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19 George V. 1929.

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Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A.

An Act to provide in the province of Ontario for the dissolution and the annulment of Marriage.

Read a first time, Monday, 11th February, 1929.

Honourable Mr. WILLOUGHBY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78495 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A.

An Act to provide in the province of Ontario for the dissolution and the annulment of Marriage.

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

Part of law of England on 15 July, 1870, made law of Ontario.

1. The law of England as to the dissolution of marriage and as to the annulment of marriage, as that law existed on the fifteenth day of July, 1870, in so far as it can be made to apply in the province of Ontario, and in so far as it has not been repealed, as to the province, by any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by any Act of the Parliament of Canada or by this Act, and as altered, varied, modified or affected, as to the province, by any such Act, shall be the law of the province as to dissolution of marriage and as to annulment of marriage.

Jurisdiction.

2. The Supreme Court of Ontario shall have jurisdiction for all purposes of this Act.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as "*The Divorce Act (Ontario), 1929.*"

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act to amend certain provisions of The Criminal Code respecting the possession of Weapons.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 12th February, 1929.

HONOURABLE MR. BELCOURT

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78624 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act to amend certain provisions of The Criminal Code respecting the possession of Weapons.

R.S., 1927, c. 36.

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

New s. 118. Dangerous weapons.

1. Section one hundred and eighteen of *The Criminal Code*, chapter thirty-six of *The Revised Statutes, 1927*, is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:—

Interpretation.

"**118.** (1) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "permit" means a permit granted under the provisions of subsection (6) of this section;

(b) "weapon" means a weapon, device or contrivance of the kinds mentioned in paragraph *(a)* of subsection (2) of this section.

Penalty.

"(2) Every one is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding two years, or to both such penalty and imprisonment, who,—

MEMORANDUM.

In the session of Parliament held in 1926 the Senate, on 14th June, passed a Bill, Q3, dealing with the subject of the present Bill, and sent it to the House of Commons for concurrence. It was referred to the Standing Committee of that House on Miscellaneous Private Bills from which it was reported on 29th June, 1926, with some amendments, but no further action on it was taken by that House.

In the session of 1926-27 the Bill was again passed by the Senate, as Bill A, on 16th March, 1927. In it the amendments proposed in the report of the House of Commons Committee of 1926 were made, the principal change thereby effected being the striking out of the provisions about ammunition which were in the Bill of 1926. The Bill of 1927 also exempted employees of banks or express companies, in certain cases, from the requirements as to permits for possession of firearms.

The present Bill B is the same as Bill A of 1927, except that references to *The Criminal Code*, formerly chapter 146 of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906*, as amended by subsequent enactments, are now made to correspond with *The Criminal Code*, chapter 36 of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*, in force on 1st February, 1928.

The principal feature in the Bill is the provision for licensing the importation, manufacture and sale of weapons. *Vide* new s. 118, subs. (2), para. *(a)*.

The principle of requiring persons to have a permit for the possession of a dangerous weapon is made to apply to all cases which are not expressly excepted, and provision is made for the registration of permits.

The exceptions, both as to license and permit, are dealt with by subsection (3) of the new s. 118.

A copy of the sections of *The Criminal Code* which are dealt with by the Bill, is appended. The changes made are indicated, so far as possible, by the notes opposite the clauses of the Bill and by the words underlined in the text of the Bill and in the text of the sections dealt with.

118. (1) New in form, not in substance.

See also definition of "weapon" in Crim. Code, s. 2, para. (25), which is too broad to be used here without restriction.

(2) Present penalty $100 and costs, or three months' imprisonment or both. Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1.

Unlicensed importation, manufacture, sale, gift, etc., of certain weapons.

(a) not having a license therefor from the Minister of Justice or his authorized agent, after the thirty-first day of December, 1928, imports, brings, transports into Canada, or transmits by post, or manufactures, makes or deals in, or sells to, barters with, gives or lends to or repairs for any person, any weapon of the following kinds or of any like or similar kind:—

Description.

