date of its being registered for the transaction of fire insurance, increase its paid capital and surplus so that at the end of the first year it will be at least fifteen thousand dollars more than is required under the foregoing subsections of this section, and at the end of the second year at least thirty thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the third year at least forty-five thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the fourth year at least sixty thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the fifth year at least seventy-five thousand dollars more than so required.

When company may transact any or all classes of insurance business.

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section the Company may transact all or any of the classes of insurance business authorized by section six of this Act when the amount of capital subscribed amounts to at least five hundred thousand dollars and the amount paid on its subscribed capital, together with the surplus, amounts to at least five hundred thousand dollars.

"Surplus" defined.

(5) In this section the word "surplus" means excess of assets over liabilities, including the amount paid on account of capital stock and the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

1932, c. 46, to apply.

8. *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, shall apply to the Company.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[9].

An Act to amend the Criminal Code. (Race meetings).

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

Honourable Senator COPP.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

90665

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L9.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code. (Race meetings).

R.S., c. 36; 1930, c. 11; 1931, c. 28; 1932, cc. 7, 8, 9, 28; 1932-33, cc. 25, 53; 1934, cc. 11, 47; 1935, cc. 36, 56; 1936, c. 29; 1938, c. 44; 1939, (1st Sess.) c. 30; 1943-44, c. 23; 1944-45, c. 35; 1946, cc. 5, 20.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. (1) Subsection two of section two hundred and thirty-five of the *Criminal Code*, chapter thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended by section one of chapter fifty-six of the statutes of 1935, section thirteen of chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1938, and by section one of chapter five of the statutes of 1946, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Betting, pool-selling and book-making.

"(2) The provisions of this section and of section two hundred and twenty-seven and of subsections one and two of section two hundred and twenty-nine, shall not extend to any person or association by reason of his or their becoming the custodian or depository of any money, property or valuable thing staked or to be paid to the winner of any lawful race, sport, game or exercise, or to be paid to the owner of any horse engaged in any lawful race, or to be paid to the winner of any bets between not more than ten individuals or to a private bet between individuals not engaged in any way in a business of betting, or to bets made or records of bets made through the agency of a pari-mutuel system only as hereinafter provided, upon the race course of any association incorporated before the nineteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, during the actual progress of a race meeting conducted by such association upon races being run thereon, if

(a) such association has conducted a race meeting with pari-mutuel betting under the supervision of an officer appointed by the Minister of Agriculture at any time after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight, but before the nineteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven; or

Explanatory Notes.

1. The purpose of these amendments is to enable the Department of Agriculture to regulate its administration of pari-mutuel betting and the supervision thereof by confining pari-mutuel privileges to racing associations that have conducted horse racing with pari-mutuel betting in the years between the first day of January, 1938, and the nineteenth day of May, 1947, or have, at least, been active to the extent of applying for a transfer of a race meeting before this date and obtaining the approval of the Minister of Agriculture for such transfer.

(b) the Minister of Agriculture has, before the nineteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, made a determination under subsection two *(b)* of this section that the provisions of subsection one of this section and of section two hundred and twenty-seven and of subsections one and two of section two hundred and twenty-nine shall not extend to the operation of a pari-mutuel system with respect to running races at a race meeting conducted by such association on a race course of another association;

or incorporated after the nineteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, by special Act of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislature of any province of Canada, during the actual progress of a race meeting conducted by such association upon races being run thereon: Provided, that as to race meetings at which there are running races, no such race meeting continues for more than fourteen consecutive days on days on which such racing may be lawfully carried on, and that there be not more than eight such races on any of such days; and provided that no such association holds, and that on any one track there be not held, except as hereinafter provided, in any one calendar year more than one race meeting, at which there are running races, of more than seven and not exceeding fourteen such days, or two such race meetings having an interval of at least twenty days between them of not more than seven such days each: Provided also, that where any person or association becomes a custodian or depository of any money, bet or stakes during the actual progress of a race meeting conducted by and on the race course of such an association, upon races being run thereon, that the percentage deducted and retained by the association in respect of each race from the total amount of money so deposited, or of which the said person or association becomes the custodian, under the pari-mutuel system, shall not exceed the following:

Proviso.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Where the total amount staked or deposited on each race is under $20,000	7 per centum
Over $20,000, 7 per centum on $20,000 and on the excess up to $30,000	6 per centum
Over $30,000, 7 per centum on $20,000, 6 per centum on next $10,000 and on the excess up to $40,000	5 per centum
Over $40,000, 7 per centum on $20,000, 6 per centum on next $10,000, 5 per centum on next $10,000 and on the excess up to $50,000	4 per centum
Over $50,000, on the excess	3 per centum

In addition to the percentages above set forth, the person or association shall also be entitled to retain the odd cents

There are few horses that compete in steeplechase races or hurdle races in Canada, and only three or four racing associations provide steeplechase races or hurdle races. It was decided, therefore, that the program of eight races daily, now provided under the law, should be without qualification, each racing association being free to make the eighth race a steeplechase race or a hurdle race at its option.

Pari-mutuel system.

over any multiple of five cents, and the odd cents may be eliminated from the amount to be paid to any bettor:

Proviso.

Provided also, that for the purpose of recording the amounts deposited by the bettors a pari-mutuel system be used which has been approved by an officer appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and that the operation of the pari-mutuel system and the carrying out of the provisions of this section be under the supervision of an officer appointed by the Minister of Agriculture whose duty it shall be to ascertain that the betting is stopped before each race and no further amounts are deposited when the horses, on their way to the post, have passed a point one-eighth of a mile from the post or such other distance from the post as the Minister of Agriculture may determine, and that the said betting is then stopped. The expense incident to such supervision for each meeting to be borne by the association: Provided further, that the Minister of Agriculture if he is not satisfied that a proper proportion of gate receipts and percentages taken from the pari-mutuel pools is being given in purses to horses taking part in the race meeting, or that the provisions of this section are being carried out in good faith by the person or association conducting the race meeting, may at any time order the said betting to be stopped for such time as he may think fit."

Proviso.

(2) Subsection three of the said section two hundred and thirty-five, as amended by section three of chapter five of the statutes of 1946, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Trotting or pacing race.

"(3) The provisions of said sections shall not apply to race meetings at which there are trotting or pacing races exclusively, where pool-selling, betting or wagering is permitted by an association incorporated in any manner before the twentieth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, or incorporated after that date by special Act of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislature of any province of Canada, on such race course during the actual progress of the race meeting conducted by the association: Provided also that as to the race meetings at which there are trotting or pacing races exclusively, no such race meeting continues for more than fourteen days or fourteen nights or a total of fourteen days and nights on which racing may be carried on."

Proviso.

(2) The purpose of the amendment to subsection three is to allow associations holding trotting or pacing races exclusively to conduct their races in the evening.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M9.

An Act respecting certain National Parks and to amend The National Parks Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1947.

Honourable Senator COPP.

OTTTWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

89316

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M⁹.

An Act respecting certain National Parks and to amend The National Parks Act.

1930, (1st Sess.), c. 33; 1938, c. 35; 1946, c. 9.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The National Parks Amendment Act, 1947.*

Additions to National Parks.

2. Notwithstanding section three of *The National Parks Act*, chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1930

(a) the tracts or parcels of land described in Schedule A to this Act are added to Fort Beausejour Historic Park;

(b) the tracts or parcels of land described in Schedule B to this Act are added to Riding Mountain Park;

(c) the parcels or tracts of land described in Schedule C to this Act are added to Elk Island Park.

Land withdrawn from Prince Albert National Park.

3. Those parcels or tracts of land described in Schedule D to this Act are withdrawn from Prince Albert National Park and declared to be no longer required for Park purposes.

Land withdrawn from Riding Mountain Park.

4. Those parcels or tracts of land described in Schedule E to this Act are withdrawn from Riding Mountain Park and declared to be no longer required for Park purposes.

Land withdrawn from Waterton Lakes Park.

5. Those parcels or tracts of land described in Schedule F to this Act are withdrawn from Waterton Lakes Park and declared to be no longer required for Park purposes.

Parks abolished.

6. Nemiskam Park and Buffalo Park are abolished and the parcels or tracts of land comprising the same are declared to be no longer required for Park purposes.

Explanatory Notes.

General

The purpose of this Bill is to adjust the boundaries of four National Parks and abolish two which are no longer required; to make provision for extending any National Park townsites where further building sites are needed; and to make provision for providing for the Park residents the social services which are provided by the province to residents outside the Parks.

Section 2

(a) This provides for the addition to Fort Beausejour Historic Park of three small tracts of land containing important historical features which were acquired as follows:

Parcel No. 1, transferred from the Soldier Settlement of Canada, contains 0.23 acres, more or less. This area contained a portion of the old British trenches.

Parcel No. 2, containing 3.85 acres, more or less, the site of the old block house, and Parcel No. 3, containing 16.70 acres, more or less, the site of Monckton's lines of attack in the siege of 1775, were presented to the Government by Dr. J. C. Webster, C.M.G., Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and Mrs. Webster of Shediac, N.B.

(b) This comprises one section of land within the Riding Mountain Park boundaries which had been crown granted previous to the establishment of the Park. The owners, Messrs. Wilson Brothers, have transferred same to the Crown. Arrangements have been made with the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources for Manitoba to issue a Crown Grant to Messrs. Wilson Brothers to Section 25, Township 23, Range 23, West Principal Meridian, which is located on the boundary of the Park and which is being withdrawn from the Park by Section 4 of this Bill. The Act Transferring the Resources to Manitoba provides that any land withdrawn from a Park automatically reverts to the province.

Provisions of 1930, c. 33 to apply.

7. All the provisions of *The National Parks Act* not inconsistent with this Act shall apply to the areas and parcels or tracts of land described in Schedules A, B, and C to this Act.

Regulations.

8. Paragraph (g) of subsection one of section seven of *The National Parks Act*, chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1930 (first session) is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Leases.

"*(g)* the granting of leases of lots in townsites for the purposes of residence or trade and of lots in other subdivisions for purposes of residence during the summer months, and making additions to townsites or other subdivisions and for the alteration and resurvey of the plan of any townsite or other subdivision;

Licences.

(gg) the granting of licences for lands outside townsites or other subdivisions for the entertainment of persons visiting the Parks;"

9. Paragraph *(o)* of subsection one of section seven of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Health and welfare services.

"*(o)* authorizing agreements with a province for supplying to the residents of the Parks in that province any health and welfare services supplied by that province to its residents outside the Parks;

Taxes.

(p) levying taxes upon the residents of a Park in order to defray the cost of health and welfare services supplied to such residents by a province pursuant to an agreement made under paragraph *(o)* of this subsection or supplied to such residents by the Government of Canada;

Nuisances.

(q) the abatement and prevention of nuisances."

(c) This is to add to Elk Island Park an area of land which the province of Alberta has transferred to the Dominion for Park purposes. It comprises approximately 23.6 square miles of the Cooking Lake Forest Reserve and is very suitable for pasture.

Section 3

This is to provide for the withdrawal from Prince Albert National Park certain lands not suitable nor required for National Park purposes. The lands to be withdrawn consist of 3 parcels. The largest, described as Parcel No. 1, comprises all that portion of the Park lying east of the Third Meridian. Parcels Nos. 2 and 3 comprise two smaller areas along the southern boundary of the Park. The three parcels contain an area of approximately 373 square miles. The area remaining in the Park will be approximately 1497 square miles.

The cost of patrolling these areas in the interest of fire and game protection has been out of proportion to the value of the land for Park purposes. On the other hand, some of the lands have a distinct value for development and settlement.

The Department has been in communication with the Government of Saskatchewan, which government has agreed to accept the return of lands comprised within the three parcels mentioned, and to revest in the Dominion Parcel No. 2 comprising approximately 10 square miles as an addition to the Little Indian River Reserve in part satisfaction of the claims of various northern bands of Indians who are entitled to further farming lands under Treaty No. 6, and under the Natural Resources Agreement with Saskatchewan.

Section 4

See explanation for 2 *(b)* above.

Section 5

This provides for the withdrawal of 16 sections of land from the extreme easterly end of the Waterton Lakes Park. This land is not suitable nor required for Park development. It is of value specially as grazing and timber lands for the benefit of the settlers in the vicinity.

Section 6

Nemiskam Park, Southern Alberta. This is a very small Park comprising approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ sections near the town of Foremost. In 1916 the area was fenced to enclose a small herd of antelope which was found in this district. At the time it was considered that the antelope, one of the most interesting native wild animals of the Prairies, was threatened with extermination. This condition no longer exists.

SCHEDULE "A".

(Additions to) Fort Beausejour Historic Park.

PARCEL ONE.

All that part of that lot of farm land situate at Westmorland Point in the County of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick conveyed to His Majesty, the King, represented by the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada by Chandler C. Hewson and Alice M. Hewson, his wife, by Deed dated the 8th day of September, A.D. 1919, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the said County on the 15th day of October, A.D. 1919, in Book M. 9, commencing at page 350 of records by the official number 109703, which part may be more particularly described as follows:—

Beginning at an iron bar placed in the ground and inscribed VIIIA, said bar being located on the straight line joining monument B.S. VIII, and monument B.S. IX on the Beausejour Park boundary and being 605.2 feet distant from monument B.S. VIII, aforementioned; thence by a magnetic bearing south 34° 58′ East or turning an internal angle of 22° 58′ left from the straight line joining monument B.S. VIII and monument B.S. IX on the Beausejour Park boundary and proceeding a distance of 221.8 feet to an iron bar placed in the ground and inscribed VIIIB, thence by a magnetic bearing south 58°06′ west, or turning an internal angle of 86°56′, and proceeding a distance of 92 feet to an iron bar placed in the ground and inscribed VIIIC, and located on the straight line joining B.S. VIII and monument B.S. IX on the Beausejour Park boundary and being 840.7 feet distant from monument B.S. VIII aforementioned; thence by a magnetic bearing north 12°00′ west or turning an internal angle of 70°06′ and proceeding along lands of the Beausejour National Park a distance of 235.5 feet to an iron bar placed in the ground and inscribed VIIIA the same being the point or place of beginning, the area containing 0.23 acres more or less.

PARCEL TWO.

All that lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being at Westmorland Point in the Parish of Westmorland in the County of Westmorland, and Province of New Brunswick, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a steel bar placed in the ground and inscribed XXII, said bar being 705 feet distant from monument B.S. VII on the straight line joining said B.S. VII and monument XVIII. Monument B.S. VII being on the Beausejour Park Boundary and monument XVIII being at the northerly corner of lands formerly belonging to the Soldier Settlement Board, and presently being deeded to the Beausejour Park and known as Parcel "A". Thence by the magnet of the year 1941 N.48°23′ W along lands of Gordon Bulmer for 343 feet to a steel bar placed in the ground and inscribed XXI and being on the southeasterly boundary of the west public road leading to the Museum from the

Buffalo Park. (a) The area of Buffalo Park is 200.5 square miles. An agreement has been reached with the Province that upon the passing of this Act the areas now used by the Department of National Defence for military training grounds and by the Department of Agriculture for experimental purposes, comprising 150.5 square miles, will be leased to the Dominion for as long as they are required. It is not considered Buffalo Park is now necessary for the preservation of the buffalo. The Provincial Government have transferred to the Dominion approximately 24 sections of the Cooking Lake Forest Reserve which adjoins Elk Island Park on the south and with this extension it is considered a herd of buffalo of sufficient size can be maintained to guarantee the preservation of the species.

Section 7

As certain lands are being added to a number of the National Parks—it is necessary that provision be made to extend the *National Parks Act* to these additions.

Section 8

(g)

This is to provide for making extensions or changes in any of the existing townsites or subdivisions. *The National Parks Act* (1930) restricted the leasing of lots to existing townsites and makes no provision for the issue of leases for lots in any of the smaller subdivisions. Further, there is no provision for making any additions or changes to any of the existing townsites or subdivisions. At present leases are issued for building sites in the National Parks as follows:

(a) Leases are issued for lots as sites for business or residences for year-round occupancy in townsites such as Banff, Jasper and Field,

(b) Leases are issued for lots as sites for business or residences in some townsites for summer occupation only. This applies to sites in the townsites in Riding Mountain and Prince Albert Parks.

Previous to the passing of *The National Parks Act* in 1930 a number of small subdivisions were laid out chiefly along the shores of certain lakes, where provision was made for the leasing of lots for summer cottages sites. It is desired to make some changes in these subdivisions and to accept applications for any lots which are still undeveloped. It is also desired to make some extensions to the larger townsites where, as in the case of Banff, there is a shortage of building sites.

(gg) This is a re-enactement of the last clause of ss. *(g)*.

Section 9

This is to provide that Park residents shall be able to receive the advantages of any social services being provided

main highway. Thence northeasterly along the southeasterly boundary of the aforementioned public road for 510 feet, to a steel bar placed in the ground on the southeasterly boundary of the said road and inscribed XX. Thence S.45°15′ E along lands of Gordon Bulmer for 330 feet to a steel bar placed in the ground and inscribed XIX. Thence S.40°33′ W or turning an internal angle of 94°12′ and proceeding along lands now in the possession of Alan Carter and along lands of the Soldier Settlement Board (the latter presently being deeded to Fort Beausejour Park) and known as Parcel "A", for 491 feet to a steel bar inscribed XXII and being point or place of beginning. The whole area herein described containing 3.85 acres more or less.

The lands herein intended to be conveyed being shown and set forth on a plan made by T. D. Pickard of the Town of Sackville in the Province of New Brunswick, Provincial Land Surveyor, a copy of which is filed in the Registry Office for the County of Westmorland in the month of Janaury A.D. 1942, and is referred to in a Deed from Alice L. Bulmer et al to John Clarence Webster, which said Deed is duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, etc. in and for the said County of Westmorland in Libro T. 12, pages 655 and 656 by the No. 154517 of said Records on the 22nd day of January, A.D. 1942, and designated as Parcel "B" in the plan of T. D. Pickard.

PARCEL THREE.

All that other certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Parish of Westmorland aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a point designated and marked by the figure "7" on a certain plan dated at Moncton, N.B., on September 25, 1941, prepared and surveyed by C. W. Milton, Registered Engineer, of certain lots of land situate at Fort Beausejour in the Parish of Westmorland aforesaid, which said plan is on file in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County of Westmorland, thence on a course south 18 degrees 15 minutes west a distance of 330 feet more or less, thence south 9 degrees no minutes east by the magnet a distance of 380 feet more or less, thence on a course north 45 degrees 45 minutes east a distance of 1679 feet, thence on a course north 44 degrees, 15 minutes west, a distance of 524 feet, thence on a course south 41 degrees, no minutes west, a distance of 1168 feet to the point or place of beginning, the same being intended to be that certain lot or piece of land designated as parcel "A" on the said plan above mentioned and referred to, containing 16.70 acres being the same land and premises conveyed to the said John Clarence Webster by Arthur Wellsly Bulmer by deed dated the 1st day of November, A.D. 1941, being lot designated as Parcel "A" in the said plan.

for the other residents of the province in which the Park is situate and where, for the most part, provincial institutions would be utilized. It will cover such services as tuberculosis examination and treatment; health; care of neglected and delinquent children; and care of indigents and other services of a similar nature. It would only be applied to Parks with year-round populations such as Banff, Jasper, Waterton Lakes, Yoho, etc. It would not apply to townsites where persons are only allowed to occupy their leaseholds during the summer months such as Waskesiu, Prince Albert National Park, and Wasagaming, Riding Mountain Park.

SCHEDULE "B".

(Addition to) Riding Mountain Park.

Those certain parcels or tracts of land in the Province of Manitoba comprising section nineteen (19) township twenty-three (23) range eighteen (18) west of the Principal Meridian, containing 640 acres more or less.

SCHEDULE "C".

(Addition to) Elk Island Park.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land or premises situate, lying and being in townships 52 and 53, range 20, west of the Fourth Meridian, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of the road allowance between ranges 20 and 21 with the northerly limit of a surveyed roadway in said township 52, range 20, west of the Fourth Meridian, as shown on a plan of survey of the said roadway on record in the Department of Public Works at Edmonton as No. 867; thence in a generally easterly direction along the said northerly limit of the surveyed roadway to its intersection with the westerly limit of the road allowance between ranges 19 and 20; thence northerly along the westerly limit of the said road allowance to the northeast corner of section 12, township 53, range 20; thence westerly along the southerly limit of the road allowance along the north boundary of said section 12 to the northeast corner of section 11, township 53, range 20; thence northerly in a straight line across the road allowance to the southeast corner of section 14 in said township; thence northerly along the easterly boundary of section 14 to its intersection with the southerly limit of a surveyed highway as shown upon the plan of survey of the said highway on record in the said Department of Public Works as plan No. 12723; thence westerly following the southerly limit of said highway to its intersection with the easterly limit of the road allowance between ranges 20 and 21; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said road allowance between ranges 20 and 21 to the point of commencement; SAVING AND EXCEPTING THEREFROM a strip of land 3 rods in perpendicular width adjoining throughout the southerly limit of the said highway as shown upon the said plan No. 12723, said area containing by admeasurement 23.6 square miles more or less.