Firearms, air-gun.

(i) any cannon, trench-mortar, machine gun, revolver, pistol, air gun, or shot gun or rifle known as sawed-off or riot gun;

Sound mufflers.

(ii) any device or contrivance for muffling, stopping, concealing or disguising the sound or flash of the discharge of a firearm or air-gun, or shot gun or rifle known as sawed-off or riot gun;

Bombs.

(iii) any explosive, poisonous, stupefying or disabling bomb, or any similar device or contrivance;

Cutting and stabbing weapons.

(iv) any sword, sword-blade, bayonet, pike, pike-head, spear, spear-head, dirk, dagger, stiletto, or any similar device or contrivance;

Metal knuckles, etc.

(v) any metal knuckles, skull-cracker, slung-shot, sand-bag, or any similar device or contrivance.

Possession without a permit.

(b) not having a permit therefor, or not being otherwise excepted by this section, has upon his person or in his possession any weapon of any like or similar kind;

Sale, etc., to person without a permit.

(c) whether he has or has not a license or a permit as required by this section, sells to, barters with, gives or lends to or takes in pawn from a person who has not a permit therefor or is not excepted by this section, any weapon of the kinds mentioned in paragraph *(a)* or of any like or similar kind;

Not recording sale or repairs.

(d) in the case of a sale, by a manufacturer or maker of or dealer in weapons, or in the case of repairs made to a weapon, neglects to keep a record of such sale or repairs, the date thereof, the name of the purchaser, such sufficient description of the weapon, device, contrivance sold or repaired, as may be necessary to identify it, the date and place of grant of the permit, and the name and office of the person who granted the permit,

Not forwarding record.

or neglects to send a duplicate of such record by registered mail to the person who granted the permit, or neglects to endorse upon the permit, the date and place of sale or repair, the said description of the

(a) New.

(i) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(a)* with additions shown. The House of Commons Committee in its report on the Bill of 1926, proposed to add the words "or shot gun or rifle known as sawed-off or riot gun."

(ii) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 4, para. *(b)* with additions shown. To conform with paragraph (i) the words "or shot gun or rifle, etc." are now added.

(iii) New.

(iv) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(a)* with additions shown. These are from the definition of "weapon" in Crim. Code, s. 2, para. (25).

(v) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(a)* with additions shown.

(b) This is based on Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(a)*. The effect is to require a permit for any kind of weapon in any case that is not excepted. For the exceptions *vide* subs. (3) below.

(c) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(b)*.

(d) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(c)*.

weapon, device or contrivance and the name of the vendor or repairer;

(e) being authorized to grant a permit, grants it without keeping a duplicate thereof as a record, or having granted a permit fails to keep any record received by him of sales of weapons, devices, contrivances or repairs, to the holder thereof;

Failure to keep duplicate.

(f) issues a permit without lawful authority.

Unauthorized issue.

"(3) It is not an offence under subsection (2) of this section and no permit is required—

Exemptions not requiring permit.

(a) for a person belonging to His Majesty's Naval, Military, Air or Militia forces, or to His Majesty's Naval Service or the Fisheries Protection Service, or to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or to any provincial or municipal police force, or for any other person in the employment of the Government of Canada or the Government of any province of Canada, and authorized to maintain the public peace or to enforce the laws of Canada or of any province of Canada, to have upon his person, or in his possession, any weapon which he is by law permitted or authorized so to have or possess;

H.M. Forces, R.C.M.P., Police, Peace officers, etc.

Government officers.

(b) for any officer of Customs or Excise, the Fisheries Protection Service, Postal Service, or Immigration Service, to have upon his person or in his possession, in the discharge of his duties, any weapon when thereto duly authorized by the proper authority in the Department to which he belongs;

Wholesale dealings between licensed persons.

(c) for a manufacturer of weapons or a wholesale dealer in weapons, if such manufacturer or dealer has a license from the Minister of Justice, or his authorized agent, to make a *bonâ fide* sale of any weapon to a person who is a *bonâ fide* dealer in weapons, and has a license from the Minister of Justice, or his authorized agent, to deal in weapons, and has an established and fixed place of business for such dealing, and provided further that such sale is made to a person or officer described in paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* of this subsection, or to a person holding a permit in the Form 76 of this Act;

Ships.

(d) for any person to have upon his person or in his possession a weapon on board ship as part of the equipment of the ship;

(e) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(d)*.

(f) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(f)*.

(a) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 5 *part*, and Crim. Code, s. 125; See also Crim. Code, s. 2, paras. (27) "peace officer" and (33) "public officer".

(b) Same note as to para. *(a)* next preceding.

(c) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 5, *part*. The paragraph now reads as was proposed by the report of the House of Commons Committee on the Bill of 1926.

(d) New. Adapted from the British Act, 1920, c. 43, s. 1, subs. (8), proviso, para. *(d)*.

Rifle Associations, Cadet Corps.

(e) for a member of a rifle association approved by the Minister of National Defence or of a cadet corps so approved, to have upon his person or in his possession a weapon when engaged as such member in, or in connection with, target practice or drill;

Museums.

(f) to have in a museum or other public building, on or for exhibition as souvenirs, war-relics, specimens, or types of invention, any weapon of the kinds mentioned in paragraph *(a)* of subsection (2) of this section;

Private collections.

(g) for any person to have in his possession, on any premises occupied by him as his residence or as his office, any weapon of the kinds mentioned in paragraph *(a)* of subsection (2) of this section, except those mentioned in sub-paragraph (v) thereof, if such weapon is kept merely as a souvenir or war-relic;

Employees of banks and express companies.

(h) for an employee of a chartered bank or express company to have in his possession, while on duty, with the authorization of such bank or express company, a revolver, pistol or shot gun.

Seizure and search without warrant.

"(4) A peace officer or a public officer may without warrant—

(a) seize any weapon which he has reason to believe and does believe is, contrary to the provisions of this section, upon the person or in the possession of any one who has not a permit therefor;

(b) search any one who he has reason to believe and does believe has, contrary to the provisions of this section, and without having a permit therefor, any weapon upon his person.

Forfeiture.

"(5) Any weapon with respect to which a conviction is had under this section shall be forfeited to the Crown

Disposal.

to be disposed of as directed by the Attorney General of the province in which the forfeiture occurs.

Grant of permit.

"(6) Upon sufficient cause being shown, any officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or superintendent or other head officer of provincial police, or stipendiary or district magistrate, or police magistrate, or sheriff, or chief constable of any city, incorporated town, district or municipality, may grant an

Purposes.

Period.

applicant therefor, as to whose discretion and good character he is satisfied, a permit in Form 76, to have, for such lawful purposes and for such period not exceeding twelve months as the person granting the permit deems fit, any of the weapons, devices and contrivances to which this section

(e) New. Adapted from the British Act, 1920, c. 43, s. 1, subs. (8), proviso, para. *(e)*.

(f) New.

(g) Based on Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(a)*.
The House of Commons Committee in its report on the Bill of 1926 proposed to strike out the words "obsolete, not usable for its purposes and is" which were in the last line between "is" and "kept".

(h) New.

(4) Based on Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 6. For definition of "peace officer" and "public officer" see Crim. Code, s. 2, paras. (27), (33).

(b) This permits search of the person of any one suspected of having a weapon on his person. For search of premises upon which weapons are supposed to be unlawfully, a search warrant is required. *Vide* Crim. Code, ss. 629, *et seq.*, 634.

(5) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 6.

(6) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 2.

applies; but a permit so granted shall not be good or have any force or effect beyond the limits within which the person granting it has jurisdiction or has power to exercise and perform the duties of his office.