SCHEDULE "D".

Withdrawal from Prince Albert National Park.

PARCEL ONE

All that parcel or tract of land situate in the Province of Saskatchewan, lying east of the Third Meridian, more particularly described as follows:

All the sections of townships 56, 57, 58 and 59 of fractional range 27, west of the Second Meridian; all the sections of townships 56 and 57, range 26. west of the Second Meridian; all the sections of townships 58 and 59, range 26, west of the Second Meridian, lying west of the Montreal Lake Indian Reserve, No. 106; all the sections of townships 56 and 57, range 25, west of the Second Meridian; all the sections of townships 58 and 59, range 25, west of the Second Meridian, lying east of the Montreal Lake Indian Reserve, No. 106 and the eastern bank of Montreal Lake; all the sections of township 56, range 24, west of the Second Meridian, lying west of the eastern bank of Clearsand Lake; containing by admeasurement 340 square miles more or less.

PARCEL TWO

All that parcel or tract of land situate in the Province of Saskatchewan, more particularly described as follows:

Consisting of the following sections in township 53, range 1, west of the Third Meridian: Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, the south half of section 14, the south half of section 15 and all of section 16, containing by admeasurement 10 square miles more or less.

PARCEL THREE

All that parcel or tract of land situate in the Province of Saskatchewan, more particularly described as follows:

Consisting of sections 7 and 18 of township 53, range 2; the following sections in township 53, range 3: Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18; that portion of the south half of township 53, range 4, lying east of the east bank of the Sturgeon River, all being west of the Third Meridian and containing by admeasurement 23 square miles more or less.

SCHEDULE "E".

Withdrawal from Riding Mountain Park.

Those certain parcels or tracts of land in the Province of Manitoba comprising section 25, township 23, range 23, west Principal Meridian, containing 640 acres more or less.

SCHEDULE "F".

Withdrawal from Waterton Lakes Park.

All that portion of Waterton Lakes Park in the Province of Alberta enclosed by the following described boundaries:

Commencing at a point on the International Boundary due south of the southeast corner of section five, township one, range twenty-seven, west of the Fourth Meridian; thence northerly along the east boundaries of sections five, eight, seventeen and twenty to the northeast corner of said section twenty; thence westerly along the north boundaries of sections twenty and nineteen of said township; thence continuing westerly along the north boundary of projected sections twenty-four and twenty-three to the northeast corner of projected section twenty-two in township one, range twenty-eight, west of the Fourth Meridian; thence due south to the International Boundary; thence easterly along said International Boundary to the point of commencement, containing by admeasurement 16 square miles more or less.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL N^{9}.

Loi pour faire droit à Rose Nemerofsky Silverstein.

Première lecture, le 5 juin 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité
des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
84870 1947

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL N°.

Loi pour faire droit à Rose Nemerofsky Silverstein.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Rose Nemerofsky Silverstein, demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, cigarière, épouse de (Abraham) Isidore Silverstein, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en ladite cité, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le quinzième jour de juillet 1924, en ladite cité, et qu'elle était alors Rose Nemerofsky, célibataire; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Rose Nemerofsky et (Abraham) Isidore Silverstein, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Rose Nemerofsky de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit (Abraham) Isidore Silverstein n'eût pas été célébrée.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL O9.

Loi pour faire droit à James Albert Carruthers, autrement connu sous le nom de James Albert Fell.

Première lecture, le 5 juin 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
1947

85438

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL O⁹.

Loi pour faire droit à James Albert Carruthers, autrement connu sous le nom de James Albert Fell.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que James Albert Carruthers, autrement connu sous le nom de James Albert Fell, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, aviateur, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que le deuxième jour de mars 1940, en ladite cite, il a été marié à Elisabeth Adélaïde Desmarchais, célibataire, alors de ladite cité; considérant que le pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son épouse, ledit mariage soit dissous; considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder au pétitionnaire ce qu'il demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre James Albert Carruthers, autrement connu sous le nom de James Albert Fell, et Elisabeth Adélaïde Desmarchais, son épouse, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment audit James Albert Carruthers, autrement connu sous le nom de James Albert Fell, de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec toute femme qu'il pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ladite Elisabeth Adélaïde Desmarchais n'eût pas été célébrée.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P9.

An Act for the relief of Ronald Edwin George.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85942

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[9].

An Act for the relief of Ronald Edwin George.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ronald Edwin George, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, stationary engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of July, A.D. 1929, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Isabel Sharpe Reid, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ronald Edwin George and Isabel Sharpe Reid, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ronald Edwin George may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isabel Sharpe Reid had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q9.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Lena Bertha Dasen Scheffer.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84507

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q9.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Lena Bertha Dasen Scheffer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Lena Bertha Dasen Scheffer, residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, machine operator, wife of Otto Scheffer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of October, A.D. 1940, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Margaret Lena Bertha Dasen, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Lena Bertha Dasen and Otto Scheffer, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Lena Bertha Dasen may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Otto Scheffer had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R9.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Mary McKenzie Cramp.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81073

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R⁹.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Mary McKenzie Cramp.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Mary McKenzie Cramp, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Ralph George Albert Cramp, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of May, A.D. 1933, at the said city, she then being Ethel Mary McKenzie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Mary McKenzie and Ralph George Albert Cramp, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ethel Mary McKenzie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ralph George Albert Cramp had not been solemnized.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL S9.

Loi pour faire droit à Evelyn Alice Howard Smart.

Première lecture, le 5 juin 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
86155 1947

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL S[9].

Loi pour faire droit à Evelyn Alice Howard Smart.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Evelyn Alice Howard Smart, demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, commise, épouse de Onésime Albert Smart, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en ladite cité, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le quatrième jour de décembre 1934, en la ville de Cowanswille, dite province, et qu'elle était alors Evelyn Alice Howard, célibataire; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Evelyn Alice Howard et Onésime Albert Smart, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Evelyn Alice Howard de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit Onésime Albert Smart n'eût pas été célébrée.

Troisième Session, Vingtième Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL T9.

Loi pour faire droit à Mary Margaret Tibbins Gogo.

Première lecture, le 5 juin 1947.

L'honorable Président du comité
des divorces.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE
84614 1947

3e Session, 20e Parlement, 11 George VI, 1947.

SÉNAT DU CANADA

BILL T[9].

Loi pour faire droit à Mary Margaret Tibbins Gogo.

Préambule.

CONSIDÉRANT que Mary Margaret Tibbins Gogo, demeurant en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, couturière, épouse de William Francis Gogo, domicilié au Canada et demeurant en ladite cité, a, par voie de pétition, allégué que lui et elle ont été mariés le dix-neuvième jour de décembre 1935, en la ville de Cornwall, province d'Ontario, et qu'elle était alors Mary Margaret Tibbins, célibataire; considérant que la pétitionnaire a demandé que, pour cause d'adultère depuis lors commis par son époux, ledit mariage soit dissous; et considérant que ce mariage et cet adultère ont été établis par la preuve fournie, et qu'il est à propos d'accorder à la pétitionnaire ce qu'elle demande: A ces causes, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, décrète:

Dissolution du mariage.

1. Le mariage contracté entre Mary Margaret Tibbins et William Francis Gogo, son époux, est dissous par la présente loi et demeurera à tous égards nul et de nul effet.

Droit de se remarier.

2. Il est permis dès ce moment à ladite Mary Margaret Tibbins de contracter mariage, à quelque époque que ce soit, avec tout homme qu'elle pourrait légalement épouser si son union avec ledit William Francis Gogo n'eût pas été célébrée.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U9.

An Act for the relief of Alfred Nelson Nickle.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

87484

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U9.

An Act for the relief of Alfred Nelson Nickle.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alfred Nelson Nickle, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of September, A.D. 1941, at the city of London, England, he and Margaret Josephine Gardner, who was then of the said city of London, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alfred Nelson Nickle and Margaret Josephine Gardner, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alfred Nelson Nickle may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Josephine Gardner had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V9.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Haigh MacGill.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86330

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V9.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Haigh MacGill.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Arthur Haigh MacGill, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, fireman, has by his petition alleged that on the fifth day of September, A.D. 1924, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, he and Margaret McAffer, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Arthur Haigh MacGill and Margaret McAffer, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Arthur Haigh MacGill may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret McAffer had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W9.

An Act for the relief of Clinton Leslie Dobson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

65783

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W9.

An Act for the relief of Clinton Leslie Dobson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Clinton Leslie Dobson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of New Carlisle, in the province of Quebec, labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the fifteenth day of December, A.D. 1938, at the said town, he and Freda Jean Gallant, who was then of the said town, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Clinton Leslie Dobson and Freda Jean Gallant, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Clinton Leslie Dobson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Freda Jean Gallant had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[9].

An Act for the relief of Bernard Stanley Bailey.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81037

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X⁹.

An Act for the relief of Bernard Stanley Bailey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bernard Stanley Bailey, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Waterville, in the province of Quebec, electrician, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1937, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Muriel Aileen Davies, who was then of the city of Richmond, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Bernard Stanley Bailey and Muriel Aileen Davies, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Bernard Stanley Bailey may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Muriel Aileen Davies had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y9.

An Act for the relief of Archie William Young.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y9.

An Act for the relief of Archie William Young.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Archie William Young, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of January, A.D. 1941, at the said city, he and Edna Bridget Ellement, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Archie William Young and Edna Bridget Ellement, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Archie William Young may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edna Bridget Ellement had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[9].

An Act for the relief of Olive Lever Sanborn Lead.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86142

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z9.

An Act for the relief of Olive Lever Sanborn Lead.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Olive Lever Sanborn Lead, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, teacher, wife of Harry Dickinson Lead, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Olive Lever Sanborn, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Olive Lever Sanborn and Harry Dickinson Lead, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Olive Lever Sanborn may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Dickinson Lead had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[10].

An Act for the relief of John Mackie.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85263

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[10].

An Act for the relief of John Mackie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Mackie, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stock-keeper, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of July, A.D. 1942, at the town of Pembroke, in the province of Ontario, he and Mary Louise Ethier, who was then of the town of Petawawa, in the said province of Ontario, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between John Mackie and Mary Louise Ethier, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said John Mackie may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Louise Ethier had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[10].

An Act for the relief of Isabel Mercer Lebœuf.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G , B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85786

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[10].

An Act for the relief of Isabel Mercer Lebœuf.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Isabel Mercer Lebœuf, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, stock-keeper, wife of Romeo Joseph Lebœuf, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of October, A.D. 1931, at the town of Greenfield Park, in the said province, she then being Isabel Mercer, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Isabel Mercer and Romeo Joseph Lebœuf, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Isabel Mercer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Romeo Joseph Lebœuf had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[10].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Irene Gordon Lazarus.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83496

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[10].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Irene Gordon Lazarus.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Irene Gordon Lazarus, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Lester Benjamin Lazarus, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of April, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Hilda Irene Gordon, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hilda Irene Gordon and Lester Benjamin Lazarus, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hilda Irene Gordon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lester Benjamin Lazarus had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[10].

An Act for the relief of Mary Margaret Bernice Walker Kennedy.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86322

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[10].

An Act for the relief of Mary Margaret Bernice Walker Kennedy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Margaret Bernice Walker Kennedy, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Robert John Kennedy, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Ste. Agathe des Monts, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of August, A.D. 1939, at the said city, she then being Mary Margaret Bernice Walker, a spinster; that on the fourteenth day of August, A.D. 1939, at the said city, they were married again; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriages be dissolved; and whereas the said marriages and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriages dissolved.

1. The said marriages between Mary Margaret Bernice Walker and Robert John Kennedy, her husband, are hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Margaret Bernice Walker may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriages with the said Robert John Kennedy had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[10].

An Act for the relief of Gertie Rabin Bard.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84881

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[10].

An Act for the relief of Gertie Rabin Bard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gertie Rabin Bard, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Harry Bard, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of July, A.D. 1943, at the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Gertie Rabin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gertie Rabin and Harry Bard, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gertie Rabin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Bard had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[10].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Morrison Henderson Sidders.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86350

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[10].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Morrison Henderson Sidders.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruth Morrison Henderson Sidders, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of George William Sidders, junior, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of March, A.D. 1932, at the said city, she then being Ruth Morrison Henderson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ruth Morrison Henderson and George William Sidders, junior, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ruth Morrison Henderson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George William Sidders, junior, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[10].

An Act for the relief of Philip Berger.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85922

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[10].

An Act for the relief of Philip Berger.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Philip Berger, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, refrigerator service man, has by his petition alleged that on the eleventh day of April, A.D. 1945, at the city of Manchester, England, he and Miriam Meek, who was then of the said city of Manchester, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Philip Berger and Miriam Meek, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Philip Berger may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Miriam Meek had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[10].

An Act for the relief of Harold Swann.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84690

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[10].

An Act for the relief of Harold Swann.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harold Swann, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, draughtsman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-sixth day of September, A.D. 1942, at the said city, he and Virginia Frances Carney, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harold Swann and Virginia Frances Carney, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harold Swann may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Virginia Frances Carney had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[10].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Isabelle Curry.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86969

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[10].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Isabelle Curry.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Isabelle Curry, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Rufus Malcolm Curry, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of June, A.D. 1931, at the town of Bridgewater, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Margaret Isabelle Barnaby, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Isabelle Barnaby and Rufus Malcolm Curry, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Isabelle Barnaby may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rufus Malcolm Curry had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[10].

An Act for the relief of Rosamond Edith Bean Crease.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85031

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[10].

An Act for the relief of Rosamond Edith Bean Crease.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rosamond Edith Bean Crease, residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Christopher William Crease, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of November, A.D. 1936, at Eustis, in the said province, she then being Rosamond Edith Bean, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rosamond Edith Bean and Christopher William Crease, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rosamond Edith Bean may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Christopher William Crease had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[10].

An Act for the relief of Alma Mary Hanway Eccles.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84682

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[10].

An Act for the relief of Alma Mary Hanway Eccles.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alma Mary Hanway Eccles, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of William Eccles, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of December, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Alma Mary Hanway, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alma Mary Hanway and William Eccles, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alma Mary Hanway may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Eccles had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[10].

An Act for the relief of Alberta Dorothy Olson Colby.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85918

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[10].

An Act for the relief of Alberta Dorothy Olson Colby.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alberta Dorothy Olson Colby, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Joseph Rutherford Colby, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of April, A.D. 1936, at the city of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan, she then being Alberta Dorothy Olson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alberta Dorothy Olson and Joseph Rutherford Colby, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alberta Dorothy Olson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Rutherford Colby had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[10].

An Act for the relief of Clair Reginald McLaughlin.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85027

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[10].

An Act for the relief of Clair Reginald McLaughlin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Clair Reginald McLaughlin, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, furniture dealer, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of October, A.D. 1928, at the city of St. Johns, in the said province, he and Beryl Orpha Skeates, who was then of the district of Iberville, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Clair Reginald McLaughlin and Beryl Orpha Skeates, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Clair Reginald McLaughlin may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Beryl Orpha Skeates had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[10].

An Act for the relief of Eugene Klein.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86150

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[10].

An Act for the relief of Eugene Klein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eugene Klein, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, shipper, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of March, A.D. 1936, at the said city, he and Claire Leduc, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eugene Klein and Claire Leduc, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eugene Klein may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Claire Leduc had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[10].

An Act for the relief of Daniel Hudson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86765

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[10].

An Act for the relief of Daniel Hudson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Daniel Hudson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, station attendant, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of February, A.D. 1940, at the said city, he and Gladys Ina Flossie Tozer, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Daniel Hudson and Gladys Ina Flossie Tozer, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Daniel Hudson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gladys Ina Flossie Tozer had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[10].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Edna Paget Bray Dundas.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81870

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[10].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Edna Paget Bray Dundas.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eileen Edna Paget Bray Dundas, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hairdresser, wife of Douglas Albert Dundas, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of June, A.D. 1939, at the town of Peace River, in the province of Alberta, she then being Eileen Edna Paget Bray, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eileen Edna Paget Bray, and Douglas Albert Dundas, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eileen Edna Paget Bray may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Douglas Albert Dundas had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[10].

An Act for the relief of Jessie Goodis Markis.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86236

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[10].

An Act for the relief of Jessie Goodis Markis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie Goodis Markis, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Harold Markis, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of December, A.D. 1939, at the said city, she then being Jessie Goodis, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie Goodis and Harold Markis, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jessie Goodis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold Markis had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[10].

An Act for the relief of Julia Luella Audrey Cleroux Babbage.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

87480

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[10].

An Act for the relief of Julia Luella Audrey Cleroux Babbage.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Julia Luella Audrey Cleroux Babbage, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Travers Whitmore Babbage, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of June, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Julia Luella Audrey Cleroux, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Julia Luella Audrey Cleroux and Travers Whitmore Babbage, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Julia Luella Audrey Cleroux may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Travers Whitmore Babbage had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[10].

An Act for the relief of Mile Kristo Yoja, otherwise known as Stanley Vadic.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85778

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[10].

An Act for the relief of Mile Kristo Yoja, otherwise known as Stanley Vadic.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mile Kristo Yoja, otherwise known as Stanley Vadic, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of September, A.D. 1932, at the town of Noranda, in the said province, he and Clemence Elizabeth Cote, a spinster, were married; that on the seventeenth day of May, A.D. 1933, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, they were married again; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriages be dissolved; and whereas the said marriages and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriages dissolved.

1. The said marriages between Mile Kristo Yoja, otherwise known as Stanley Vadic, and Clemence Elizabeth Cote, his wife, are, respectively, hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mile Kristo Yoja, otherwise known as Stanley Vadic, may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriages with the said Clemence Elizabeth Cote had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[10].

An Act for the relief of Anthony Wavroch.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86220

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[10].

An Act for the relief of Anthony Wavroch.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Anthony Wavroch, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, carpenter, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of September, A.D. 1937, at West Hansford, in the province of Nova Scotia, he and Muriel Bertha O'Neil, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Anthony Wavroch and Muriel Bertha O'Neil, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Anthony Wavroch may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Muriel Bertha O'Neil had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[10].

An Act for the relief of Mary Magee Glasheen.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85938

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[10].

An Act for the relief of Mary Magee Glasheen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Magee Glasheen, residing at the village of Lakeside, in the district of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Vincent William Glasheen, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of June, A.D. 1935, at Winchester, in the county of Southampton, England, she then being Mary Magee, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Magee and Vincent William Glasheen, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Magee may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Vincent William Glasheen had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[10].

An Act for the relief of Mary Ann Clorenda Archer Richardson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

2835

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[10].

An Act for the relief of Mary Ann Clorenda Archer Richardson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Ann Clorenda Archer Richardson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Douglas Arthur Richardson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of December, A.D. 1943, at the said city, she then being Mary Ann Clorenda Archer, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Ann Clorenda Archer and Douglas Arthur Richardson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Ann Clorenda Archer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Douglas Arthur Richardson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W10.

An Act for the relief of Gladys May Kay Oliver.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84397

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[10].

An Act for the relief of Gladys May Kay Oliver.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys May Kay Oliver, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, office clerk, wife of Ronald Oliver, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of June, A.D. 1936, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Gladys May Kay, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gladys May Kay and Ronald Oliver, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gladys May Kay may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ronald Oliver had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[10].

An Act for the relief of Henry Thomas Matthews.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82600

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[10].

An Act for the relief of Henry Thomas Matthews.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry Thomas Matthews, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, publicist, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of December, A.D. 1940, at the said city, he and Georgina Lund McCallum, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henry Thomas Matthews and Georgina Lund McCallum, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Henry Thomas Matthews may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Georgina Lund McCallum had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[10].

An Act for the relief of Ivy Stapleton Brown.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86709

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[10].

An Act for the relief of Ivy Stapleton Brown.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ivy Stapleton Brown, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Sidney Brown, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of February, A.D. 1936, at the said city, she then being Ivy Stapleton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ivy Stapleton and Sidney Brown, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ivy Stapleton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sidney Brown had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[10].

An Act for the relief of John William Sydney Jordan.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82439

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[10].

An Act for the relief of John William Sydney Jordan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John William Sydney Jordan, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, elevator operator, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of August, A.D. 1936, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Lillian Lacroix, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between John William Sydney Jordan and Lillian Lacroix, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said John William Sydney Jordan may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian Lacroix had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[11].

An Act for the relief of Pamela Mary Gottschalk Muckell.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
85930 1947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[11].

An Act for the relief of Pamela Mary Gottschalk Muckell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Pamela Mary Gottschalk Muckell, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of James William Muckell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of April, A.D. 1942, in the county of London, England, she then being Pamela Mary Gottschalk, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Pamela Mary Gottschalk and James William Muckell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Pamela Mary Gottschalk may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James William Muckell had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[11].

An Act for the relief of Winnifred Doris Cleaver Wooley.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83125

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[11].