Place.

Evidence.

"(7) A permit in Form 76 granted under subsection (6) of this section shall be *primâ facie* evidence of its contents and of the signature and official character of the person by whom it purports to be granted.

Power to suspend operation of section.

"(8) Whenever the Governor in Council deems it expedient in the public interest he may, by proclamation, suspend the operation of any or all of the provisions of this section in Canada or in any part thereof, and for such period as he deems fit.

Register of permits.

"(9) Every one who under this section is authorized to grant a permit shall keep a register for the purposes of this section, in the form prescribed by the Minister of Justice, and shall register therein every permit granted by him,

Particulars.

with the name and address of each person to whom a permit has been granted, the purposes for which the permit was granted, the nature of the weapon, the period and territorial limits within which the permit holds good, and such other particulars as may for the time being be prescribed by the Minister of Justice; and every such person shall on the first day of each calendar month forward to the Attorney General of the province in which the permit has been granted, a return of all entries in the register made since the last preceding return.

Return to provincial Attorneys General.

Regulations as to permits.

"(10) The Minister of Justice may make regulations for prescribing the form of permits, and of the register required by this section to be kept by persons granting permits and for regulating the manner in which persons granting permits are to carry out their duties under this section, and generally for carrying this section into effect, and may by those regulations vary or add to Form 76 of this Act, and references in this Act to that Form shall be considered as references to the Form as for the time being so varied or added to."

Variance of Form 76.

Effect.

Concealed weapons.

2. Section 123 of *The Criminal Code* is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**123.** Every one is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding two years, or to both such penalty and imprisonment, who, being masked or disguised, unlawfully

(7) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 3.

(8) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 4.

(9) New.

(10) New.

2. Crim. Code, s. 123. The remainder is covered in clause 1 of this Bill, by the new section 118, subs. (2), paragraph *(b)*. This clause now reads as proposed by the report of the House of Commons Committee on the Bill of 1926.

has upon his person or in his possession any weapon mentioned in paragraph *(a)* of subsection (2) of section 118 of this Act."

Repeal. of certain exceptions.

3. Section 125 of *The Criminal Code* is hereby repealed.

New Form 76.

4. Form 76 of *The Criminal Code* is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"FORM 76 *(Section 118).*

"WEAPON PERMIT.

"(Insert name of place of issue and date)

"Permission is hereby given to *(insert name of holder of permit)* of to ("have upon his person or in his possession" or "to have in his possession" *or as the case may be) (insert character of weapon)* for *(insert duration of permit, and county, city, town or other limits within which permit is to be in force).*

"Reasons for granting permit.

"(Here to be inserted the reasons for issuing permit).
"(Name and office of person issuing permit).

"NOTE.—This permit may from time to time be varied or added to under regulations made by the Minister of Justice."

3. Section 125 is covered in this Bill, by the new section 118, subs. (3), paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)*.

4. The present Form 76 simply gives permission "to carry" which is obviously inadequate.

TEXT OF SECTIONS OF THE CRIMINAL CODE DEALT WITH BY BILL Q3 OF 1926.

Clause **1.** Paragraphs (25), (27), (28) and (33) of section 2 reads as follows:—

"**2.** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

* * * * * ** * * *

"(25) 'offensive weapon' or 'weapon' includes any gun or other firearm, or air-gun, or any part thereof, or any sword, sword blade, bayonet, pike, pike-head, spear, spear-head, dirk, dagger, knife, or other instrument intended for cutting or stabbing, or any metal knuckles, or other deadly or dangerous weapon, and any instrument or thing intended to be used as a weapon, and all ammunition which may be used with or for any weapon;"

"(27) 'peace officer' includes a mayor, warden, reeve, sheriff, deputy sheriff, sheriff's officer, and justice of the peace, and also the warden, deputy warden, instructor, keeper, guard, or any other officer or permanent employee of a penitentiary and the gaoler or keeper of any prison and any police officer, police constable, bailiff, constable or other person employed for the preservation and maintenance of the public peace or for the service or execution of civil process;"