An Act for the relief of Winnifred Doris Cleaver Wooley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Winnifred Doris Cleaver Wooley, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Edwin Austin Wooley, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of July, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Winnifred Doris Cleaver, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Winnifred Doris Cleaver and Edwin Austin Wooley, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Winnifred Doris Cleaver may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edwin Austin Wooley had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[11].

An Act to incorporate Progressive Insurance Company of Canada.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th June, 1947.

Honourable Senator BOUFFARD.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

90920

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[11].

An Act to incorporate Progressive Insurance Company of Canada.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Anselme Samoisette, insurance executive, Wilfrid Gagnon, manufacturer, both of the city of Outremont, J. Bruce Brown, manufacturer, of the city of Westmount, Renault St-Laurent, advocate, Paul Henri Bouffard, advocate, both of the city of Quebec, all in the province of Quebec, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are incorporated under the name of "Progressive Insurance Company of Canada", and in the French language "La Progressive Compagnie d'Assurances du Canada", hereinafter called "the Company".

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars.

Subscription before general meeting.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called shall be one hundred thousand dollars.

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Montreal in the province of Quebec.

Classes of insurance authorized.

6. The Company may undertake, transact and make contracts of insurance for all or any of the following classes of insurance:—

(*a*) fire insurance;
(*b*) accident insurance;
(*c*) aircraft insurance;
(*d*) automobile insurance;
(*e*) boiler insurance;
(*f*) credit insurance;
(*g*) earthquake insurance;
(*h*) explosion insurance;
(*i*) falling aircraft insurance;
(*j*) forgery insurance;
(*k*) guarantee insurance;
(*l*) hail insurance;
(*m*) impact by vehicles insurance;
(*n*) inland transportation insurance;
(*o*) live stock insurance;
(*p*) machinery insurance;
(*q*) marine insurance;
(*r*) personal property insurance;
(*s*) plate glass insurance;
(*t*) real property insurance;
(*u*) sickness insurance;
(*v*) sprinkler leakage insurance;
(*w*) theft insurance;
(*x*) water damage insurance;
(*y*) weather insurance;
(*z*) windstorm insurance.

Subscription and payment of capital before commencing business.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of its capital stock has been bona fide subscribed and at least that amount paid thereon. It may then transact the business of fire insurance, accident insurance, automobile insurance, guarantee insurance, inland transportation insurance, personal property insurance, theft insurance, and, in addition thereto, civil commotion insurance, earthquake insurance, limited or inherent explosion insurance, falling aircraft insurance, impact by vehicles insurance, limited hail insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, weather insurance, water damage insurance, windstorm insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company.

Additional amounts for certain classes of business.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act until the paid capital, or the paid capital together with the surplus, has been increased by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional class or

classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for aircraft insurance the said increase shall not be less than twenty thousand dollars; for boiler insurance, excluding machinery, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for civil commotion insurance, not less than five thousand dollars; for credit insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for earthquake insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for explosion insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for falling aircraft insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for forgery insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for hail insurance, not less than twenty-five thousand dollars; for impact by vehicles insurance, not less than five thousand dollars; for live stock insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for machinery insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for marine insurance, not less than fifty thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for real property insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for sickness insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for sprinkler leakage insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for water damage insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for weather insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for windstorm insurance, not less than twenty-five thousand dollars.

(3) The Company shall, during the five years next after the date of its being registered for the transaction of fire insurance, increase its paid capital and surplus so that at the end of the first year it will be at least fifteen thousand dollars more than is required under the foregoing subsections of this section, and at the end of the second year at least thirty thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the third year at least forty-five thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the fourth year at least sixty thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the fifth year at least seventy-five thousand dollars more than so required.

When Company may transact any or all classes of insurance business.

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section the Company may transact all or any of the classes of insurance business authorized by section six of this Act when the paid capital amounts to at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and the paid capital together with the surplus amounts to at least five hundred thousand dollars.

"Surplus" defined.

(5) In this section the word "surplus" means excess of assets over liabilities, including the amount paid on account of capital stock and the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

1932, c. 46, to apply.

8. The *Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, shall apply to the Company.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[11].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Francis Murphy Kerson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

87177

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[11].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Francis Murphy Kerson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eileen Francis Murphy Kerson, residing at the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Murray S. Kerson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said town, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of June, A.D. 1941, at the city of Quebec, in the said province, she then being Eileen Francis Murphy, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eileen Francis Murphy and Murray S. Kerson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eileen Francis Murphy may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Murray S. Kerson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[11].

An Act for the relief of Joyce Kathleen Reynolds Swards.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

87734

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[11].

An Act for the relief of Joyce Kathleen Reynolds Swards.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joyce Kathleen Reynolds Swards, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Max Hellman Swards, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of December, A.D. 1943, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Joyce Kathleen Reynolds, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joyce Kathleen Reynolds and Max Hellman Swards, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joyce Kathleen Reynolds may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Max Hellman Swards had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[11].

An Act for the relief of Anne Fishman Minsk.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82746

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[11].

An Act for the relief of Anne Fishman Minsk.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Anne Fishman Minsk, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, switch-board operator, wife of Louis Minsk, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of December, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Anne Fishman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Anne Fishman and Louis Minsk, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Anne Fishman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Louis Minsk had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[11].

An Act for the relief of Muriel Alice Goddard Perkins.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82811

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[11].

An Act for the relief of Muriel Alice Goddard Perkins.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Muriel Alice Goddard Perkins, residing at the town of Waterloo, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Alden Morse Perkins, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Magog, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of June, A.D. 1927, at South Stukely, in the said province, she then being Muriel Alice Goddard, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Muriel Alice Goddard and Alden Morse Perkins, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Muriel Alice Goddard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alden Morse Perkins had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[11].

An Act for the relief of Irene Elizabeth Burke Robinson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

82847

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[11].

An Act for the relief of Irene Elizabeth Burke Robinson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Elizabeth Burke Robinson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Herbert Thomas Robinson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of April, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Irene Elizabeth Burke, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Irene Elizabeth Burke and Herbert Thomas Robinson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Irene Elizabeth Burke may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Herbert Thomas Robinson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[11].

An Act for the relief of Gardner Hinkley Prescott.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
87492 1947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[11].

An Act for the relief of Gardner Hinkley Prescott.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gardner Hinkley Prescott, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Chambly Canton, in the province of Quebec, manufacturer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of June, A.D. 1939, at the said village, he and Isabel Macdonald, who was then of the said village, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gardner Hinkley Prescott and Isabel Macdonald, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gardner Hinkley Prescott may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isabel Macdonald had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[11].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Amedee Alexis Cousineau.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84666

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[11].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Amedee Alexis Cousineau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Amedee Alexis Cousineau, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Laval des Rapides, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of May, A.D. 1940, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Lillian Pearly Storey, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Amedee Alexis Cousineau and Lillian Pearly Storey, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Amedee Alexis Cousineau may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian Pearly Storey had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[11].

An Act for the relief of Mildred Verna Ruth Schnaufer Case.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86985

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[11].

An Act for the relief of Mildred Verna Ruth Schnaufer Case.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mildred Verna Ruth Schnaufer Case, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, mannequin, wife of Donald Cortlandt Case, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of September, A.D. 1943, at the said city of Westmount, she then being Mildred Verna Ruth Schnaufer, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mildred Verna Ruth Schnaufer and Donald Cortlandt Case, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mildred Verna Ruth Schnaufer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Donald Cortlandt Case had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[11].

An Act for the relief of Robert Ralph Tripp.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86813

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[11].

An Act for the relief of Robert Ralph Tripp.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Ralph Tripp, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, artist, has by his petition alleged that on the twentieth day of June, A.D. 1942, at the said city, he and Lois Isobel Cunningham, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Robert Ralph Tripp and Lois Isobel Cunningham, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Robert Ralph Tripp may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lois Isobel Cunningham had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[11].

An Act for the relief of Charles James Langevin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86761

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[11].

An Act for the relief of Charles James Langevin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles James Langevin, domiciled in Canada and residing at Lake Beauport, in the province of Quebec, labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of May, A.D. 1943, at the city of Quebec, in the said province, he and Elizabeth Ann Kelly, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles James Langevin and Elizabeth Ann Kelly, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Charles James Langevin may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elizabeth Ann Kelly had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[11].

An Act for the relief of Edward Frank Fulton.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

61105

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[11].

An Act for the relief of Edward Frank Fulton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edward Frank Fulton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of February, A.D. 1937, at the said city, he and Rita Bourque, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edward Frank Fulton and Rita Bourque, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edward Frank Fulton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rita Bourque had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[11].

An Act for the relief of Pauline Bertha Marwick Dallison.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86346

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[11].

An Act for the relief of Pauline Bertha Marwick Dallison.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Pauline Bertha Marwick Dallison, residing at the city of Montreal West, in the province of Quebec, wife of William Eric Dallison, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1929, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Pauline Bertha Marwick, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Pauline Bertha Marwick and William Eric Dallison, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Pauline Bertha Marwick may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Eric Dallison had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P11.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn May McNaught Grandison.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

84694

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[11].

An Act for the relief of Evelyn May McNaught Grandison.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Evelyn May McNaught Grandison, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Oliver Richard Grandison, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of January, A.D. 1933, at the said city, she then being Evelyn May McNaught, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Evelyn May McNaught and Oliver Richard Grandison, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Evelyn May McNaught may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Oliver Richard Grandison had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[11].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Turner Shaw Ward.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85782

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[11].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Turner Shaw Ward.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Turner Shaw Ward, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, wife of Eric Pentney Ward, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Valois, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1935, at the city of St. Lambert, in the said province, she then being Margaret Turner Shaw, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Turner Shaw and Eric Pentney Ward, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Turner Shaw may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eric Pentney Ward had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[11].

An Act for the relief of Olivier Pierre Bernard Lagueux.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
87270 1947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[11].

An Act for the relief of Olivier Pierre Bernard Lagueux.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Olivier Pierre Bernard Lagueux, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Buckingham, in the province of Quebec, civil engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of February, A.D. 1931, at the city of Quebec, in the said province, he and Mary Bridgit Smith, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Olivier Pierre Bernard Lagueux and Mary Bridgit Smith, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Olivier Pierre Bernard Lagueux may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Bridgit Smith had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[11].

An Act for the relief of Hazel Mair Grant Rubin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86228

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[11].

An Act for the relief of Hazel Mair Grant Rubin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hazel Mair Grant Rubin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, trained attendant, wife of Allan Rubin, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of July, A.D. 1939, at the said city, she then being Hazel Mair Grant, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hazel Mair Grant and Allan Rubin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hazel Mair Grant may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Allan Rubin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[11].

An Act for the relief of Doris Louise Dickson McMurray.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

87262

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[11].

An Act for the relief of Doris Louise Dickson McMurray.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Doris Louise Dickson McMurray, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of William Gurnett McMurray, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of October, A.D. 1938, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, she then being Doris Louise Dickson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Doris Louise Dickson and William Gurnett McMurray, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Doris Louise Dickson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Gurnett McMurray had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[11].

An Act for the relief of Ethel Florence Barr Shiells.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86981

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[11].

An Act for the relief of Ethel Florence Barr Shiells.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Florence Barr Shiells, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, switchboard operator, wife of Alexander James Shiells, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of December, A.D. 1939, at the said city, she then being Ethel Florence Barr, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Florence Barr and Alexander James Shiells, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ethel Florence Barr may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexander James Shiells had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V11.

An Act for the relief of Gabrielle Augustine Gilberte Desmarais Creelman.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85946

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V11.

An Act for the relief of Gabrielle Augustine Gilberte Desmarais Creelman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gabrielle Augustine Gilberte Desmarais Creelman, residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, wife of John Ashmore Creelman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1939, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Gabrielle Augustine Gilberte Desmarais, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gabrielle Augustine Gilberte Desmarais and John Ashmore Creelman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gabrielle Augustine Gilberte Desmarais may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Ashmore Creelman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W11.

An Act for the relief of Christos C. Koukouvelis.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

88503

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[11].

An Act for the relief of Christos C. Koukouvelis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Christos C. Koukouvelis, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, merchant, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of October, A.D. 1940, at the said city, he and Georgia J. Mastrahas, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Christos C. Koukouvelis and Georgia J. Mastrahas, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Christos C. Koukouvelis may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Georgia J. Mastrahas had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[11].

An Act for the relief of Aime Bibeau.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81345

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[11].

An Act for the relief of Aime Bibeau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Aime Bibeau, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, fireman, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of September, A.D. 1939, at the said city, he and Paulette Lavallee, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Aime Bibeau and Paulette Lavallee, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Aime Bibeau may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Paulette Lavallee had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y11.

An Act for the relief of Henry Eaton.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81545

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[11].

An Act for the relief of Henry Eaton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry Eaton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, seaman, has by his petition alleged that on the fifth day of May, A.D. 1934, at the said city, he and Alfreda Joyce Verrinder, who was then of the city of Verdun, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henry Eaton and Alfreda Joyce Verrinder, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Henry Eaton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfreda Joyce Verrinder had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[11].

An Act for the relief of Lodie Kadei Nakel.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
87266 1947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[11].

An Act for the relief of Lodie Kadei Nakel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lodie Kadei Nakel, residing at the city of Three Rivers, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of George Nakel, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of September, A.D. 1935, at the town of Zahle, in the country of Lebanon, she then being Lodie Kadei, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lodie Kadei and George Nakel, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lodie Kadei may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Nakel had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[12].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Sophie Bolenski Dubeau.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86146

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[12].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Sophie Bolenski Dubeau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Sophie Bolenski Dubeau, residing at the town of Barrington, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of Nelson Enoch Dubeau, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of November, A.D. 1932, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Margaret Sophie Bolenski, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Sophie Bolenski and Nelson Enoch Dubeau, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Sophie Bolenski may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nelson Enoch Dubeau had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B12.

An Act for the relief of Marion Mapes Harvey Allinson

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

88165

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[12].

An Act for the relief of Marion Mapes Harvey Allinson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marion Mapes Harvey Allinson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Robert Allinson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1929, at the said city, she then being Marion Mapes Harvey, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marion Mapes Harvey and Robert Allinson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marion Mapes Harvey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Allinson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C12.

An Act for the relief of Frances Alice Egg Johnston, otherwise known as Frances Alice Egg Willey Johnston.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
85558 1947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[12].

An Act for the relief of Frances Alice Egg Johnston, otherwise known as Frances Alice Egg Willey Johnston.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frances Alice Egg Johnston, otherwise known as Frances Alice Egg Willey Johnston, residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, dressmaker, wife of Lloyd Milford Johnston, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Bulwer, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of September, A.D. 1932, at the village of Knowlton, in the said province, she then being Frances Alice Egg, otherwise known as Frances Alice Egg Willey, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frances Alice Egg, otherwise known as Frances Alice Egg Willey, and Lloyd Milford Johnston, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frances Alice Egg, otherwise known as Frances Alice Egg Willey, may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lloyd Milford Johnston had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[12].

An Act for the relief of Selden Grant Stoddard.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

83017

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[12].

An Act for the relief of Selden Grant Stoddard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Selden Grant Stoddard, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, electrician, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of July, A.D. 1928, at the city of Fort William, in the province of Ontario, he and Blanch Ardell Sharon, who was then of the said city of Sherbrooke, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Selden Grant Stoddard and Blanch Ardell Sharon, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Selden Grant Stoddard may at any time hereafter marry any women whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Blanch Ardell Sharon had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[12].

An Act for the relief of Elmon Parker Law.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

85790

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[12].

An Act for the relief of Elmon Parker Law.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elmon Parker Law, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Sawyerville, in the district of St. Francis, in the province of Quebec, automobile mechanic, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1927, at Randboro, in the said district, he and Viola Fern Marlin, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elmon Parker Law and Viola Fern Marlin, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elmon Parker Law may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Viola Fern Marlin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F12.

An Act for the relief of James Dewey, junior.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86166

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[12].

An Act for the relief of James Dewey, junior.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Dewey, junior, domiciled in Canada and residing at the township of Stanstead, in the province of Quebec, farmer, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of October, A.D. 1934, at the town of Coaticook, in the said province, he and Margaret Agnes Patterson, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Dewey, junior, and Margaret Agnes Patterson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said James Dewey, junior, may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if if the said marriage with the said Margaret Agnes Patterson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[12].

An Act for the relief of Peggy Alicia Stilwell Kneeland.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86757

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[12].

An Act for the relief of Peggy Alicia Stilwell Kneeland.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Peggy Alicia Stilwell Kneeland, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Ellward Winslow Kneeland, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Morin Heights, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of April, A.D. 1942, at Worcester Park, in the county of Surrey, England, she then being Peggy Alicia Stilwell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Peggy Alicia Stilwell and Ellward Winslow Kneeland, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Peggy Alicia Stilwell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ellward Winslow Kneeland had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[12].

An Act for the relief of Alexander Monteith.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

88495

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[12].

An Act for the relief of Alexander Monteith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alexander Monteith, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, chemist, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of October, A.D. 1931, at Bolton Abbey, in the county of York, England, he and Vera Irene Price, who was then of the county of Middlesex, England, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alexander Monteith and Vera Irene Price, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alexander Monteith may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Vera Irene Price had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[12].

An Act respecting The Canada Permanent Trust Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th June, 1947.

HONOURABLE SENATOR CAMPBELL.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF SAATIONERY
1947

90924

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[12].

An Act respecting The Canada Permanent Trust Company.

Preamble. 1913, c. 87.

WHEREAS The Canada Permanent Trust Company, a company incorporated by chapter eighty-seven of the statutes of 1913, has prayed by its petition that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section three of chapter eighty-seven of the statutes of 1913 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Capital stock.

"**3.** The capital stock of the Company shall be five million dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each."

Explanatory Notes.

The purpose of this Bill is to authorize an increase in the capital stock of the company from one million dollars to five million dollars.

Section three of chapter eighty-seven of the statutes of 1913 reads as follows:

"**3.** The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each."

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[12].

An Act to incorporate The Limitholders' Mutual Insurance Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th June, 1947.

Honourable Senator BOUFFARD.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

91068

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[12].

An Act to incorporate The Limitholders' Mutual Insurance Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. George Henry Bridge, company executive, William Gilchrist Wright, forest engineer, and Charles Arthur Cannon, one of His Majesty's Counsel, all of the city of Quebec, province of Quebec, and William Lindsay Veit, company executive, of Sayabec, province of Quebec, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are hereby incorporated under the name of "The Limitholders' Mutual Insurance Company", hereinafter called "the Company".

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars.

Subscription before general meeting.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called shall be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The Company shall not commence business until at least five hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been subscribed and at least two hundred thousand dollars paid thereon.

Head office.

6. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec.

Class of insurance authorized.

7. The Company may make contracts of fire insurance.

Persons entitled to subscribe to the capital stock.

8. (1) With the exception of individual shareholders elected as members of the board of directors of the Company, no person shall be entitled to subscribe to the capital stock, or to become a shareholder, of the Company unless he has applied for a policy of insurance of the Company covering the insurance of standing timber against loss or damage by fire.

Subscription may be cancelled in certain circumstances.

(2) If any subscriber to the capital stock of the Company does not accept a policy of insurance of the Company issued on the application therefor made prior to his subscription to the said capital stock and pay in cash the premium on such policy within one month after the date of issue thereof, the said subscription may be cancelled by the Company and any amount paid on the shares so subscribed for shall on such cancellation be refunded.

Transfer of shares of capital stock of shareholder who ceases to be insured by this Company.

(3) If any shareholder insured by the Company ceases to be so insured, the shares of the capital stock of the Company held by him may be transferred by the Company to any other subscriber to the said capital stock nominated by the Company for that purpose on payment by the said subscriber to the said shareholder of such an amount per share as the Company may from time to time by by-law fix as the value of each share when transferred under the provisions of this section: Provided that such value per share shall not be less than the book value of the said share at the end of the calendar year next preceding the date of transfer.

Proviso.

Corporation shareholders.

9. If any shareholder of the Company is a corporation, such corporation may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorize such officer of the corporation as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the shareholders of the Company and such officer, so authorized, shall be entitled to the same rights, may be elected to the same offices and may exercise the same powers as the rights to which this corporation would be entitled, the offices to which it could be elected and the powers that it could exercise if it were an individual shareholder.

Subscription may be paid by instalments.

10. The shares of the capital stock of the Company subscribed for shall be paid by such instalments and at such times and places as the directors appoint; the first instalment shall not exceed fifty per cent and no subsequent instalment shall exceed ten per cent, and not less than thirty days' notice of any call shall be given.

Liability of the company in respect to its time expired policies.

11. The liability of the Company in respect of its policies insuring standing timber unexpired on the thirty-first day of December in any year and which are due to expire within twelve months thereafter shall for the purpose of the annual statement made under the provisions of *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, for the said year, be eighty per cent of the amount of the net premiums on the insurance in force under the said policies on the said date.

1932, c. 46, to apply.

12. Except in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, shall apply to the Company.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[12].

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Clara Woods Cross.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86338

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[12].

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Clara Woods Cross.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Evelyn Clara Woods Cross, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, coil winder, wife of William Cross, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of September, A.D. 1943, at the said city, she then being Evelyn Clara Woods, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Evelyn Clara Woods and William Cross, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Evelyn Clara Woods may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Cross had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[12].

An Act for the relief of Minnie Braimaster Kazarensky.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86643

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[12].

An Act for the relief of Minnie Braimaster Kazarensky.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Minnie Braimaster Kazarensky, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, dressmaker, wife of Aron Kazarensky, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of May, A.D. 1935, at the said city, she then being Minnie Braimaster Frischman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Minnie Braimaster Frischman and Aron Kazarensky, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Minnie Braimaster Frischman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Aron Kazarensky had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M12.

An Act for the relief of Peter Moroz, otherwise known as Peter Morris.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

86618

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[12].

An Act for the relief of Peter Moroz, otherwise known as Peter Morris.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Peter Moroz, otherwise known as Peter Morris, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the fifteenth day of July, A.D. 1933, at the said city, he and Mary Didych, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Peter Moroz, otherwise known as Peter Morris, and Mary Didych, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Peter Moroz, otherwise known as Peter Morris, may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Didych had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[12].

An Act for the relief of Lorne Earl Barth.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th June, 1947.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

81329

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[12].

An Act for the relief of Lorne Earl Barth.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lorne Earl Barth, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, machinist, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of March, A.D. 1934, at the said city, he and Agnes Keen Lyall, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lorne Earl Barth and Agnes Keen Lyall, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lorne Earl Barth may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Agnes Keen Lyall had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[12].

An Act to incorporate The Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Labrador.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th June, 1947.

Honourable Senator DESSUREAULT.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
91953 1947

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[12].

An Act to incorporate The Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Labrador.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. The Right Reverend Lionel Scheffer, Bishop of Isba and Vicar Apostolic of Labrador, and his successors, being Vicars Apostolic of the Vicariate Apostolic of Labrador located partly in the province of Quebec, partly in the Northwest Territories and partly in Newfoundland and Labrador, in communion with the Roman Catholic Church,

Corporate name.

are hereby incorporated under the name of "The Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Labrador", and in French "la Corporation Episcopale Catholique du Labrador", hereinafter called "the Corporation", for the purposes of administering the property, business and other temporal affairs of the Apostolic-Vicariate.

Head office.

2. (1) The head office of the Corporation shall be at the village of Lourdes-de-Blanc-Sablon, in the province of Quebec, or at such other place as may be appointed by the Corporation.

Change of head office.

(2) The Corporation shall give notice, in writing, to the Secretary of State, of any change of its head office and such notice shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Power to make by-laws.

3. The Corporation may, from time to time, make by-laws not contrary to law, for,

(a) the administration, management and control of the property, business and other temporal affairs of the Corporation;

(b) the appointment, functions, duties and remuneration of all officers, agents and servants of the Corporation;

(c) the appointment of an executive committee and of special committees, from time to time, for the purposes of the Corporation, and for the calling of meetings of such committees;

(d) generally for the carrying out of the objects and purposes of the Corporation.

Power to acquire and hold property.

4. The Corporation may purchase, take, have, hold, receive, possess, retain and enjoy property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and any or every estate or interest whatsoever, given, granted, mortgaged, devised or bequeathed to it, or appropriated, purchased or acquired by it in any manner or way whatsoever, to, for or in favour of the use and purposes of the Corporation or to, for or in favour of any religious, educational, eleemosynary or other institution established or intended to be established by, under the management of, or in connection with the uses or purposes of the Corporation.

Investment in and disposal of property.

5. Subject always to the terms of any trust relating thereto, the Corporation may also sell, convey, exchange, alienate, mortgage, lease or demise any real property held by the Corporation, whether by way of investment for the uses and purposes of the Corporation or not; and may also, from time to time, invest all or any of its funds or moneys, and all or any funds or moneys vested in or acquired by it for the uses and purposes aforesaid, in and upon any security by way or mortgage, hypothec or charge upon real property in any part of Canada; and for the purposes of such investment may take, receive and accept mortgages or assignments thereof, whether made and executed directly to the Corporation or to any corporation, body, company or person in trust for it; and may sell, grant, assign and transfer such mortgages or assignments either wholly or partly.

Statement.

6. The Corporation shall give the Minister of Finance when required by him a full and correct statement of all real property at the date of such statement held by the Corporation or in trust for it.

Application of mortmain laws.

7. In regard to any real property which, by reason of its situation or otherwise, is subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, a licence in mortmain shall not be necessary for the exercise of the powers granted by this Act; but otherwise the exercise of the said powers shall in any province of Canada be subject to the laws of such province as to the acquisition and holding of lands by religious corporations, in so far as such laws apply to the Corporation.

Authority for transfer of property held in trust.

8. In so far as authorization by the Parliament of Canada is necessary, any person or corporation, in whose name any property, real or personal, is held, in trust or otherwise, for the use and purposes aforesaid, or any such person or corporation to whom any such property devolves, may, subject always to the terms and conditions of any trust relating to such property, transfer such property or any part thereof to the Corporation.

Execution of deeds.

9. Any deed or other instrument relating to real property vested in the Corporation or to any interest in such real property shall, if executed within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, be deemed to be duly executed if there are affixed thereto the seal of the Corporation and the signature of any officer of the Corporation duly authorized for such purpose or his lawful attorney.

Borrowing powers.

10. The Corporation may, from time to time, for the purposes of the Corporation:—

(a) borrow money upon the credit of the Corporation;

(b) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;

(c) make, draw, accept, endorse or become party to promissory notes and bills of exchange; every such note or bill made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by the party thereto authorized by the by-laws of the Corporation and countersigned by the proper party thereto authorized by the said by-laws of the Corporation, shall be binding upon the Corporation, and shall be presumed to have been made, drawn, accepted or endorsed with proper authority until the contrary is shown; and it shall not be necessary in any case to have the seal of the Corporation affixed to any such note or bill;

(d) mortgage, hypothecate or pledge any property of the Corporation, real or personal, to secure the repayment of any money borrowed for the purposes of the Corporation.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Corporation to issue any note or bill payable to bearer thereof, or any promissory note intended to be circulated as money or as the note or bill of a bank or to engage in the business of banking or insurance.

Investment of funds.

11. The Corporation may invest its funds, or any portion thereof, either directly in the name of the Corporation or indirectly in the name of trustees, in the purchase of such securities as it may deem advisable, and also may lend its funds or any portion thereof on any such securities.

Executive committee.

12. The Corporation may exercise all its powers by and through an executive committee or such boards or committees as the Vicar Apostolic may from time to time

appoint for the management of any affairs of the Apostolic Vicariate, but in accordance only with the trusts relating to any property upon or for which the same is held.

Vacancy, absence or incapacity.

13. In case of any vacancy occurring in the said Vicariate or in case the Vicar Apostolic for the time being shall from absence, sickness, infirmity or any other cause become incapable or incapacitated to perform his duties in the said Vicariate, then the member of his clergy who, according to Canon Law, is selected to administer the Vicariate shall, during such vacancy, absence, sickness, infirmity or incapacity, have the same powers as are by this Act conferred upon the said Vicar Apostolic.

Application to diocese when erected.

14. Whenever the said Vicariate, or any part thereof is erected into a diocese, the bishop thereof, and his successors, for the time being, in communion with the Roman Catholic Church, shall be deemed to be and to constitute the Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Labrador and in French "la Corporation Episcopale Catholique du Labrador", being the Corporation created by this Act, and shall have and possess, under the said corporate name, all the powers, rights and privileges, and be subject to the same restrictions and limitations in respect thereof as are contained in this Act.

Extra territorial powers.

15. The Corporation may exercise in any part of Canada and in Labrador the rights and powers conferred upon it by this Act.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[13].

An Act to incorporate the Yellowknife Telephone Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 26th June, 1947.

Honourable Senator BUCHANAN.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

91792

3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[13].

An Act to incorporate the Yellowknife Telephone Company.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. VICTOR DAVIS INGRAHAM, hotel proprietor, GERALD D. MURPHY, prospector, JAMES D. MASON, mining engineer, DONALD J. MCLEOD, promoter, and JAMES A. WHILLANS, physician, all of Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, together with such persons as shall hereafter become shareholders in the Company are incorporated under the

Name.

name of the "Yellowknife Telephone Company", hereinafter called "the Company".

Declaratory.

2. The works and undertaking of the Company are hereby declared to be for the general advantage of Canada.

Provisional directors.

Quorum and powers.

3. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the first or provisional directors of the Company, a majority of whom shall be a quorum; and they may forthwith open stock books and procure subscriptions for shares and receive payments on account of shares, and may make calls upon the subscribers and may call the first general meeting of the ordinary shareholders and may carry on the business of the Company.

Capital stock.

4. The capital stock of the Company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into shares of fifty dollars each and may be issued in whole or in part, and may be called up from time to time and in such manner

as the directors determine but no one call shall exceed twenty-five percent on the shares subscribed, and there shall be an interval of at least thirty days between calls.

Company may issue classes of shares.

5. The Company, if previously authorized by resolution passed by the ordinary shareholders at any annual meeting or at any special general meeting duly called for that purpose, at which meeting shareholders representing at least three-fourths in value of the subscribed ordinary stock of the Company are present or represented by proxy, may issue any portion of its capital, whether part of the original stock or any increase thereof, as stock of different classes or shares and, without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred upon the holders of existing shares in the Company, any share in the Company may be issued with such preferred, deferred or other special rights or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of share capital or otherwise, as the Company may from time to time by above mentioned resolution determine and any preference share may, if sanctioned by the said resolution, be issued on the terms that it is or at the option of the Company is liable to be redeemed.

Capital stock may be increased.

6. After ninety percent of the capital stock has been issued and fifty percent paid thereon the capital stock of the Company may be increased from time to time by such amounts as the shareholders deem necessary for the proper extension of the undertaking of the Company, such increase to be effected by resolution of the directors by and with the consent of a majority of two-thirds in value of the ordinary shareholders present or represented by proxy at any annual general or at any special general meeting of the ordinary shareholders called for that purpose: Provided that the total capital of the Company including the present authorized stock shall not exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Proviso.

Borrowing powers.

7. If authorized by by-law, sanctioned by a vote of not less than two-thirds in value of the subscribed ordinary stock of the Company represented at a general meeting duly called for considering the by-law, the directors may from time to time,—

(a) borrow money upon the credit of the Company;

(b) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;

(c) issue bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the Company for sums not less than one hundred dollars each, and pledge or sell the same for such sums and at such prices as may be deemed expedient;

(d) hypothecate, mortgage, or pledge the real or personal property of the Company, or both, to secure any such bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities and any money borrowed for the purposes of the Company.

Bills and notes.

(2) Nothing in this section contained shall limit or restrict the borrowing of money by the Company on bills of exchange or promissory notes made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by or on behalf of the Company.

Securities as first preferential claim.

(3) The bonds, debenture stock, debentures or other securities hereby authorized to be issued shall be taken and considered to be a first preferential claim and charge upon the Company and the undertaking franchises, uncalled capital, tolls, incomes, rents, revenues and real and personal property thereof at any time acquired and all its property and assets whatsoever and wheresoever both present and future saving and excepting any charges existing thereon at the date of the acquisition thereof.

Disposal of undertaking.

8. The Company shall have power to sell and dispose of the undertaking of the Company and its rights and properties for such consideration as the Company may think fit: Provided that no such sale or disposal shall be made until it is approved by a meeting of ordinary shareholders duly called for that purpose, at which meeting two-thirds in value of the issued ordinary shares are represented by ordinary shareholders in person or by proxy.

Proviso.

Powers as to approval of ordinary shareholders.

Acquisition of business of other companies.

9. The Company shall have power to purchase, take over, lease, amalgamate with or otherwise acquire from any person, or other company or companies having objects in whole or in part similar to the objects of the Company all or any part of the property, real or personal, undertaking, business, powers, contracts, privileges and rights of any such person, or company or companies that may have been conferred upon any such person, or company or companies by charter, acts of incorporation, by-laws or contracts; and the Company shall have power to allot and issue to such person, company or companies or to the shareholders thereof or any one or more of them, shares either ordinary or preference, or both, in the capital stock of the Company in payment in whole or in part of the said property, real or personal, undertaking, business, rights, contracts, powers and privileges of such person, company or companies, and so to allot and issue such shares as fully paid up or as partly paid up as shall be agreed upon between the Company and such person, company or companies, or any one or more of them.

Election of directors.

10. So soon as ten thousand dollars of the capital stock has been subscribed and fully paid up, the provisional directors shall call a meeting of the ordinary shareholders for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be transacted at an annual meeting of the Company.

Notice.

(2) Notice of such meeting shall be sufficiently given by mailing the notice, by registered letter, at least ten days previous to the date of such meeting to the last known post office address of each ordinary shareholder.

Number of directors.

11. The number of the directors shall be not less than three nor more than nine, one or more of whom may be paid directors and a majority of whom shall be a quorum.

Head office.

12. The head office of the Company shall be at Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, or at such other place in Canada as may be hereafter determined upon by the directors of the Company.

Powers.

R.S., c. 170.

R.S., c. 140.

13. Subject to the provisions of the *Railway Act* relating to telephones, telephone systems or lines, and of the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* the Company may,—

Telephone lines.

(a) construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, maintain, repair, and operate lines of electric telephone over or under land or under water or both between any places or anywhere in the Northwest Territories;

Extensions of lines.

(b) construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, maintain, repair and operate extensions of lines hereby authorized to any places or anywhere outside of the Northwest Territories, either over or under land or under water or both;

Towers, poles, appliances, etc.

(c) construct, manufacture, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, lay, erect, maintain, repair, use and operate all such towers, cables, wires, poles, manholes, conduits, works, structures, buildings, plants, instruments, switchboards, machinery, apparatus, appliances, implements, materials, and supplies as may be necessary for the purposes of the Company's undertaking or as may appertain to its business, and dispose of the same in whole or in part;

Vessels, etc.

(d) for the purposes of the Company's undertaking, construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, charter, maintain and operate steamships and other vessels either within or without the Dominion of Canada, for the laying, maintenance and operation of submarine and sub-aqueous cables;

Letters patent of invention, etc.

(e) acquire and use any privilege granted by any federal, provincial or municipal authority and acquire, use and dispose of any invention, letters patent of invention,

or the right to use any inventions in any way connected with or appertaining to its business;

Concessions, etc.

(f) acquire from any government authority or person, for such consideration as the Company may think fit and, in particular, for shares in the Company, any property, rights, privileges, and concessions which the Company may think desirable to obtain and to use, carry out, exercise and comply with any such property, rights, privileges and concessions;

Agreements with Federal and other authorities.

(g) enter into any contracts or arrangements with any federal, provincial or municipal authority or any person or company for any purpose or work in the Company's interest, or that may seem conducive or incidental to the Company's objects, and to obtain from or give to any such federal, provincial or municipal authority, person or company, any rights, privileges and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain or to give, and to carry out exercise and comply with any such contract or arrangement;

Advance money upon security.

(h) upon such security as it may deem necessary, advance money to any corporation, company or person, to build or operate any telephone system or systems;

Contractors.

(i) as contractors for any other corporation, company or person, do anything as contractors which it might do for its own purposes;

Investments.

(j) invest and deal with any of the moneys, including moneys held by the Company to the credit of any of its sinking funds, of the Company not immediately required for the purposes thereof, upon such securities as trustees may under the laws of the Dominion of Canada invest in, and in such manner as they may think fit, and from time to time vary or realize such investments; and

Offices.

(k) establish offices for the transmission and reception of messages and may transmit messages for the public and charge tolls and rates therefor; but no toll or charge shall be demanded or taken until it has been approved of by the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada which Board may also revise such tolls and charges.

Agreements for connecting lines of Company with other lines.

R.S., c. 170.

14. In any case where a telephone system or line is owned or operated in the Northwest Territories, or adjacent thereto, by any person, corporation, or municipality, or by any province or territory of Canada, or by any state of the United States of America, the Company may, subject to the provisions of the *Railway Act*, enter into and carry out agreements or arrangements with such person, corporation, municipality, province, territory, or

state for the purpose of connecting the Company's telephone system or lines with the telephone system or line of such person, corporation, municipality, province, territory or state.

Telephone lines upon highways, etc.

15. Subject to the provisions of section thirteen of this Act, the Company may construct, install, erect, and maintain, above or below ground or water, or both or either, its line or lines of telephone along the sides of and across or under any public highways, streets, bridges, watercourses, or other such places, or across or under any waters whether navigable or not either wholly in the Northwest Territories, or dividing the Northwest Territories from the remainder of Canada, or from any other country, but the Company shall not break up or open any part or parts of any highway, not being within a municipality, without first having obtained the consent of the proper authority.

Lines passing through woods.

16. (1) The Company, when the said line or lines shall pass through any wood, may cut down the trees or underwood for a space of one hundred feet on each side of such line or lines, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the powers to them hereby granted: Provided always that the Company shall make compensation whenever required so to do to the owners of, proprietors of, or persons interested in, the lands so entered upon by the Company for all damage by them sustained from the exercise of the power granted by this section.

Proviso.

Compensation.

Preservation of ornamental and fruit trees.

(2) The Company shall not, however, cut down any ornamental or fruit trees or any trees planted or preserved as a protection to any building, orchard or cultivated ground, or any trees in any city, town or village or in any garden, park, pleasure ground, churchyard or cemetery.

Arbitration in case of disagreement.

(3) In case of disagreement arising between the Company and any owner or occupier of the lands upon which the Company may have cut down trees in respect of any damage done the same, the Company and each owner or occupier shall each choose an arbitrator, which two arbitrators shall choose a third, and the decision on the matter in difference of any two of them in writing shall be final; and if the said owner or occupier or the Company neglects or refuses to choose any arbitrator within four days after notice in writing, and upon proof of personal service of such notice, or, if such two arbitrators when duly chosen disagree in the choice of a third arbitrator, in any such case the Minister of Transport may nominate any such arbitrator or third arbitrator, as the case may be, who shall possess the same power as if chosen in the manner above provided.

When third arbitrator named by Minister of Transport.

Agreements with other companies.

17. It shall be lawful for the Company, for such consideration as may be agreed upon, to enter into, and carry out to completion, any agreement in the nature of assuming the payment of or guaranteeing the payment of principal and interest, or either, on bonds, debenture stock or debentures, issued or to be issued, or assuming the obligations of, or guaranteeing the carrying out of, any obligation, or any part thereof, created by any person or company selling, leasing, or conveying to the Company under the above powers, such agreement to be approved of by the holders of a majority in value of the ordinary shares of the Company who are present or represented by written proxy at any special meeting to be called for the purpose, in accordance with the by-laws of the Company; and every such agreement when so approved shall be valid and binding according to the terms and tenor thereof.

Rates and tolls.

18. The Company for a period of four months after the passing of this Act shall have power to charge, sue for, recover and collect rates, rentals and tolls in such amounts as the directors of the Company may set for services rendered by the Company and, after the period of four months, shall have power to charge, sue for, recover and collect such rates, rentals and tolls as are approved by the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada.

1934, c. 33.

19. All provisions of *The Companies Act* not inconsistent herewith shall apply to the Company.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[13].

An Act to amend the Trust Companies Act.

Read a first time, Thursday, 26th June, 1947.

Honourable Senator COPP.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

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3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[13].

An Act to amend the Trust Companies Act.

R.S., c. 29; 1931, c. 57; 1939, c. 9; 1945 (2nd Sess), c. 33.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. (1) Paragraph *(a)* of section two of the *Trust Companies Act*, chapter twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed and the following paragraphs substituted therefor:—

"Corporation."

"*(a)* 'a corporation incorporated in Canada' means a corporation that has been incorporated in Canada either before or after Confederation;

"Annual general meeting."

(aa) 'annual general meeting' includes the general meeting of shareholders at which the directors of the company are elected;

"Guaranteed investment certificate."

(ab) 'guaranteed investment certificate' means a certificate issued by a trust company in evidence of the deposit of guaranteed trust money and the guarantee thereof by the company;

"Guaranteed trust money."

(ac) 'guaranteed trust money' means money received by a trust company in trust for investment subject to a guarantee by the company in respect of the payment of interest or the repayment of principal;"

(2) The said section two is further amended by adding the following paragraph thereto:—

"Unguaranteed trust money."

"*(g)* 'unguaranteed trust money' means trust money other than guaranteed trust money received by a trust company."

2. Section three of the said Act, as amended by section one of chapter thirty-thiree of the statutes of 1945 (second session), is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Explanatory Notes

1. Additional definitions have been inserted.

2. The change made in section 3 of the Act by section 2 of the Bill is due to an agreement by the companies to have the whole Act as from July 1, 1947, apply to all companies regardless of the date of incorporation.