"(28) 'Police Magistrate' includes a deputy police magistrate having the powers of a police magistrate under the laws of the province;"

"(33) 'public officer' includes any excise or customs officer, officer of the army, navy, marine, militia, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or other officer engaged in enforcing the laws relating to revenue, customs, trade or navigation of Canada:"

Clause **1.** Section 118 reads as follows:—

"**118.** Every one is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs or to imprisonment for three months, or to both fine and costs and imprisonment, who,

"*(a)* not having a permit in Form seventy-six, has upon his person, elsewhere that in his own dwelling house, shop, warehouse, counting-house, or premises, or is carrying concealed, a pistol, revolver, sheath knife, bowie knife, dagger, stiletto, metal knuckles, skull cracker or other offensive weapon that may be concealed upon the person; or

"*(b)* sells or, without lawful excuse, gives or lends any such offensive weapon, firearm, air gun, device or contrivance to any one not being the holder of a permit; or

"*(c)* in the case of a sale, neglects to keep a record of such sale, the date thereof, the name of the purchaser, such sufficient description of the weapon, firearm, air gun, device or contrivance sold as may be necessary to identify it, the date and place of issue of the permit and the name and

office of the issuer of the permit, or neglects to send a duplicate of such record by registered mail to the person who issued such permit or neglects to endorse upon such permit, the date and place of sale, the said description of the weapon, firearm, air gun, device or contrivance and the name of the vendor; or

"*(d)* being authorized to issue a permit, issues it without keeping a duplicate thereof as a record, or having issued a permit fails to keep any record received by him of sales of weapons, devices or contrivances to the holder thereof; or

"*(e)* being an alien has in his possession any pistol, revolver, shot gun, rifle or other firearm or any ammunition for any firearm or any offensive weapon without having a permit therefor, which permit may be issued in the same manner by the same persons and as near as may be in the same form as in the case of the other permits referred to in this section; or

"*(f)* issues a permit without lawful authority.

"2. Upon sufficient cause being shown, any officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or of a provincial police or detective force, or any stipendiary or district magistrate or police magistrate or acting police magistrate or sheriff or chief constable of any city, incorporated town or district municipality, or any person authorized under the law of any province to issue licenses or permits to carry firearms, or to hunt or shoot, or any officer or class of officers or persons thereto authorized by the Governor in Council, may grant any applicant therefor as to whose discretion and good character he is satisfied a permit in Form 76, for such period not exceeding twelve months as he deems fit.

"3. Such permit, upon the trial of an offence, shall be *primâ facie* evidence of its contents and of the signature and official character of the person by whom it purports to be granted.

"4. Whenever the Governor in Council deems it expedient in the public interest he may by proclamation

(a) suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this section in any part of Canada and for such period as he deems fit; or

(b) forbid for such period as he deems fit the having in possession in such portion of Canada as may be named in the proclamation any firearm, air gun, or other weapon or any device or contrivance for muffling or stopping the sound of the report of any firearm, without a permit therefor, which permit may be issued in the same manner by the same persons and as near as may be in the same form as in the case of other permits referred to in this section;

and upon the issue of such proclamation the provisions of this section forbidding the sale to a person who has not a permit and requiring a record to be kept of sales shall apply to the weapons and other articles mentioned in such proclamation.

"5. Nothing in this section shall apply to the having upon his person or the carrying by any member of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Militia Forces, or by any peace officer or immigration officer of any weapons, devices or contrivances which he is by law permitted or authorized so to have or carry, or to any *bonâ fide* sale made by any manufacturer of or person trading wholesale in such weapons, devices or contrivances to any person *bonâ fide* dealing in such articles and having an established and fixed place of business.