Application of Act.

"**3.** (1) The provisions of this Act apply to every trust company incorporated by

(a) a special Act of the Parliament of Canada, or

(b) letters patent issued under authority of an Act of the Parliament of Canada.

1934, c. 33.

(2) Part III of the Companies Act, 1934, which relates to 'companies clauses', shall not, on or after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, apply to a trust company incorporated by a special Act of the Parliament of Canada.

Company incorporated by letters patent.

(3) Where a trust company has been incorporated by letters patent under authority of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, none of the provisions of that Act inconsistent with this Act are applicable to the company on or after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and forty-seven."

3. Paragraph *(b)* of section twelve of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Election of directors.

"*(b)* elect such number of directors duly qualified under this Act as they think necessary, not less than five nor more than thirty, a majority of whom shall be a quorum, except that when the number exceeds thirteen the quorum shall be seven; and

Auditors.

(c) appoint an auditor or auditors to hold office until the first annual general meeting."

4. Paragraph *(d)* of section fifteen of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Numbers of director.

"*(d)* The number of directors: Provided that the number thereof shall not be less than five nor more than thirty and that a majority shall be a quorum, except that when the number exceeds thirteen the quorum shall be seven;"

5. Section eighteen of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Qualification of directors.

"**18.** No shareholder shall be eligible for election as a director unless he holds in his own name and for his own use shares of the capital stock of the company of an aggregate par value of at least two thousand five hundred dollars and has paid in cash all calls due thereon and all liabilities incurred by him to the company; and, if any director makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors or comes within the operation of any insolvency law or ceases to hold shares of at least two thousand five hundred dollars par value as aforesaid, he shall thereupon cease to be a director."

3. The first change in section 12 of the Act made by section 3 of the Bill is an increase of the maximum number of directors from twenty-one to thirty; with the growth of the companies a desire has been expressed by the companies to have a larger geographical representation in their boards and to have authority for the increase in the maximum number; a corresponding change is made by section 4 of the Bill.

The second change made by section 3 of the Bill is the provision for the appointment of auditors at the first meeting of shareholders; it is believed that the work of an auditor is desirable from the commencement of the operation of a company.

5. The change in section 18 made by section 5 of the Bill is necessary to conform with the amendment made to section 27 by section 7 of the Bill. Section 18 of the Act is as follows:—

"**18.** No shareholder shall be eligible for election as a director unless he holds in his own name and for his own use at least twenty-five shares of the capital stock of the company and has paid in cash all calls due thereon and all liabilities incurred by him to the company, and if any director makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors or comes within the operation of any insolvency law then in force or ceases to hold at least twenty-five shares as aforesaid he shall *ipso facto* cease to be a director."

6. Section twenty-one of the said Act is amended by adding the following subsections thereto:—

Executive committee.

"(2) If the number of directors is more than six, the directors may, by by-law duly passed by the directors and confirmed by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of the company duly called for considering the by-law, provide for the election from their number of an executive committee of not less than three members.

Quorum.

(3) The executive committee may fix its quorum at not less than a majority of its members and may, subject to any restriction in its constituting by-law or in regulations made by the directors, exercise such of the powers of the directors as are delegated to it by that by-law.

Powers not to be delegated.

(4) None of the powers conferred on the directors by paragraphs *(a)*, *(b)*, *(c)*, *(e)* and *(f)* of section twenty-six and sections twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-three, forty-seven and sixty-nine of this Act shall be delegated to an executive committee under this section."

7. Section twenty-seven of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Capital stock.

"**27.** (1) The capital stock of a trust company shall be not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Shares.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection one of this section, a company may, if authorized by by-law duly passed by the directors and confirmed by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of shareholders duly called for considering the by-law, provide that the capital stock shall be divided into shares of ten dollars, or any multiple thereof not exceeding one hundred dollars, each."

8. (1) Paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* of subsection one of section thirty-five of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"*(a)* a copy of the special Act of incorporation, letters patent or other incorporating instrument, with all amendments thereto, and of the memorandum of agreement and all by-laws of the company;

(b) the names, alphabetically arranged, of all persons who are or have been shareholders, together with the address and calling of every such person while such shareholder as far as can be ascertained;"

6. The directors of many companies have expressed the opinion that the transaction of the business of the company would be facilitated by the appointment of executive committees with such powers, subject to restrictions, as the directors may delegate to them, and have requested the amendment to section 21 of the Act accordingly.

7. Section 27 of the Act applies only to companies incorporated after June 12, 1914, and provides that the capital stock shall be divided into shares of $100 each. The amendments in sections 2 and 7 of the Bill will permit any trust company, whenever incorporated, if authorized by by-law, to have its capital divided into shares of $10 each or any multiple thereof, not exceeding $100.

8, **9** and **10.** Sections 8, 9 and 10 of the Bill are designed to bring the provisions of the Act relating to books of the company and transfers of stock into substantial conformity with corresponding provisions in the *Companies Act*. They also make clear the power of the companies to establish and maintain offices other than the head office at which transfers of shares may be made and registers of such transfers maintained.

Sections 35, 36 and 37 of the Act, amended by these sections of the Bill, are as follows:—

(2) Paragraph *(f)* of the said subsection one is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"*(f)* the names, addresses and callings of all persons who are or have been directors of the company, with the several dates at which each became or ceased to be such director."

(3) The said section thirty-five is further amended by inserting the following subsection immediately after subsection one thereof:—

Books to be kept at head office of the company.

"(1A) Books kept pursuant to subsection one of this section shall be kept at the head office of the company:

Proviso.

Provided that where the particulars mentioned in paragraphs *(b)*, *(c)*, *(d)* and *(e)* of subsection one of this section are recorded in books kept by a branch office, or by an agent who has been appointed by the company for the purpose of recording the transfer of its shares and who has an established place of business in Canada, at which the right of inspection conferred by section thirty-seven of this Act can be exercised, the books containing the particulars mentioned in the said paragraph *(e)* need not be kept at the head office of the company."

9. Section thirty-six of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Validity of transfers of stock.

"**36.** (1) No transfer of stock of the company, unless made by sale under execution or under the decree, order or judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, is until it has been recorded in books kept pursuant to section thirty-five valid for any purpose whatsoever except for the purpose of exhibiting the rights of the parties thereto as between each other and of rendering the transferee liable, in the meantime, jointly and severally with the transferor, to the company and its creditors.

Recorded transfer valid.

(2) A transfer of stock recorded in a book kept pursuant to section thirty-five of this Act, whether kept at the head office of the company or elsewhere, is, for all purposes, a complete and valid transfer.

Company may close transfer books.

(3) A company may close the books in which transfers of stock are recorded for any time or times not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.

Jurisdiction of the court.

(4) The court, as hereinafter defined, of the province or territory in which the head office or chief place of business of the company is situate, shall have jurisdiction, on the application of any person interested, to order that any entry in the books for the registration and transfer of shares of the capital stock of a company be struck out or otherwise rectified on the ground that at the date of such application the entry as it appears in any book does not

35. The company shall cause a book or books to be kept by the secretary, or by some other officer specially charged with that duty, wherein shall be kept recorded

(a) the names, alphabetically arranged, of all persons who are or have been shareholders;

(b) the address and description of every such person, while such shareholder;

(c) the number of shares of stock held by each shareholder;

(d) the amounts paid in and remaining unpaid, respectively, on the shares of stock of each shareholder;

(e) all transfers of stock, in their order as presented to the company for entry, with the date and other particulars of each transfer, and the date of the entry thereof; and

(f) the names, addresses and descriptions of all persons who are or have been directors of the company, with the several dates at which each became or ceased to be such director.

2. The company shall keep books of account from which shall be made up the annual statement required by section seventy-one of this Act to be made to the Minister, such books of account as regards liabilities to the public to be kept separate and distinct from other books of account of the company.

36. No transfer of stock of the company, unless made by sale under execution or under the decree, order or judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction or unless the stock is represented by an outstanding share warrant, shall be valid for any purpose whatsoever until entry thereof has been duly made in such book or books, except for the purpose of exhibiting the rights of the parties thereto towards each other, and of rendering the transferee liable, in the meantime, jointly and severally with the transferor, to the company and its creditors.

37. Such books shall, during reasonable business hours of every juridical day, be kept open for the inspection of shareholders and creditors of the company and their attorneys, agents or other representatives, at the head office of the company, and every shareholder, creditor or his representative may make extracts therefrom.

accurately express or define the existing rights of the person appearing to be the registered owner of any shares of the capital stock of the company; and the court, in deciding such application, may make such order as to costs as the court may deem proper.

Procedure.

(5) An application under subsection four of this section may be made by filing with the proper officer of the court a petition, an originating summons or a notice of motion; and the court may direct the trial of any issue arising out of the application.

"Court" defined.

(6) In this section 'court' means in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the Supreme Court of those provinces respectively; in Prince Edward Island, the Supreme Court of Judicature of that province; in Quebec, the Superior Court; in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for those provinces respectively; in the Yukon Territory, the Territorial Court; and in the Northwest Territories, a Stipendiary Magistrate."

10. Section thirty-seven of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Books to be kept kept open for inspection.

"**37.** The books mentioned in subsection one of section thirty-five of this Act shall, during reasonable business hours of every business day of the company be kept open for the inspection of shareholders and creditors of the company and their personal representatives and of any judgment creditor of a shareholder, any of whom may make extracts therefrom, at the place or places where they are respectively kept as authorized by the said section."

11. Paragraph *(m)* of section sixty-two of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"*(m)* hold real estate which, having been mortgaged or hypothecated to it, is acquired by it for the protection of its investments, or which is acquired by it in satisfaction in whole or in part of any debt due to itself, and from time to time sell, mortgage, lease or otherwise dispose thereof; but no real estate so acquired by the company, other than as trustee or in an official capacity, shall be held by the company for a longer period than twelve years after the acquisition thereof, unless such period is extended by order of the Governor in Council, but shall, at or before the expiration of such period, or extended period, be absolutely sold or disposed of, so that the company no longer retains any interest therein except by way of security."

11. The principal change made by section 11 of the Bill is the extension of the period for holding real estate other than office premises from seven years to twelve years.

12. Section sixty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Investment of trust moneys.

"**63.** (1) Subject to any restrictions contained in the instrument creating the trust the company may

(a) invest unguaranteed trust money in

(i) debentures, bonds, stocks or other securities

(A) of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada,

(B) of or guaranteed by the government of a province of Canada,

(C) of or guaranteed by the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or of any of His Majesty's self-governing dominions or dependencies,

(D) of or guaranteed by the Government of the United States or of a state thereof,

(E) of a municipality or school corporation in Canada,

(F) guaranteed by a municipal corporation in Canada, or

(G) secured by rates or taxes levied under the authority of laws of a province on property situate in the province and collectable by the municipalities in which the property is situated,

that are not in default in respect of either principal or interest,

(ii) first mortgages or hypothecs upon improved freehold real estate in Canada and agreements for sale that constitute first charges or hypothecs upon such real estate: Provided that the amount so invested does not exceed sixty per cent of the value of the real estate,

(iii) securities in which trustees are authorized by the laws of the province in which the trust is being administered to invest trust moneys, or

(iv) such other securities as are authorized by the instrument creating the trust;

(b) invest guaranteed trust money in

(i) securities mentioned in sub-paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph *(a)* of this subsection, or

(ii) securities mentioned in paragraphs *(b)* to *(j)* inclusive of subsection one of section sixty-seven of this Act, if the security is also authorized by the instrument creating the trust: Provided that the amount invested under this paragraph in common stocks shall not exceed fifteen per cent of the guaranteed trust money held by the company;

12. The amendments to sections 63 and 67 of the Act made by sections 12 and 14 of the Bill are mainly for the purpose of bringing the investment powers of trust companies more nearly into conformity with those of Canadian life insurance companies under *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932.* The said sections of the present Act are given below:—

"**63.** The company may invest trust money in

(a) the debentures, bonds, stocks or other securities
(i) of or guaranteed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada,
(ii) of or guaranteed by the Government of any province of Canada,
(iii) of or guaranteed by the Government of Great Britain, or of any colony or dependency thereof,
(iv) of or guaranteed by the Government of the United States or of any state thereof.
(v) of any municipal or school corporation in Canada,
(vi) guaranteed by any municipal corporation in Canada,
(vii) secured by rates or taxes, levied under the authority of the Government of any province of Canada on any property situated in such province and collectable by the municipalities in which such property is situated; or

(b) first mortgages or hypothecs upon improved freehold real estate in Canada; or

(c) such securities as are authorized by the terms of the trust, but notwithstanding the terms of any trust, the company shall not invest or lend money deposited with the company in trust for investment, in respect of which the payment of interest or the repayment of principal is guaranteed by the company, in or upon the security of securities other than those authorized by subsections one and three of section sixty-seven of this Act.

2. The company may lend trust money upon the security of

(a) any of the securities mentioned in subsection one hereof; or

(b) improved freehold real estate in Canada by way of first mortgage or hypothec thereon.

3. The amount loaned upon the security of real estate or invested in or loaned upon the security of any mortgage or hypothec upon real estate shall not exceed sixty per cent of the value of the real estate which forms the security for such loan or investment.

4. The company may accept personal property or covenants as collateral security for any advance made or for any debt due to the company.

(c) lend unguaranteed trust money on the security of
(i) securities mentioned in sub-paragraph (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph *(a)* of this subsection,
(ii) such other securities as are authorized by the instrument creating the trust, or
(iii) improved freehold real estate in Canada by way of mortgage or hypothec thereon: Provided that the amount so loaned does not exceed sixty per cent of the value of the real estate; and

(d) lend guaranteed trust money on the security of
(i) securities mentioned in sub-paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph *(a)* of this subsection,
(ii) securities mentioned in paragraphs *(b)* to *(j)* inclusive of subsection one and paragraph *(b)* of subsection three of section sixty-seven of this Act subject to all the limitations and restrictions imposed by that section other than subsections eight and nine thereof, if such securities are also authorized by the instrument creating the trust, or
(iii) improved freehold real estate in Canada by way of mortgage or hypothec thereon: Provided that the amount so loaned does not exceed sixty per cent of the value of the real estate.

Personal property as collateral security.

(2) The company may accept personal property or personal covenants as additional or collateral security for any loan made under subsection one of this section or for any debt due to the company.

No loans to directors.

(3) The company shall not lend trust funds to a director or officer thereof, to the wife or a child of a director or officer or to a corporation more than one-half of the capital stock of which is owned by a director or officer, the wife or a child of a director or officer or by a combination of such persons.

Management and disposal of investments.

(4) The company may manage, sell or dispose of investments as the terms of the trust pursuant to which they were made require or, in the absence of such requirements, as the directors, subject to the provisions of this Act, may see fit.

Exercise of discretion.

(5) Where the terms of a trust under which money is deposited with the company on which interest is payable give to the company a general discretion in the investment or lending thereof, the discretion shall be exercised only to invest such money in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph *(a)* of subsection one of this section or to lend such money in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraphs (i) and (iii) of paragraph *(c)* of the said subsection one.

5. Trust funds belonging to any estate or trust which is being administered in any province, may, unless the instrument creating the trust otherwise provides, be invested in securities in which trustees are authorized by the laws of such province to invest trust moneys.

6. The company may manage, sell or dispose of investments as the terms of the trust require, or in the absence of such requirement as the board of directors, subject to the provisions of this Act, may see fit.

7. Where the terms of the trust under which money is deposited with the company on which interest is allowed give to the company a general discretion in the investment of such trust money such discretion shall be exercised only to invest or lend such money in accordance with the provisions of this section other than paragraph *(c)* of subsection one hereof.

8. The company shall not lend trust funds on which interest is allowed on the security of vacant land not used for agricultural purposes.

9. The company shall not lend trust funds to any of its directors or to the wife or any child of any of its directors."

Vacant lands.

(6) The company shall not lend trust funds on which interest is payable on the security of vacant land not used for agricultural purposes.

Corporation stocks.

(7) The amount of guaranteed trust money invested in or loaned upon the security of the stocks of corporations shall not exceed in the aggregate twenty-five per cent of the total amount of guaranteed trust money held by the company."

13. Section sixty-five of the said Act is amended by adding the following subsection thereto:—

Allocation of specific securities.

"(5) Where it is provided by the agreement under which guaranteed trust moneys are received that specific securities shall be allocated in respect thereof, specific securities shall be ear-marked and set aside in respect thereof; otherwise, it shall not be necessary for the company to allocate specific securities to particular deposits of guaranteed trust moneys but securities shall be ear-marked and set aside in respect of all such moneys equal to the aggregate amount thereof as required by subsection one of this section."

14. Section sixty-seven of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Investment of company's funds in debentures, bonds, stocks and other securities.

"**67.** (1) The company may invest its own funds in

(a) debentures, bonds, stocks or other securities

(i) of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada,

(ii) of or guaranteed by the Government of a province of Canada,

(iii) of or guaranteed by the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or of any of His Majesty's self-governing dominions or dependencies,

(iv) of or guaranteed by the Government of the United States or of a state thereof,

(v) of a municipal or school corporation in Canada,

(vi) guaranteed by a municipal corporation in Canada, or

(vii) secured by rates or taxes levied under the authority of laws of a province of Canada on property situate in the province and collectable by the municipalities in which the property is situated;

(b) bonds of a corporation incorporated in Canada that are secured by a mortgage or hypothec to a trustee upon

(i) real estate,

(ii) plant or equipment of the corporation used in the transaction of its business, or

13. The amendment made by section 13 to section 65 of the Act is to relieve the companies from the obligation of allocating specific securities to individual deposits except when such an allocation is requested by the depositor. The section now requires such allocation except in respect of deposits of $3,000. or less. Section 65 is now as follows:—

"**65.** The moneys and securities given, acquired or held in trust by the company, shall always be kept distinct from those of the company, and in separate accounts, and so marked for each particular trust as always to be distinguished from any other in the registers and other books of account to be kept by the company, so that at no time shall trust moneys form part of or be mixed with the general assets of the company.

2. The company shall, in the receipt of rent and in the overseeing and management of trusts and other property, keep distinct records and accounts of all operations connected therewith.

3. In the management of the money and property held by the company as trustee, or in any other official capacity, under the powers conferred by this Act, the company may, unless the authority making the appointment otherwise directs, invest the trust money in the manner provided by section sixty-three of this Act in a general trust fund of the company.

4. The total amount of money of any one trust invested in the said general trust fund shall not, at any time, exceed three thousand dollars."

14. "**67.** The Company may invest its own funds in

(a) the debentures, bonds, stocks or other securities

(i) of or guaranteed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada,

(ii) of or guaranteed by the Government of any province of Canada,

(iii) of or guaranteed by the Government of Great Britain, or of any colony or dependency thereof,

(iv) of or guaranteed by the Government of the United States or of any state thereof,

(v) of any municipal or school corporation in Canada,

(vi) guaranteed by any municipal corporation in Canada,

(vii) secured by rates or taxes, levied under the authority of the Government of any province of Canada on property situated in such province and collectable by the municipalities in which such property is situated;

(iii) bonds, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness or stocks owned by the corporation of a class or classes authorized by this section as investments for a trust company, but the inclusion as additional security in the mortgage or hypothec of assets not of a class authorized by this Act as investments for a trust company does not render ineligible such bonds as an investment;

(c) bonds or debentures of a corporation incorporated in Canada which are secured by the assignment to a trust corporation in Canada of annual payments that the Government of Canada has agreed to make, if each payment is sufficient to meet the interest falling due on bonds or debentures outstanding and the principal amount of the said bonds or debentures maturing for payment in the year in which it is to be made;

(d) bonds or debentures issued by a charitable, educational or philanthropic institution incorporated in Canada in respect of which bonds and debentures annual subsidies equal to the interest and sinking fund accruing on such bonds or debentures are, by virtue of an Act of a province of Canada passed before the first day of July, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, payable, by or under the authority of the province, to a trust company as trustee for the holders of the bonds or debentures;

(e) debentures, debenture stock or other evidences of indebtedness of a corporation incorporated in Canada which are fully secured by statutory charge upon real estate or upon plant and equipment of the corporation used in the transaction of its business if interest in full has been paid regularly for a period of at least ten years immediately preceding the date of investment in the debentures, debenture stock or other evidences of indebtedness upon securities of the corporation of that class then outstanding; or the bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of a corporation incorporated in Canada which are fully secured by mortgage or hypothec to a trustee of securities of the class hereinbefore in this paragraph first mentioned;

(f) equipment trust obligations or certificates issued to finance the purchase of transportation equipment for a railway company incorporated in Canada or for a railway company owned or controlled by a railway company so incorporated which obligations or certificates are fully secured by an assignment of the transportation equipment to, or by the ownership thereof by, a trustee, and by a lease or conditional sale thereof to the railway company;

(b) the bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any company incorporated under the laws of Canada or of any province of Canada, or of any former province now forming part of Canada, which bonds are secured by a mortgage or hypothec to trustees or a trust corporation or otherwise, upon improved real estate or other assets of such company of the classes mentioned in paragraph *(a)* hereof;

(c) the bonds, debentures, notes or other obligations, whether secured or unsecured, of any such company which has earned and paid regular cash dividends of not less than four per cent per annum on its issued stock for a term of at least five years immediately preceding the date of investment in such debentures or other evidences of indebtedness;

(d) the preferred stocks of any such company which has paid regular dividends upon such stocks or upon its common stocks for not less than five years immediately preceding the purchase of such preferred stocks, or the stocks of any such company which are guaranteed by a company incorporated as aforesaid which has paid regular dividends upon its preferred or common stocks for not less than five years immediately preceding the purchase of such guaranteed stocks: Provided that the amount of stocks so guaranteed is not in excess of fifty per cent of the amount of the preferred or common stocks, as the case may be, of the guaranteeing company;

(e) the common stocks of any such company or of any chartered bank in Canada upon which regular cash dividends of at least four per cent per annum have been paid for the seven years immediately preceding the purchase of such stocks; but not more than thirty per cent of the common stocks and not more than thirty per cent of the total issue of the stocks of any company or bank shall be purchased by the company, or

(f) mortgages or hypothecs on improved real estate or leaseholds in Canada, but the amount paid for any such mortgage or hypothec shall in no case exceed sixty per cent of the value of the real estate or leaseholds covered thereby.

2. The company may acquire and hold real and immovable property for its actual use and occupation and the management of its business and may sell or dispose of the same, but not more than thirty-five per cent of the company's unimpaired paid-up capital and reserve may be laid out or expended for this purpose.

3. The company may lend its own funds on the security of

(g) debentures or other evidences of indebtedness of a corporation incorporated in Canada which has paid regular dividends on its preferred or common stocks for a term of at least five years immediately preceding the date of investment in such debentures or other evidences of indebtedness;

(h) preferred stocks of a corporation incorporated in Canada which has paid regular dividends upon such stocks, or upon its other preferred stocks ranking equally therewith or common stocks for not less than five years preceding the purchase of such preferred stocks;

(i) stocks of a corporation incorporated in Canada which are guaranteed by a corporation which has paid regular dividends upon its preferred or common stocks for not less than five years preceding the purchase of such guaranteed stocks: Provided that the amount of stocks so guaranteed is not in excess of fifty per cent of the amount of the preferred or common stocks, as the case may be, of the guaranteeing corporation;

(j) common stocks of a corporation incorporated in Canada upon which regular dividends of at least four per cent per annum or, in the case of stocks of no par value, of at least four dollars per share per annum have been paid for the seven years next preceding the purchase of such stocks: Provided that not more than twenty per cent of the common stocks and not more than twenty per cent of the total issue of the stocks of any corporation shall be purchased by a company and that no company shall be permitted to invest in its own shares, or in the shares of any other trust company: Provided further that if a corporation incorporated in Canada has, pursuant to a voluntary reorganization of its capital account and without affecting the status or diminishing the value of its outstanding securities including its capital stock, substituted common shares of no par value for shares of par value, then dividends declared on the no par value stock shall be deemed to be dividends of at least four dollars per share per annum if the sum thereof is equivalent to at least four per cent of the said common stock of par value plus the proceeds of any additional issue of common stock made at the time of, or subsequent to, the aforesaid substitution of shares; and in such circumstances dividends of at least four per cent per annum on the common stock of par value immediately preceding the substitution shall be regarded as dividends on the no par value stock; or

(a) any of the securities mentioned in paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* of subsection one hereof;

(b) the bonds, debentures, notes, stocks or other securities of any chartered bank in Canada or of any company incorporated under the laws of Canada or of any province of Canada, or of any former province now forming part of Canada, other than those mentioned in paragraph *(b)* of subsection one hereof, but the market value of the securities on which the loan is made shall exceed the amount of the loan by at least twenty per cent of such market value, or twenty per cent of the par value, whichever is the less; and the amount loaned on the security of the stocks of any such company or bank shall not exceed twenty-five per cent of the market value of the total stocks of such company or bank; or

(c) improved real estate or leasehold in Canada; but no such loan shall exceed sixty per cent of the value of the real estate or leasehold which forms the security for such loan, but this provision shall not prohibit a company from accepting as part payment for real estate sold by it, a mortgage or hypothec thereon for more than sixty per cent of the sale price of such real estate.

4. Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, the amount of the company's investment under the authority of this section in or upon the security of the debentures, bonds, stock and other securities of a company incorporated as aforesaid shall not exceed twenty per cent of the debentures, bonds, stock or other securities issued by such company.

5. The amount invested in or loaned upon the security of the stocks of chartered banks and incorporated companies shall not exceed twenty-five per cent of the company's unimpaired paid-up capital and reserve.

6. The company may take personal or other security as collateral for an advance or for any debt due to the company.

7. The company shall not loan any of its funds to any of its directors or to the wife or any child of any of its directors.

8. The company shall not lend any of its funds on the security of vacant land not used for agricultural purposes.

9. The company shall not invest or lend any of its funds in, or on the security of, the company's own stock or the stock of any other trust company.

10. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the company from making from its own funds reasonable advances to enable it to obtain possession of or to protect property entrusted to it for administration."

(*k*) first mortgages or hypothecs upon improved freehold real estate in Canada and agreements for sale which constitute first charges or hypothecs upon any such real estate, but the amount so invested shall not exceed sixty per cent of the value of the real estate.

Real estate for actual use.

(2) The company may acquire and hold real and immovable property for its actual use and occupation and the management of its business and may sell or dispose of the same but not more than thirty-five per cent of the company's unimpaired paid-up capital and reserve may be laid out or expended for this purpose.

Loans.

(3) The company may lend its own funds on the security of

(*a*) bonds, debentures, stocks or other securities in which a company may invest its funds under the provisions of paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of subsection one of this section;

(*b*) bonds, debentures, notes, stocks or other securities of a corporation incorporated in Canada other than those mentioned in paragraph (*b*) of subsection one of this section, but the market value of the securities on which the loan is made shall exceed the amount of the loan by at least one-third of the market value; and the amount loaned on the security of the stocks of a corporation incorporated in Canada shall not exceed twenty per cent of the market value of the total stocks of the corporation;

(*c*) guaranteed investment certificates; or

(*d*) improved freehold real estate in Canada by way of a first mortgage or hypothec thereon, but no loan under this paragraph shall exceed sixty per cent of the value of the real estate which forms the security for the loan: Provided that this provision shall not be construed to prohibit a company from accepting as part payment for real estate sold by it, a mortgage or hypothec thereon for more than sixty per cent of the sale price of the real estate.

Treasury Board may authorize investment in certain securities.

(4) The Treasury Board may authorize the acceptance by a company of bonds, stocks or debentures not fulfilling the foregoing requirements of this section

(*a*) in payment or part payment for securities sold by the company; or

(*b*) obtained under a bona fide arrangement for the reorganization of a corporation whose securities were previously owned by the company, or for the amalgamation with another corporation of the corporation whose securities were so owned;

but the bonds, stocks or debentures whose acceptance is so authorized shall be absolutely sold and disposed of within

five years after the acquisition thereof, or within such further time as the Governor in Council shall on report of the Minister fix and determine, unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that the bonds, stocks or debentures whose acceptance is so authorized are not inferior in status or value to the securities for which they have been substituted.

Determining eligibility as investments of preferred or common stocks.

(5) For the purpose of determining the eligibility as investments under this section of the preferred or common stocks of a corporation, the capital account of which has been voluntarily reorganized without impairment of the status or value of its outstanding securities, including the capital stock, dividends paid on the preferred and common stocks of the corporation before such reorganization may be counted as dividends paid on such stocks respectively of the corporation.

No loans to directors.

(6) The company shall not lend its own funds to a director or officer thereof, to the wife or a child of a director or officer or to a corporation more than one-half of the capital stock of which is owned by a director or officer, the wife or a child of a director or officer or by a combination of such persons.

No loans or investments on defaulted securities.

(7) The company shall not invest its own funds in, or lend its own funds on the security of, bonds, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness on which payment of principal or interest is in default.

Total value of common stocks held.

(8) Except as hereinafter provided, the total book value of the investments of the company in common stocks shall not exceed fifteen per cent of the book value of the company's own funds.

Application of preceding subsection.

(9) If the company has on hand, on the first day of July, 1947, investments in common stocks of a total book value in excess of fifteen per cent of the book value of the company's own funds at the said date, the provisions of subsection eight of this section are not applicable to the company until the first day of January following the year in which the amount of the said investments is first reduced to fifteen per cent or less of the book value of the company's own funds, and on and after the said date, the said subsection applies; but until the said date no investment in common stocks shall be made by the company.

Exception.

(10) The amount or value of shares of common stock acquired by the company after the first day of July, 1947, as bonuses or dividends on preferred or common stocks or acquired in the exercise of rights or privileges arising from investments of the company in preferred or common stocks, shall not be deemed to be an investment in common stocks for the purposes of subsections eight and nine of this section.

Amount of company's investment or loans under this section.

(11) Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, the amount of the company's investment or loans under the authority of this section in or upon the security of the deben-

tures, bonds, stock and other securities of a company incorporated as aforesaid shall not exceed in the aggregate twenty per cent of the market value of the debentures, bonds, stock and other securities issued by such company.

(12) The amount invested in or loaned upon the security of the stocks of corporations shall not exceed in the aggregate twenty-five per cent of the company's unimpaired paid-up capital and reserve.

Vacant lands.

(13) The company shall not lend its funds on the security of vacant land not used for agricultural purposes.

Collateral.

(14) The company may take personal or other security as collateral for an advance or for any debt due to the company.

Advances to protect property.

(15) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the company from making from its own funds reasonable advances to enable it to obtain possession of or to protect property entrusted to it for administration.

Coming into force.

15. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of July, 1947.

Third Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 22.

An Act to continue the Revised Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943).

First reading, February 18, 1947.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

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3rd Session, 20th Parliament, 11 George VI, 1947.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 22.

An Act to continue the Revised Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943).

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Trading with the Enemy (Transitional Powers) Act.*

Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy continued.

R.S., c. 206.

1945, (2nd Sess.), c. 25.

2. The Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943), set out in the Schedule to this Act, as established by an Order of the Governor in Council made under the *War Measures Act* on the thirteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and forty-three, and continued in force by an Order of the Governor in Council made on the twenty-eighth day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-five, under section four of *The National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945*, and amended by an Order of the Governor in Council made on the fourteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, shall, while this Act is in force, continue and be in full force and effect subject to amendment under this Act.

Powers of Governor in Council.

3. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make such amendments to the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943) set out in the Schedule to this Act or make such additional Regulations as he may deem necessary or advisable for the purpose of implementing provisions in any Peace Treaty executed on behalf of Canada and ratified by Parliament respecting disposition of enemy property or compensation in respect of property in enemy territory.

Duration.

4. This Act shall continue in force until a day fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council and from and after that day the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943) shall be deemed to be revoked.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

2. The purpose of this section is to provide for the continuance in full force and effect of certain of the Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy following the time fixed for the expiry of *The National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945*. While some of the Regulations have been revoked, the continuance of those provided for in the Schedule hereto is essential for the effective regulation of trading with the enemy and dealing with enemy property subject to the control of the Custodian.

3. The purpose of this section is to confer on the Governor in Council authority to amend the continued Regulations or to make such additional Regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of implementing provisions in any Treaty which may be executed on behalf of Canada and ratified by Parliament with respect to the disposition of enemy property or compensation respecting property in enemy territory.

SCHEDULE.

Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943)

Interpretation.

1. For the purpose of these Regulations, the following expressions shall be construed so that—

"Person".

(a) "Person" shall extend to and include persons and bodies of persons, incorporated (wherever incorporated) and unincorporated, such as firms, clubs, companies and municipal authorities, and, as well, trustees, executors and administrators and also a State or the government of a State.

"Enemy territory".

(b) "Enemy territory" means any area which is under the sovereignty of, or in the occupation of, a State or Sovereign for the time being at war with His Majesty.

"Proscribed territory".

(c) "Proscribed territory" means any area in respect of which the Governor in Council, by reason of real or apprehended hostilities or otherwise, has ordered the protective custody of property of persons residing in that area or the regulating of trade with such persons, or both.

"Enemy".

(d) "Enemy" shall extend to and include—

(i) Any State, or Sovereign of a State, at war with His Majesty;

(ii) Any person who resides within enemy territory or proscribed territory;

(iii) Any person who carries on business within enemy territory or proscribed territory;

(iv) Any person acting as agent or otherwise on behalf of an enemy, or under the control of an enemy;

(v) Any person or body of persons constituted or incorporated within, or under the laws of, a State at war with His Majesty or a State the territory of which is occupied by an enemy or is proscribed territory;

(vi) Any person with whom trading is, for the time being, prohibited by these Regulations or by statute or proclamation by His Majesty or by the common law;

(vii) Any person who under the common law is deemed to be an enemy.

Provided, however, that "enemy" shall not include any person by reason only that he is an enemy subject, and provided further that the Governor in Council shall have power to declare any person not to be an enemy who would otherwise be considered an enemy under these Regulations.

"Enemy subject".

(e) "Enemy subject" extends to and includes a person wherever resident, who is a subject or citizen of a State or Sovereign for the time being at war with His Majesty.

"Enemy currency".

(f) "Enemy currency" means any notes or coins which circulate as currency in any area under the sovereignty of a State or Sovereign with whom His Majesty is at war, not being an area in the occupation of His Majesty or of a Power allied with His Majesty, and includes any notes or coins declared by an order of the Minister of Finance to be enemy currency.

"Securities".

(g) "Securities" shall extend to and include stock, shares, annuities, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, certificates of indebtedness, trust receipts or other obligations or rights, whether registered or in bearer form, issued by or on behalf of any Government, municipal or other authority, society or association, or any corporation or company, whether the issuer is in Canada or not and whether the place of registration or the situs of the certificates or other instruments representing the securities is in Canada or not.

"Dividends, interest or share of profits".

(h) "Dividends, interest or share of profits" shall extend to and include—

(i) Any dividends, bonus or interest (whether payable within Canada or not) in respect of any security or other obligation;

(ii) Any interest in respect of any loan made to a person for the purpose of carrying on business, and any profits of such a business; and

(iii) Where a person is carrying on any business on behalf of an enemy, any sum which, had a state of war not existed, would have been transmissible to the enemy by way of profits from that business.

"Property".

(i) "Property" shall extend to and include all real and personal property and all rights and interests therein whether legal or equitable; and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, "property" shall include securities, dividends, interest or share of profits, debts, credits, accounts, patents, copyrights, trade marks, designs or any interest therein and choses in action.

"Enemy Property".

(j) "Enemy Property" means property belonging to an enemy at or subsequent to the commencment of the present war.

"Commencement of the present war".

(k) "Commencement of the present war" shall mean, as respects any enemy, the first day on which a state of war existed between His Majesty and the country in which that enemy resides or carries on business, or the first day upon which such a person became an enemy.

"Secretary of State".

(l) "Secretary of State" shall mean the Secretary of State of Canada.

"Proclamation".

(m) "Proclamation" or "Proclamation by His Majesty" and like expressions shall mean, proclamation by His Majesty the King acting by and with the advice of the Government of Canada.

(n) Words importing the masculine gender include females and corporations.

Offence of trading with enemy.

2. (1) Any person who trades or attempts to trade, or directly or indirectly offers or proposes or agrees to trade, or has since the commencement of the present war traded, attempted or directly or indirectly offered or proposed or agreed to trade, with an enemy, shall be guilty of the offence of trading with the enemy.

Prima facie proof.

(2) In any proceedings for the offence of trading with the enemy, the fact that any document has been despatched addressed to a person in enemy territory or proscribed territory shall be *prima facie* proof, as against any person who was a party to the despatch of the document, that the person to whom the document was despatched was an enemy.

Trading with the enemy.

3. Without restricting the generality of the terms of the immediately preceding Regulation, it is declared that the following matters constitute trading with the enemy within the meaning of these Regulations—

(a) Entering into any transaction or doing any act which was at the time of the transaction or act prohibited by or under any proclamation issued by His Majesty, for the time being in force, dealing with trading with the enemy or which at common law or by statute or under any orders or regulations constitutes the offence of trading with the enemy;

(b) Entering into any transaction or doing any act with, to, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of any person after the issue of any Order in Council or proclamation by His Majesty declaring that such person is by reason of his enemy nationality or enemy association a person with whom trading is prohibited;

(c) Dealing, or attempting, offering, proposing or agreeing, whether directly or indirectly, to deal with any property which is in the hands or custody of the person so dealing, attempting, offering, proposing or agreeing, or over which he has any claim or control, for the purpose of enabling an enemy to obtain money or credit thereon or thereby;

(d) Aiding or abetting any person, whether or not such person is in Canada, to enter into, negotiate, or complete any transaction or do any act which, if effected or done in Canada by such person, would constitute the offence of trading with the enemy;

(e) Knowingly paying, discharging or satisfying any chose in action, coupon, security or obligation to which Section (1) of Regulation 4 hereof applies;

(f) Knowingly discharging any bill of exchange or promissory note to which Section (2) of Regulation 4 hereof applies;

(g) Purchasing enemy currency;

(h) Having any commercial, financial or other intercourse, transactions or dealings with, or for the benefit of, an enemy;

(i) Attempting to do anything which, under these Regulations, is to be treated as trading with the enemy:

Provided that any transaction or act permitted by or under any proclamation or otherwise or by the Secretary of State, or other competent authority, shall not be deemed to be trading with the enemy.

4. (Revoked).

5. (Revoked).

"The Custodian".

6. (1) The Secretary of State is hereby appointed to receive, hold, manage, release, dispose of and otherwise deal with all property which is reported to him, received or controlled by him or vested in him under or by virtue of these Regulations, and he is hereafter referred to as "the Custodian".

Delegation of authority.

(2) Any power or duty conferred or imposed by or under these regulations upon the Secretary of State or the Custodian may be delegated by him to such person or persons as he thinks proper.

Establishment of Custodian's office.

(3) The Custodian may establish and maintain such office or offices as he thinks proper for the administration of these Regulations and such other matters as may be delegated to him and may attach thereto such officers, clerks and advisers as he selects and they shall be paid such remuneration as the Custodian determines.

Department of Government.

(4) For the purposes of the *Canada Evidence Act*, the Custodian's office shall be deemed to be a department of the Government of Canada of which the Custodian is the head.

Actions prohibited.

7. No person has any rights or remedies and no action lies or may be brought against any person in respect of:

(a) an act or omission that was required by the Secretary of State or Custodian;

(b) an act or omission that the person acting in good faith reasonably believed to have been required by these regulations or any regulations heretofore in force with respect to trading with the enemy or enemy property; or

(c) property transferred, delivered or paid to the Secretary of State or Custodian or pursuant to his direction either before or after these regulations came into force.

Appointment of inspector.

8. (1) Where it appears to the Secretary of State—

(a) That there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under any of these Regulations has been committed by any person;

(b) That one of the partners in a firm has, at any time since the commencement of the present war, been an enemy or enemy subject or was, immediately prior to the present war, a subject or citizen of a sovereign or state which has become an enemy;

(c) That one-third or more of the issued share capital of a company was, at any time since the commencement of the present war, issued to or held by enemies or enemy subjects or was, immediately prior to the present war, issued to or held by subjects or citizens of sovereigns or states which have become enemies;

(d) That one-third or more of the directorate of a company, at any time since the commencement of the present war, consisted of persons who were enemies or enemy subjects or, immediately prior to the present war, consisted of persons who were subjects or citizens of sovereigns or states which have become enemies;

(e) That a person was or is acting as agent for an enemy; or

(f) That an enemy has an interest in any property;

the Secretary of State, if he thinks it expedient for the purpose of satisfying himself that the person, firm or company is not trading with the enemy, may, in writing, appoint an inspector to inspect the affairs of the person, firm or company or the administration of the property; and the Secretary of State may appoint an inspector to inspect any business to ascertain

(i) whether the business is carried on for the benefit of or under the control of an enemy or enemy subject; or

(ii) the relations existing or which have, either before or after the commencement of the present war, existed between a person interested in the business and an enemy or enemy subject.

Inspector's authority

(2) The Secretary of State may authorize an inspector appointed pursuant to this Regulation to inspect all books, files and documents relating to the subject-matter of the inspection, regardless of who owns or controls such books, files and documents.

9. (Revoked).

10. (Revoked).

Appointment of supervisor.

11. (1) Where, on the report of an inspector appointed under Regulation 8 hereof, it appears to the Secretary of State that it is expedient that the property, business or trade of any person should be subject to frequent inspection

or constant supervision, the Secretary of State may appoint that inspector or some other person to supervise the property, business or trade with such powers as the Secretary of State may determine, and any remuneration payable and expenses incurred, whether for the original inspection or the subsequent supervision, to such amount as may be fixed by the Secretary of State, shall be paid by the person first referred to in this section.