"6. Every peace officer may search any person whom he has reason to believe and does believe has upon his person any weapon firearm, air gun, device or contrivance contrary to the provisions of this section, and may seize any weapon, firearm, air gun, device or contrivance illegally in the possession of any person without a permit.

"7. Any such weapon, firearm, air-gun, device or contrivance had or carried in violation of this section shall be forfeited to the Crown to be disposed of as the Attorney General of the province in which such forfeiture takes place may direct."

Clause **2.** Section 123 reads as follows:—

"**123.** Every one who carries about his person any bowie-knife, dagger, dirk, metal knuckles, skull cracker, slung shot, or other offensive weapon of a like character, or secretly carries about his person any instrument loaded at the end, or sells or exposes for sale, publicly or privately, any such weapon; or being masked or disguised, carries or has in his possession any firearm or air gun, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction before two justices, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than ten dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, or to both, and in default of payment of such penalty, to a term or a further term of imprisonment not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour."

Clause **3.** Section 119 and section 124 are not repealed by this Bill. They read as follows:—

"**119.** Every one is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars who sells any firearm or gives or sells any pistol, or air-gun, or any ammunition therefor, to a minor under the age of sixteen years unless he establishes to the satisfaction of the justice before whom he is charged that he used reasonable diligence in endeavouring to ascertain the age of the minor before making such sale or gift and that he had good reason to believe that such minor was not under the age of sixteen years."

"**124.** Every one, not being thereto required by his lawful trade or calling, who is found in any town or city carrying about his person any sheath-knife is liable, on summary conviction before two justices, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and

not less than ten dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, or to both and in default of payment of such penalty, to a term or a further term of imprisonment not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour."

Section 125 is repealed, being covered by the new section 118, subs. (3) paras. *(a)* and *(b)*. It reads as follows:—

"**125.** It is not an offence for any soldier, public officer, peace officer, sailor or volunteer in His Majesty's service, or constable or other policeman, to carry loaded pistols or other usual arms or offensive weapons in the discharge of his duty."

Clause **4.** The present Form 76 reads as follows:—

"FORM 76.

(Section 118.)

Weapon Permit.

(Insert name and place of issue and date.)

Permission is hereby given to *(insert name of holder of permit)* of....., to carry *(insert character of weapon)* for *(insert duration of permit.)*

Reason for Granting Permit.

(Here are to be inserted the reasons for issuing permit.)

(Name and office of person issuing permit.)"

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C.

An Act to amend the Companies Act.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 13th February, 1929.

The Honourable R. DANDURAND.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78482 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C.

An Act to amend the Companies Act.

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 Companies Act Amending Act, 1929.*

Definition.

2. In this Act the expression "the principal Act" means the *Companies Act*, chapter twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.

3. Subsection one of section five of the principal Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Companies incorporated for certain purposes.

"**5.** (1) The Secretary of State may, by letters patent under his seal of office, grant a charter to any number of persons, not less than five, who apply therefor, constituting such persons, and others who have become subscribers to the memorandum of agreement hereinafter mentioned and who thereafter become shareholders in the company thereby created, a body corporate and politic, for any of the purposes or objects to which the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends, except the construction and working of railways or of telegraph or telephone lines, the business of insurance within the meaning of the *Insurance Act*, the business of a trust company within the meaning of the *Trust Companies Act*, the business of a loan company within the meaning of the *Loan Companies Act*, and the business of banking and the issue of paper money.

Exception.

R.S., c. 101.

R.S., c. 29.

R.S., c. 28.

4. Paragraph *(a)* of section seven of the principal Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Corporate name.

"*(a)* The proposed corporate name of the company, the last word of which shall be the word "Limited" or the abbreviation thereof, "Ltd.," which name shall not be

Explanatory Notes.

1. The purpose of this Bill is to improve the provisions of the *Companies Act* so as to make it sufficient for the changing and increasing complexity of modern business, to afford greater security for the investor, and to eliminate ambiguities, correct errors and improve Departmental methods.