(2) The power of the Secretary of State to appoint a supervisor under this Regulation shall include a power to appoint a supervisor of the business carried on by any person for the purpose of ascertaining whether the business is carried on for the benefit of or under the control of an enemy or enemy subject, or for the purpose of ascertaining the relations existing, or which before the commencement of the present war existed, between such person and any enemy or enemy subject.

Appointment of Controller by Court.

12. (1) Where it appears to the Secretary of State in reference to any person—

(a) That an offence against any of these Regulations has been committed in connection with such person's property, business or trade;

(b) That the control or management of the said property, business or trade has been or is likely to be so affected by the state of war as to prejudice the effective continuance or administration thereof and that it is in the public interest that the said business or trade should continue to be carried on or such property administered; or

(c) That it is expedient in the public interest owing to circumstances or considerations arising out of the present war, that a controller or manager of the said property, business or trade be appointed;

the Secretary of State may apply to the same Court as would within the province wherein the said person owns property or carries on the said business or trade have jurisdiction to appoint a receiver or liquidator or to grant a winding-up order, for the appointment of a controller of the said property, business or trade; and the said Court shall have power to appoint such a controller, for such time and subject to such conditions and with such powers as the Court thinks fit; and the powers so conferred shall be either those of a receiver and manager or those powers subject to such modifications, restrictions or extensions as the Court thinks fit (including, if the Court considers it necessary or expedient for enabling the controller to borrow money, power, after a special application to the Court for that purpose, to create charges on the property of the said person in priority to existing charges).

Costs and remuneration.

(2) The Court shall have power to direct how and by whom the costs of any proceedings under this Regulation and the remuneration, charges and expenses of the controller shall be borne, and shall have power, if it thinks fit, to charge such remuneration, charges and expenses on the property of the person in respect of whose property, business or trade the controller has been appointed in such order of priority, in relation to any existing charges thereon as it thinks fit.

Winding-up order.

13. Where the Secretary of State certifies that it appears to him that a company registered within Canada is carrying on business either directly or through an agent, branch, or subsidiary company outside Canada, and that in carrying on such business it has entered into or done acts which if entered into or done within Canada would constitute the offence of trading with the enemy, the Secretary of State may present a petition for the winding-up of the company to the Court having jurisdiction, and the issue of such a certificate shall be a ground on which the company may be wound up by the Court, and the certificate shall, for the purpose of the petition, be evidence of the facts therein stated.

14. (Revoked.)

Appointment of Controller.

15. (1) Where it appears to the Secretary of State that the business carried on within Canada by any person is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit of or under the control of an enemy, the Secretary of State may make an order either:—

(a) prohibiting such person from carrying on business, except for the purposes and subject to the conditions, if any, specified in the order; or

(b) requiring the business to be wound up.

(2) The Secretary of State may at any time revoke or vary any such order and may at any time in any case where he has made an order prohibiting or limiting the carrying on of the business substitute for that order an order requiring the business to be wound up.

(3) Where the Secretary of State makes an order under this Regulation he may in that order or at any subsequent time appoint a controller to carry out the order or supervise the carrying out of the order.

(4) The Secretary of State may confer on the controller such powers as are exercisable by a liquidator in a voluntary winding-up of a company including the power to convey or transfer any property in the name of the person whose business is being wound up or in the name of the controller, subject to such modifications, restrictions or extensions as the Secretary of State may deem necessary or convenient.

(5) The Secretary of State may also confer on the controller the power to apply to a Court having jurisdiction to appoint a receiver or a liquidator or to grant a winding-up

order, or to a judge of that Court, to determine any question arising in the carrying out of any order made by the Secretary of State under this Regulation.

(6) The Secretary of State may determine the amount of any remuneration payable and of any costs, charges and expenses incurred in connection with the carrying out of any order made under this Regulation or under Regulation 8 hereof, and such amount shall be paid out of the assets of the business in priority to any other claim.

(7) The distribution of any money or other property resulting from the realization of any assets of the business, shall be subject to the same rules as to preferential payments as are applicable to the distribution of the assets of a company which is being wound up under the *Winding-up Act of Canada*, and those assets shall, so far as they are available for discharging unsecured debts, be applied in discharging the debts due to creditors who are not enemy creditors for whose benefit or under whose control the business was carried on, in priority to debts due to such enemy creditors; and any balance, after providing for the discharge of all liabilities, shall be distributed amongst the persons interested therein in such manner as the Secretary of State may direct.

(8) The Secretary of State may, on application for the purpose being made by a controller appointed under this Regulation, after considering the application and any objection which may be made by any person who appears to him to be interested, grant the controller a release; and an order of the Secretary of State releasing the controller shall discharge him from all liability in respect of any act done or default made by him in the exercise and performance of his powers and duties as controller, but any such order may be revoked on proof that it was obtained by fraud or by suppression or concealment of any material fact.

(9) Where an order under this Regulation has been made as respects the business carried on by any person, no steps shall be taken for the enforcement of the rights of any creditors of that person, nor shall any petition for the winding-up of the business be presented, nor any resolution for the winding-up of the business be passed, without the consent of the Secretary of State.

(10) The Secretary of State may present a petition for the winding-up of a company by the Court having jurisdiction, and the making of an order under this Regulation shall be a ground on which a company may be wound up by the Court.

(11) The Secretary of State may from time to time prepare and publish in the *Canada Gazette* lists of the persons as to whom orders have been made under this Regulation.

(12) (Revoked.)

Offence.

(13) If any person contravenes the provisions of any order made under this Regulation he shall be guilty of an offence under these Regulations.

Cancellation of contract.

16. Where it appears to the Secretary of State that a contract entered into prior to or after the commencement of the present war with an enemy or with a person in respect of whose business an order has been made under Regulation 15 hereof, is injurious to the public interest, the Secretary of State may by order cancel or determine such contract either unconditionally or upon such conditions as he may think fit, and thereupon such contract shall be deemed to be cancelled or determined accordingly.

Notice to enemy.

17. Where by any statute, Order in Council, regulation, rule, by-law, contract or otherwise, any notice is required to be given to a person who, under these Regulations, is an enemy, such notice shall be deemed to have been duly given if it is addressed to the enemy in care of the Custodian and delivered or mailed to the Custodian: Provided that the giving of any such notice shall not in any way affect the rights of the Custodian or impose upon him any duty to take or abstain from taking any action or proceeding.

18. (Revoked.)

Prohibition of nomination or appointment of Director.

19. (1) Where the right of nominating or appointing a director of a company is vested in an enemy, the right shall not be exercisable except by leave of the Secretary of State, and any director nominated or appointed in exercise of such right shall, except as aforesaid, cease to hold office as director.

Removal of Director.

(2) The Secretary of State may, notwithstanding any statute or Order in Council or any by-law, regulation or stipulation of a company or other body, by written order remove any enemy director and appoint a substitute director who shall act as a director until such time as a new board of directors is duly elected or appointed.

20. (Revoked.)

Vesting of enemy property in Custodian.

21. (1) All enemy property is hereby vested in and made subject to the control of the Custodian whether or not the property has been disclosed to the Custodian as required by these Regulations.

(2) This Regulation shall be deemed to be a vesting order and to confer on the Custodian all rights of an enemy including the power of dealing with the property in such manner as the Custodian may in his sole discretion decide.

(3) Where property is held, recorded or registered in Canada for or in the name of a person whose address on the register or other record is in enemy territory or proscribed territory, the property is hereby vested in and made subject to the control of the Custodian whether or not the property has been disclosed to the Custodian as required

by these Regulations and the Custodian may deal with the property as though it had, before vesting, belonged absolutely to an enemy.

(4) The Governor in Council may by order declare that property specified therein is enemy property and cause a copy thereof to be published in the *Canada Gazette;* and thereupon the property so specified shall be deemed to be enemy property and to have vested in the Custodian as of the date of the Order in Council, but the making or publication of such an order does not in any manner whatsoever affect any vesting of property under section (1) of this Regulation.

22. (Revoked.)

Real estate.

23. (1) Where any real estate or interest therein is vested in the Custodian he may issue a certificate stating that such real estate or interest therein is vested in the Custodian and such certificate shall be registered *without charge* in the Land Titles Office or registration office in the district in which the real estate is situate, but failure to register such a certificate shall not release the real estate or interest therein from the provisions of these Regulations.

(2) After the registration of such certificate and upon the written request of the Custodian, the proper officer in the Land Titles Office or registration office in the district in which the real estate is situate shall, where there is provision for transfer of titles, forthwith and *without charge* transfer the title of the real estate or interest therein affected by the Custodian's certificate into the name of "The Secretary of State of Canada acting in his capacity as Custodian under the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943)", without any transmission or other application or further proceeding. The title to the land or interest therein shall be transferred as hereinbefore provided, notwithstanding that the Custodian has not in his possession or under his control the certificate or any other document relating to the title to the said real estate or interest therein.

(3) The interest of any enemy in such real estate shall be regarded as having been effectively dealt with by any such action on the part of the Custodian.

(4) The Custodian may issue a certificate vacating any certificate of vesting previously registered, and the vacating certificate shall be registered in the Land Titles Office or registration office, as the case may be, *without charge.*

Patent, copyright, trade mark or design.

24. (1) If the benefit of an application made by or on behalf of or for the benefit of an enemy for any patent, copyright, trade mark or design is, by a certificate of the Custodian, declared to have been vested by these Regulations in the Custodian, the patent shall issue, or the copyright, trade mark or design shall be registered, as the

case may be, in the name of the Secretary of State of Canada acting in his capacity as Custodian under the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943), notwithstanding anything in any statute to the contrary.

(2) Where any patent has issued, or where any interest in a patent or any copyright, trade mark or design or any interest therein has been registered, in the name of an enemy or enemy subject, the Custodian may issue a certificate that the patent, copyright, trade mark or design or interest therein, as the case may be, is vested in the Custodian, and such certificate shall forthwith and without charge be recorded by the proper officer and shall have the same force and effect as an assignment of the said patent, copyright, trade mark or design or interest therein, as the case may be, to the Secretary of State of Canada acting in his capacity as Custodian under the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943).

(3) Failure to register a certificate as provided in sections (1) or (2) of this Regulation shall not affect the rights of the Custodian.

Vesting of suspected enemy property.

25. (1) The Exchequer Court of Canada or any judge thereof, on the application of the Custodian, or any one acting on his behalf, may by order vest in the Custodian any property suspected of belonging to or of being held or managed for or on behalf of an enemy, and thereupon the property so vested shall be deemed to be enemy property.

(2) It shall not be necessary to give any notice of such application to the suspected enemy unless the giving of notice shall be ordered by the Court or judge before whom the application is made.

Duration of vesting.

26. Where the property of any person is vested in the Custodian under these or any other Regulations or under any Order in Council or statute such vesting shall not, nor shall any proceedings relating thereto or in consequence of the vesting, be invalidated or affected by reason only of such person having, prior or subsequent to the date of the vesting, died or ceased to be an enemy, or, where the property has been vested under the provisions of sections (3) or (4) of Regulation 21 or of Regulation 25 of these Regulations, by reason of its being subsequently ascertained that such person was not an enemy.

Court proceedings.

27. (1) Where a dispute or question arises as to whether property is subject to these Regulations, the Custodian may proceed in the Exchequer Court of Canada or in any superior court of record for a declaration as to whether the property is subject to these Regulations.

order, or to a judge of that Court, to determine any question arising in the carrying out of any order made by the Secretary of State under this Regulation.

(6) The Secretary of State may determine the amount of any remuneration payable and of any costs, charges and expenses incurred in connection with the carrying out of any order made under this Regulation or under Regulation 8 hereof, and such amount shall be paid out of the assets of the business in priority to any other claim.

(7) The distribution of any money or other property resulting from the realization of any assets of the business, shall be subject to the same rules as to preferential payments as are applicable to the distribution of the assets of a company which is being wound up under the *Winding-up Act of Canada*, and those assets shall, so far as they are available for discharging unsecured debts, be applied in discharging the debts due to creditors who are not enemy creditors for whose benefit or under whose control the business was carried on, in priority to debts due to such enemy creditors; and any balance, after providing for the discharge of all liabilities, shall be distributed amongst the persons interested therein in such manner as the Secretary of State may direct.

(8) The Secretary of State may, on application for the purpose being made by a controller appointed under this Regulation, after considering the application and any objection which may be made by any person who appears to him to be interested, grant the controller a release; and an order of the Secretary of State releasing the controller shall discharge him from all liability in respect of any act done or default made by him in the exercise and performance of his powers and duties as controller, but any such order may be revoked on proof that it was obtained by fraud or by suppression or concealment of any material fact.

(9) Where an order under this Regulation has been made as respects the business carried on by any person, no steps shall be taken for the enforcement of the rights of any creditors of that person, nor shall any petition for the winding-up of the business be presented, nor any resolution for the winding-up of the business be passed, without the consent of the Secretary of State.

(10) The Secretary of State may present a petition for the winding-up of a company by the Court having jurisdiction, and the making of an order under this Regulation shall be a ground on which a company may be wound up by the Court.

(11) The Secretary of State may from time to time prepare and publish in the *Canada Gazette* lists of the persons as to whom orders have been made under this Regulation.

(12) (Revoked.)

Offence.

(13) If any person contravenes the provisions of any order made under this Regulation he shall be guilty of an offence under these Regulations.

Cancellation of contract.

16. Where it appears to the Secretary of State that a contract entered into prior to or after the commencement of the present war with an enemy or with a person in respect of whose business an order has been made under Regulation 15 hereof, is injurious to the public interest, the Secretary of State may by order cancel or determine such contract either unconditionally or upon such conditions as he may think fit, and thereupon such contract shall be deemed to be cancelled or determined accordingly.

Notice to enemy.

17. Where by any statute, Order in Council, regulation, rule, by-law, contract or otherwise, any notice is required to be given to a person who, under these Regulations, is an enemy, such notice shall be deemed to have been duly given if it is addressed to the enemy in care of the Custodian and delivered or mailed to the Custodian: Provided that the giving of any such notice shall not in any way affect the rights of the Custodian or impose upon him any duty to take or abstain from taking any action or proceeding.

18. (Revoked.)

Prohibition of nomination or appointment of Director.

19. (1) Where the right of nominating or appointing a director of a company is vested in an enemy, the right shall not be exercisable except by leave of the Secretary of State, and any director nominated or appointed in exercise of such right shall, except as aforesaid, cease to hold office as director.

Removal of Director.

(2) The Secretary of State may, notwithstanding any statute or Order in Council or any by-law, regulation or stipulation of a company or other body, by written order remove any enemy director and appoint a substitute director who shall act as a director until such time as a new board of directors is duly elected or appointed.

20. (Revoked.)

Vesting of enemy property in Custodian.

21. (1) All enemy property is hereby vested in and made subject to the control of the Custodian whether or not the property has been disclosed to the Custodian as required by these Regulations.

(2) This Regulation shall be deemed to be a vesting order and to confer on the Custodian all rights of an enemy including the power of dealing with the property in such manner as the Custodian may in his sole discretion decide.

(3) Where property is held, recorded or registered in Canada for or in the name of a person whose address on the register or other record is in enemy territory or proscribed territory, the property is hereby vested in and made subject to the control of the Custodian whether or not the property has been disclosed to the Custodian as required

by these Regulations and the Custodian may deal with the property as though it had, before vesting, belonged absolutely to an enemy.

(4) The Governor in Council may by order declare that property specified therein is enemy property and cause a copy thereof to be published in the *Canada Gazette;* and thereupon the property so specified shall be deemed to be enemy property and to have vested in the Custodian as of the date of the Order in Council, but the making or publication of such an order does not in any manner whatsoever affect any vesting of property under section (1) of this Regulation.

22. (Revoked.)

Real estate.

23. (1) Where any real estate or interest therein is vested in the Custodian he may issue a certificate stating that such real estate or interest therein is vested in the Custodian and such certificate shall be registered *without charge* in the Land Titles Office or registration office in the district in which the real estate is situate, but failure to register such a certificate shall not release the real estate or interest therein from the provisions of these Regulations.

(2) After the registration of such certificate and upon the written request of the Custodian, the proper officer in the Land Titles Office or registration office in the district in which the real estate is situate shall, where there is provision for transfer of titles, forthwith and *without charge* transfer the title of the real estate or interest therein affected by the Custodian's certificate into the name of "The Secretary of State of Canada acting in his capacity as Custodian under the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943)", without any transmission or other application or further proceeding. The title to the land or interest therein shall be transferred as hereinbefore provided, notwithstanding that the Custodian has not in his possession or under his control the certificate or any other document relating to the title to the said real estate or interest therein.

(3) The interest of any enemy in such real estate shall be regarded as having been effectively dealt with by any such action on the part of the Custodian.

(4) The Custodian may issue a certificate vacating any certificate of vesting previously registered, and the vacating certificate shall be registered in the Land Titles Office or registration office, as the case may be, *without charge.*

Patent, copyright, trade mark or design.

24. (1) If the benefit of an application made by or on behalf of or for the benefit of an enemy for any patent, copyright, trade mark or design is, by a certificate of the Custodian, declared to have been vested by these Regulations in the Custodian, the patent shall issue, or the copyright, trade mark or design shall be registered, as the

case may be, in the name of the Secretary of State of Canada acting in his capacity as Custodian under the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943), notwithstanding anything in any statute to the contrary.

(2) Where any patent has issued, or where any interest in a patent or any copyright, trade mark or design or any interest therein has been registered, in the name of an enemy or enemy subject, the Custodian may issue a certificate that the patent, copyright, trade mark or design or interest therein, as the case may be, is vested in the Custodian, and such certificate shall forthwith and without charge be recorded by the proper officer and shall have the same force and effect as an assignment of the said patent, copyright, trade mark or design or interest therein, as the case may be, to the Secretary of State of Canada acting in his capacity as Custodian under the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943).

(3) Failure to register a certificate as provided in sections (1) or (2) of this Regulation shall not affect the rights of the Custodian.

Vesting of suspected enemy property.

25. (1) The Exchequer Court of Canada or any judge thereof, on the application of the Custodian, or any one acting on his behalf, may by order vest in the Custodian any property suspected of belonging to or of being held or managed for or on behalf of an enemy, and thereupon the property so vested shall be deemed to be enemy property.

(2) It shall not be necessary to give any notice of such application to the suspected enemy unless the giving of notice shall be ordered by the Court or judge before whom the application is made.

Duration of vesting.

26. Where the property of any person is vested in the Custodian under these or any other Regulations or under any Order in Council or statute such vesting shall not, nor shall any proceedings relating thereto or in consequence of the vesting, be invalidated or affected by reason only of such person having, prior or subsequent to the date of the vesting, died or ceased to be an enemy, or, where the property has been vested under the provisions of sections (3) or (4) of Regulation 21 or of Regulation 25 of these Regulations, by reason of its being subsequently ascertained that such person was not an enemy.

Court proceedings.

27. (1) Where a dispute or question arises as to whether property is subject to these Regulations, the Custodian may proceed in the Exchequer Court of Canada or in any superior court of record for a declaration as to whether the property is subject to these Regulations.

(2) Any person may, not less than ninety days after giving the Custodian notice of his claim, proceed in the Exchequer Court of Canada for a declaration that he is not an enemy and

(a) that property held or controlled by the Custodian is not subject to these Regulations and he is the owner thereof or of an interest therein; or

(b) that he was the owner of property or an interest in property immediately prior to its vesting in the Custodian under these Regulations.

Duty to report to Custodian.

28. (1) Any person who holds or manages any enemy property shall within thirty days after the commencement of the present war, or if the property comes into his possession or custody or under his control after the commencement of the present war, then within thirty days after the time when it comes into his possession or custody or under his control, by notice in writing communicate the fact to the Custodian, and shall furnish the Custodian with such particulars in relation thereto as the Custodian may prescribe and require and shall, on the Custodian's written request, deliver to him possession of the property and all documents or other evidence of title relating thereto.

(2) The preceding section of this Regulation shall extend and apply to balances and deposits standing to the credit of enemies at any bank, and to debts which are due, or which, had a state of war not existed, would have been due to enemies, or which shall become due, as if the bank or debtor were a person who held property on behalf of an enemy. All such balances, deposits and debts shall be paid to the Custodian as required by these Regulations.

(3) Every company incorporated by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada or of the legislature of a Province of Canada, and every company which, though not so incorporated, has its head office or has a share transfer or share registration office in Canada, shall within thirty days after the commencement of the present war, by notice in writing communicate to the Custodian full particulars of any securities or other obligations of the company which are held by or in the name of or for the benefit of an enemy.

(4) Every partner of a firm or partnership, one or more partners of which on the commencement of the present war became an enemy or enemies or to which money had been lent for the purpose of the business of the firm by a person who so became an enemy, shall, within thirty days after the commencement of the present war, by notice in writing communicate to the Custodian full particulars as to any dividends, interest or share of profits due to such enemy.