The changes made are indicated, so far as possible, by the notes opposite the clauses of the Bill and by the words underlined in the text of the Bill and in the text of the sections dealt with.

5. (1) Modern business necessitates changes in this section. The business of a loan company is referred to, but the *Loan Companies Act* deals only with companies lending on real estate. Loaning on personal property and business character has been largely introduced, and the limitation is now ambiguous. The recent development of investment trusts as carried on in England and Scotland with great success also requires attention, as these companies do not carry on the business of trust companies.

The only change in the wording of the present section of the Bill is the addition of the words underlined in the text opposite.

4. This amendment merely provides that the word "Limited" may be abbreviated. This will facilitate the operations of companies, and regularize infractions of the Act as it stands.

The only change in the paragraph *(a)* amended, is the addition of the words underlined.

that of any other known company, incorporated or unincorporated, or any name liable to be confounded therewith, or otherwise, on public grounds, objectionable;"

5. Subsection six of section eight of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Application of this Part.

"(6) The following provisions of Part I of this Act shall not apply to corporations created under this section, namely, sections 7, 9, 10, 11, 28, 34, 38, 40 to 83, both inclusive, 98 to 106, both inclusive, 108 to 112, both inclusive, 114 to 116, both inclusive, paragraphs *(d)* and *(e)* of section 117, sections 117A, 118, 123 to 125, both inclusive, 132 to 135, both inclusive, paragraphs *(j)* and *(k)* of subsection two of section 136, and sections 144, 145, 147 and 148."

6. Section nine of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Issue of shares without nominal or par value.

"**9.** (1) The letters patent or any supplementary letters patent of any company may provide for the issue of any or all of the shares of the capital stock of such company without any nominal or par value.

Equality of shares.

(2) Each share of the capital stock without nominal or par value shall be equal to every other such share of the capital stock subject to the preferences, restrictions or other conditions attached to any class of shares, if any, authorized to be issued.

Particulars to be endorsed on certificate.

(3) Every certificate of shares without nominal or par value shall have plainly written or printed upon its face the number of such shares which it represents and the number of such shares which the company is authorized to issue, and no such certificate shall express any nominal or par value of such shares.

Shares to be allotted at price fixed by board or letters patent.

(4) The issue and allotment of shares without nominal or par value authorized by this section may be made from time to time for such consideration as may be prescribed in the letters patent, or as may be fixed by the board of directors pursuant to authority conferred in the letters patent, or if the letters patent do not so provide, for such consideration as the by-laws of the company may from time to time provide.

Shares to be deemed fully paid.

(5) Any and all shares issued as permitted by this section shall be deemed fully paid and non assessable on payment of the allotment price thereof, and the holder of such shares shall not be liable to the company or to its creditors in respect thereof.

Amount of capital required.

(6) The amount of capital with which the company shall carry on business shall not be less than the aggregate amount of the consideration for the issue and allotment

5. Certain sections of the Act are not applicable to companies without share capital, and in the revision of the Act several mistakes were made with respect to the numbers of these sections. This amendment merely corrects such errors.

The present subsection six reads as follows:

6. The following provisions of Part I of this Act shall not apply to corporations created under this section, namely, sections 7, 9, 10, 11, 28, 38, 44 to 53, both inclusive, 56 to 87, both inclusive, 103 to 111, both inclusive, 113 to 117, both inclusive, 119 to 121, both inclusive, paragraphs *(d)* and *(e)* of section 122, section 123, sections 128 to 130, both inclusive, 138 to 141, both inclusive, paragraphs *(j)* and *(k)* of subsection three of section 142 and sections 154 and 155.

6. Provisions relating to shares without par value were first adopted by the legislation of 1917, which adopted the legislation of the State of New York of 1912. Since that time considerable advances have been made in the methods of these companies. As the Act stands, preferred shares must have a par value, and in a number of the jurisdictions this has been changed to permit the issue of preferred shares without par value. The amendment provides for this recent development. The other amendments of the section are merely verbal. There has been much pressure on the Department for this amendment, and in many cases the strict intention of the Act has been overcome.