(5) Where before the commencement of the present war any money has been paid into any account, or has been paid to any person in trust for an enemy, the person by whom the payment was made shall, within thirty days after the commencement of the present war, by notice in writing require the person to whom the payment was made to pay the money over to the Custodian and shall furnish the Custodian with such particulars as he may require. The person to whom the payment was made shall, within one week after the receipt of the notice, comply with the requirements and shall be exempt from all liability for having done so: Provided that in the case of such payments as, had a state of war not existed, would have been payable and paid to an enemy (other than a payment in respect of securities issued by a company), the duty of making payments to the Custodian and of requiring payments to be made to him and of furnishing him with particulars shall rest with the person through whom the payments are made.

Payment of moneys to Custodian.

29. (1) Any money which, had a state of war not existed, would have been payable and paid to or for the benefit of an enemy, and any such money which shall become so payable after the commencement of the present war shall be paid to the Custodian by the person by whom it would have been payable, and the payment shall be accompanied by such particulars as the Custodian may prescribe and require.

(2) Without restricting the generality of section (1) of this Regulation, this Regulation shall be deemed to extend to and include moneys payable by way of—

(a) dividends, interest or share of profits;

(b) any payment in respect of securities, including the payment of any securities which have become payable on maturity or by being drawn for payment or otherwise;

(c) any moneys due under or in respect of any policy of assurance or insurance;

(d) any payment in respect of requisitioned property;

(e) any payment under any trust, will or settlement; and

(f) any other payment required to be made to the Custodian under these or any other Regulations.

30. (Revoked)

Payment of bearer securities.

31. Where on or after the commencement of the present war any coupon or other security transferable by delivery is presented for payment to any person and such person has reason to suspect that it is so presented on behalf of or for the benefit of an enemy, or that on or after the commencement of the present war it has been held by or

for the benefit of an enemy, such person shall pay the sum due in respect thereof to the Custodian and such payment shall for all purposes be a good discharge to such person.

Payment on securities after notice.

32. Where the Custodian is satisfied from returns made to him that any securities are held by any person on behalf of an enemy, the Custodian may give notice thereof to the person by or through whom any dividends, interest or share of profits in respect of the securities or any money by way of payment of the securities are payable, and upon receipt of such notice any dividends, interest or share of profits payable in respect of, and any money by way of payment of the securities to which the notice relates shall be paid to the Custodian in like manner as if the securities were held by an enemy.

Method of payment to Custodian.

33. All moneys payable to the Custodian in pursuance of these Regulations shall be paid to the credit of the Custodian through such officers, banks or persons, and in such manner as the Custodian from time to time directs and appoints.

Time for payment.

34. (1) Any money required to be paid to the Custodian under these Regulations shall be paid

(a) within thirty days after the commencement of the present war, if the money, had a state of war not existed, would have been payable before the commencement of the present war; and

(b) in any other case, within thirty days after it would have been payable.

Interest.

(2) All interest payable on any such money shall be paid to the Custodian; and any moneys not paid within the time required by these Regulations shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from the date on which such payment is so required by these Regulations.

Currency.

(3) Where any money is payable or becomes payable to any enemy by contract, law or custom or in any other manner in other than Canadian currency, it shall, unless the Custodian allow or direct otherwise, be paid to the Custodian in Canadian currency at the rate of exchange equal to the average cable transfer rate prevailing in Canada during the month immediately preceding the commencement of the present war, or at such rate as may be fixed by the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Effect of payment to Custodian.

35. (1) Any payment by or on behalf of a debtor made to the Custodian shall, to the extent of the payment, discharge the debtor from all obligations and liabilities in respect of the debt, and interest shall cease to run against the debtor on the amount so paid from the date of its receipt by the Custodian.

Evidence of discharge.

(2) The Custodian shall have power to execute and deliver any document necessary or proper as evidence of such discharge and may deliver up to the person making

such payment any note, bond or other evidence of or any security for the debt which may be in the possession of the Custodian.

Custodian's receipt.

(3) The receipt of the Custodian or any person duly authorized to sign receipts on his behalf for any money paid to him under these Regulations shall be a good discharge to the person paying the same.

Recovery of moneys by Custodian.

36. In the event of failure by any person to pay to the Custodian any money payable to him under these Regulations the Custodian may take action in the Exchequer Court of Canada or in any superior court of record to recover such money.

Registration of securities in name of Custodian.

37. (1) Where any securities are vested in the Custodian, he may issue a warrant stating that the securities are vested in him and requiring the person in whose books the securities are registered to cancel the existing registration and to register the securities, and issue a certificate therefor, in the name of the Secretary of State of Canada acting in his capacity as Custodian under the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943), his nominee or transferee. Upon receipt of such warrant the person in whose books the securities are registered shall forthwith cancel the existing registration and register the securities and issue the certificate in accordance with the terms of the warrant and deliver the certificate to the Custodian, notwithstanding any law, contract, by-law, regulation or stipulation to the contrary, and notwithstanding that the Custodian is not in possession of the certificate, scrip or other document or instrument of title relating to the securities affected by the warrant.

Liens on securities.

(2) The registration and the issue and delivery of the certificate under section (1) of this Regulation shall be without prejudice to any lien or charge in favour of the person in whose books the securities are registered or to any other lien or charge of which the Custodian has notice. If any question arises as to the existence or amount of any lien or charge, the question may, on application being made for the purpose, be determined by any superior court of record or a judge thereof.

Disposition of property.

38. (1) The Custodian may, where he considers it advisable to do so, sell, liquidate or otherwise dispose of any property vested in him and shall deal with the proceeds of such property in the same manner as he may deal with moneys paid to him under these Regulations.

(2) Proof of the transfer or sale by the Custodian of any property is conclusive evidence in favour of the purchaser and of the Custodian that the requirements of these Regulations have been complied with.

(2) Any person may, not less than ninety days after giving the Custodian notice of his claim, proceed in the Exchequer Court of Canada for a declaration that he is not an enemy and

(a) that property held or controlled by the Custodian is not subject to these Regulations and he is the owner thereof or of an interest therein; or

(b) that he was the owner of property or an interest in property immediately prior to its vesting in the Custodian under these Regulations.

Duty to report to Custodian.

28. (1) Any person who holds or manages any enemy property shall within thirty days after the commencement of the present war, or if the property comes into his possession or custody or under his control after the commencement of the present war, then within thirty days after the time when it comes into his possession or custody or under his control, by notice in writing communicate the fact to the Custodian, and shall furnish the Custodian with such particulars in relation thereto as the Custodian may prescribe and require and shall, on the Custodian's written request, deliver to him possession of the property and all documents or other evidence of title relating thereto.

(2) The preceding section of this Regulation shall extend and apply to balances and deposits standing to the credit of enemies at any bank, and to debts which are due, or which, had a state of war not existed, would have been due to enemies, or which shall become due, as if the bank or debtor were a person who held property on behalf of an enemy. All such balances, deposits and debts shall be paid to the Custodian as required by these Regulations.

(3) Every company incorporated by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada or of the legislature of a Province of Canada, and every company which, though not so incorporated, has its head office or has a share transfer or share registration office in Canada, shall within thirty days after the commencement of the present war, by notice in writing communicate to the Custodian full particulars of any securities or other obligations of the company which are held by or in the name of or for the benefit of an enemy.

(4) Every partner of a firm or partnership, one or more partners of which on the commencement of the present war became an enemy or enemies or to which money had been lent for the purpose of the business of the firm by a person who so became an enemy, shall, within thirty days after the commencement of the present war, by notice in writing communicate to the Custodian full particulars as to any dividends, interest or share of profits due to such enemy.

(5) Where before the commencement of the present war any money has been paid into any account, or has been paid to any person in trust for an enemy, the person by whom the payment was made shall, within thirty days after the commencement of the present war, by notice in writing require the person to whom the payment was made to pay the money over to the Custodian and shall furnish the Custodian with such particulars as he may require. The person to whom the payment was made shall, within one week after the receipt of the notice, comply with the requirements and shall be exempt from all liability for having done so: Provided that in the case of such payments as, had a state of war not existed, would have been payable and paid to an enemy (other than a payment in respect of securities issued by a company), the duty of making payments to the Custodian and of requiring payments to be made to him and of furnishing him with particulars shall rest with the person through whom the payments are made.

Payment of moneys to Custodian.

29. (1) Any money which, had a state of war not existed, would have been payable and paid to or for the benefit of an enemy, and any such money which shall become so payable after the commencement of the present war shall be paid to the Custodian by the person by whom it would have been payable, and the payment shall be accompanied by such particulars as the Custodian may prescribe and require.

(2) Without restricting the generality of section (1) of this Regulation, this Regulation shall be deemed to extend to and include moneys payable by way of—

(a) dividends, interest or share of profits;

(b) any payment in respect of securities, including the payment of any securities which have become payable on maturity or by being drawn for payment or otherwise;

(c) any moneys due under or in respect of any policy of assurance or insurance;

(d) any payment in respect of requisitioned property;

(e) any payment under any trust, will or settlement; and

(f) any other payment required to be made to the Custodian under these or any other Regulations.

30. (Revoked)

Payment of bearer securities.

31. Where on or after the commencement of the present war any coupon or other security transferable by delivery is presented for payment to any person and such person has reason to suspect that it is so presented on behalf of or for the benefit of an enemy, or that on or after the commencement of the present war it has been held by or

for the benefit of an enemy, such person shall pay the sum due in respect thereof to the Custodian and such payment shall for all purposes be a good discharge to such person.

Payment on securities after notice.

32. Where the Custodian is satisfied from returns made to him that any securities are held by any person on behalf of an enemy, the Custodian may give notice thereof to the person by or through whom any dividends, interest or share of profits in respect of the securities or any money by way of payment of the securities are payable, and upon receipt of such notice any dividends, interest or share of profits payable in respect of, and any money by way of payment of the securities to which the notice relates shall be paid to the Custodian in like manner as if the securities were held by an enemy.

Method of payment to Custodian.

33. All moneys payable to the Custodian in pursuance of these Regulations shall be paid to the credit of the Custodian through such officers, banks or persons, and in such manner as the Custodian from time to time directs and appoints.

Time for payment.

34. (1) Any money required to be paid to the Custodian under these Regulations shall be paid

(a) within thirty days after the commencement of the present war, if the money, had a state of war not existed, would have been payable before the commencement of the present war; and

(b) in any other case, within thirty days after it would have been payable.

Interest.

(2) All interest payable on any such money shall be paid to the Custodian; and any moneys not paid within the time required by these Regulations shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from the date on which such payment is so required by these Regulations.

Currency.

(3) Where any money is payable or becomes payable to any enemy by contract, law or custom or in any other manner in other than Canadian currency, it shall, unless the Custodian allow or direct otherwise, be paid to the Custodian in Canadian currency at the rate of exchange equal to the average cable transfer rate prevailing in Canada during the month immediately preceding the commencement of the present war, or at such rate as may be fixed by the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Effect of payment to Custodian.

35. (1) Any payment by or on behalf of a debtor made to the Custodian shall, to the extent of the payment, discharge the debtor from all obligations and liabilities in respect of the debt, and interest shall cease to run against the debtor on the amount so paid from the date of its receipt by the Custodian.

Evidence of discharge.

(2) The Custodian shall have power to execute and deliver any document necessary or proper as evidence of such discharge and may deliver up to the person making

such payment any note, bond or other evidence of or any security for the debt which may be in the possession of the Custodian.

Custodian's receipt.

(3) The receipt of the Custodian or any person duly authorized to sign receipts on his behalf for any money paid to him under these Regulations shall be a good discharge to the person paying the same.

Recovery of moneys by Custodian.

36. In the event of failure by any person to pay to the Custodian any money payable to him under these Regulations the Custodian may take action in the Exchequer Court of Canada or in any superior court of record to recover such money.

Registration of securities in name of Custodian.

37. (1) Where any securities are vested in the Custodian, he may issue a warrant stating that the securities are vested in him and requiring the person in whose books the securities are registered to cancel the existing registration and to register the securities, and issue a certificate therefor, in the name of the Secretary of State of Canada acting in his capacity as Custodian under the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943), his nominee or transferee. Upon receipt of such warrant the person in whose books the securities are registered shall forthwith cancel the existing registration and register the securities and issue the certificate in accordance with the terms of the warrant and deliver the certificate to the Custodian, notwithstanding any law, contract, by-law, regulation or stipulation to the contrary, and notwithstanding that the Custodian is not in possession of the certificate, scrip or other document or instrument of title relating to the securities affected by the warrant.

Liens on securities.

(2) The registration and the issue and delivery of the certificate under section (1) of this Regulation shall be without prejudice to any lien or charge in favour of the person in whose books the securities are registered or to any other lien or charge of which the Custodian has notice. If any question arises as to the existence or amount of any lien or charge, the question may, on application being made for the purpose, be determined by any superior court of record or a judge thereof.

Disposition of property.

38. (1) The Custodian may, where he considers it advisable to do so, sell, liquidate or otherwise dispose of any property vested in him and shall deal with the proceeds of such property in the same manner as he may deal with moneys paid to him under these Regulations.

(2) Proof of the transfer or sale by the Custodian of any property is conclusive evidence in favour of the purchaser and of the Custodian that the requirements of these Regulations have been complied with.

Relinquishing property.

39. The Custodian may at any time, at his discretion and by such notice, conveyance, transfer or release as he may think proper, relinquish any property or the proceeds of the liquidation of any property.

40. (Revoked.)

41. (Revoked.)

Execution of documents.

42. The Custodian may execute any agreement or document whether of indemnity or otherwise, or do anything necessary to deal effectively with any property delivered to or vested in him or subject to his control.

Investments by Custodian.

43. The Custodian may place on deposit with any bank or may, with the approval of the Treasury Board, invest in any securities, approved by the Treasury Board, any moneys paid to or received by him from or in respect of property vested in him pursuant to these Regulations or otherwise.

Fees for services rendered.

44. (1) The Custodian may, in addition to other charges authorized by these Regulations, if any, charge against all property investigated, controlled or administered by him, whether the property has vested in him or not, a fee for services rendered not exceeding two per centum of the value of the property including the income therefrom.

(2) The Custodian may employ such part of the property vested in him or the proceeds therefrom as may be necessary to pay the expenses incurred in the administration of these Regulations.

Custodian's records.

45. (1) The Custodian shall, in addition to his other duties, keep a record of:—

(a) Debts (including bank balances) due to persons residing in Canada, from persons residing or carrying on business in enemy territory or proscribed territory;

(b) Other property in enemy territory or proscribed territory (including securities) belonging to persons residing in Canada; and

(c) All debts reported to him under these Regulations.

(2) Any person desiring to record such claims or property may obtain the necessary forms for that purpose from the Custodian but the action of the Custodian will be confined to entering upon the record claims of which particulars are supplied to him, and it shall in no way commit the Custodian or the Government of Canada either to responsibility for the correctness of the claim entered or to taking action on the conclusion of hostilities or otherwise for the recovery of the claim or property in question.

(3) The Custodian shall record claims against enemy Governments, as distinct from claims against other enemies, in respect of public securities of those governments held by the claimants but not any other claims against enemy Governments.

(4) The Custodian shall keep a record of all property whereof returns have been made to him or which is held by him under these or any other Regulations, or under any Order in Council or statute, and such record may be inspected by any person who appears to the Custodian to be interested as creditor or otherwise at all reasonable times, free of charge.

46. (Revoked.)

Creditors to report claims.

47. (1) Every person in Canada to whom a debt is owing by an enemy shall notify the Custodian of such debt

(a) if the debt is owing at the commencement of the present war, within one month after the commencement of the present war; and

(b) if the debt becomes payable after the commencement of the present war, within one month after the debt becomes payable;

and shall thereafter from time to time within one month of demand by the Custodian furnish such further information and documents in his possession or power, in such form and verified in such manner, as the Custodian may require.

Offence.

(2) Every person who fails to comply with any provision of section (1) of this Regulation is guilty of an offence under these Regulations and the Custodian may, by order, forever bar and extinguish any claim in respect of a debt regarding which the claimant has not complied with any provision of section (1) of this Regulation.

(3) The Custodian is not, by reason of a notification under Section (1) of this Regulation, subject to any liability with respect to the debt.

Offence.

(4) Every person who furnishes false information with respect to an enemy debt is guilty of an offence under these Regulations.

48. (Revoked)

49. (Revoked)

Custodian not liable for tax, etc.

50. Property vested in the Custodian is liable for any tax, mortgage, lien, charge, rent, interest or payment thereon but the Custodian is not liable with respect thereto.

Life Insurance.

51. Where any life insurance policy or annuity contract would, at any time on or after the second day of September, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, have lapsed by its terms were it not for a regulation heretofore in force with reference to trading with the enemy or enemy property, it shall be deemed to have lapsed when it would, but for such regulation, have lapsed.

Proof of signatures.

52. Every document purporting to be an order, certificate or other instrument issued by the Custodian and signed by him or any other person authorized by the Custodian, shall without further proof, unless the contrary is shown, be deemed for all purposes, including its receipt in evidence, to be such order, certificate or other instrument.

Periods of Prescription suspended.

53. All periods of prescription or limitations of right of action, whether they began to run before or after the commencement of the present war, shall be treated, so far as regards relations between persons who are not enemies under these Regulations and enemies, as having been suspended during the present war.

Certificate that territory enemy or proscribed.

54. A certificate of the Secretary of State that any area is or was enemy territory or proscribed territory, or as to the time at which any area became or ceased to be enemy territory or proscribed territory shall, for the purposes of any proceedings under or arising out of these Regulations, be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in such certificate.

Offence.

55. Any person who for the purpose of obtaining any authority or sanction under these Regulations or for any other reason, or in giving any information for the purposes of these Regulations or any order made thereunder, makes a statement knowing it to be false, shall be guilty of an offence under these Regulations.

Offence.

56. (1) Any person who refuses or fails to make or require the making, as the case may be, of any payment, or to furnish the prescribed particulars as required by these Regulations, shall be guilty of an offence under these Regulations.

(2) Any person who refuses or fails to furnish information and particulars within the time mentioned in these Regulations, or fails to deliver to the Custodian the documents or other evidence of title pursuant to the Custodian's written request as provided by these Regulations, shall be guilty of an offence under these Regulations.

Offence.

57. Any person who wilfully obstructs any person in the exercise of any powers conferred on him by or under these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence under these Regulations.

Onus of proof.

58. (1) The onus of proof rests upon a person who asserts that he has or had any interest in property or that he or any property is not subject to the provisions of these Regulations.

(2) Evidence submitted to the Custodian thereby becomes the property of the Custodian and may be retained by him.

Court rules.

59. The judges of the Court to which any jurisdiction is by these Regulations committed may make provision by rules for the practice and procedure to be adopted for the purpose of the exercise of such jurisdiction.

Consent of Attorney-General to prosecution.

60. No prosecution for an offence under Regulations 2 or 3 of these Regulations shall be instituted except by or with the consent of the Attorney-General of Canada; provided that the person charged with such an offence may be arrested and a warrant for his arrest may be issued and executed, and such person may be remanded in custody or on bail notwithstanding that the consent

of the Attorney-General of Canada to the institution of the prosecution for the offence has not been obtained, but no further or other proceedings shall be taken until that consent has been obtained.

61. (Revoked)

Criminal Code applicable.

62. Subject to the provisions of Regulation 60 hereof, any offence declared and any penalty or forfeiture imposed or authorized by these Regulations may in the absence of any provision for a different procedure be prosecuted, recovered, or enforced by summary proceedings and conviction under the provisions of Part XV of the Criminal Code.

Penalty.

63. Any person guilty of the offence of trading, attempting or directly or indirectly offering or proposing or agreeing to trade with the enemy in violation of any of these Regulations shall be liable—

(a) on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or to both such imprisonment and such fine; or

(b) on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to both such imprisonment and fine;

and the Court may in any case order that any goods or money in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited to the Custodian.

Penalty.

64. Any person guilty of an offence under these Regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Offences by corporation.

65. Where a company, incorporated or unincorporated, or other body of persons, has been guilty of an offence or default under these Regulations, and the penalty or punishment provided as respects said offence or default is or includes a fine and whether or not imprisonment, additionally or alternatively, the company or other body shall be liable to the fine only (with any additional fine or fines provided by any of these Regulations with respect to continuing defaults); and every director, manager, secretary, or other officer of such company or body of persons and every partner or member of such unincorporated company or body of persons who is knowingly a party to the offence or default, shall also be deemed guilty of the offence or default and liable on conviction to the like fine or fines as the company or other body of persons, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine or fines and such imprisonment.

66. (Revoked)

67. (Revoked)

Application of sections.

68. Where any question arises as to whether any property has, on or after the second day of September, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, vested in the Custodian or as to whether the Custodian has charged or was entitled, at any time on or after the second day of September, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, to charge any fees, such question shall be decided as though Regulations 21 and 44 of these Regulations were in force at all relevant times.

69. (Revoked)

Citation.

70. These Regulations may be cited as "Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943)".