Section 9 of the Act reads at present as follows:—

9. The letters patent or any supplementary letters patent of any company may provide for the issue of the shares of the capital stock of such company without any nominal or par value, except in the case of preferred stock having a preference as to principal, and if such preferred stock or any part thereof has a preference as to principal, the letters patent shall state the amount of such preferred stock having such preference, the particular character of such preference, and the amount of each share thereof, which shall be five dollars or some multiple of five dollars, but not more than one hundred dollars.

2. Each share of the capital stock without nominal or par value shall be equal to every other share of such capital stock subject to the preferences, restrictions or other conditions attached to any other class of shares, if any, authorized to be issued.

3. Every certificate of shares without nominal or par value shall have plainly written or printed upon its face the number of such shares which it represents and the number of such shares which the company is authorized to issue, and no such certificate shall express any nominal or par value of such shares.

4. The certificates of preferred shares having a preference as to principal shall state briefly the amount which the holder of any such preferred shares shall be entitled to receive on account of principal from the surplus assets of the company in preference to the holders of other shares, and shall state briefly any other rights or preferences given to the holders of such shares.

5. The issue and allotment of shares authorized by this section, other than shares of preferred stock having a preference as to principal, may be made from time to time for such consideration as may be prescribed in the letters patent, or as may be fixed by the board of directors pursuant to authority conferred in the letters patent, or if the letters patent do not so provide, then by the consent of the holders of two-thirds of each class of shares then outstanding given at a meeting called for that purpose in such manner as is prescribed by the by-laws of the company.

6. Any and all shares issued as permitted by this section shall be deemed fully paid and non-assessable and the holder of such shares shall not be liable to the company or to its creditors in respect thereof.

7. The amount of capital with which the company shall carry on business shall be not less than the aggregate amount of the consideration for the issue and allotment of the shares without nominal or par value from time to time outstanding, and in addition thereto an amount equal to the total par value of all other issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock of the company.

of the shares without nominal or par value from time to time outstanding, and in addition thereto an amount equal to the total amount received in consideration of the issue of all other issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock of the company.

Capital not less than $500.

(7) In no case shall the amount of capital with which a company shall carry on business be less than the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars.

Meaning of 10% of authorized capital under section 28.

(8) For the purposes of the provisions of this Part respecting commencement of operations or incurring any liability, ten per centum (10%) of the authorized capital of a company under this section shall be deemed to mean ten per centum (10%) of the number of shares authorized to be issued without nominal or par value and in addition thereto an amount equal to ten per cent (10%) of the authorized capital stock other than such shares without nominal or par value."

7. Subsection one of section sixteen, of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Existing companies may be incorporated under this Part.

"**16.** (1) Any company heretofore incorporated for any purpose or object for which letters patent may be issued under this Part, whether under a special or a general Act and being a subsisting and valid corporation, may apply for letters patent to carry on its business under this Part, and the Secretary of State may direct the issue of letters patent incorporating the shareholders of the said company as a company under this Part."

8. Section seventeen of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Scope of letters patent.

"**17.** If a subsisting company applies for the issue of letters patent under this Part, the Secretary of State may, by letters patent, vary the powers of the company to such other objects for which letters patent may be issued under this Part as the applicant desires, and vary any other provision of the special Act of Incorporation or other constating instruments of the company, as the Secretary of State thinks fit."

Repeal of sections 19, 20 and 21.

9. Sections nineteen, twenty and twenty-one of the principal Act are hereby repealed.

8. In no case shall the amount of capital with which a company shall carry on business be less than the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars.

9. For the purposes of the provisions of this Part respecting commencement of operations or incurring any liability, ten per centum (10%) of the authorized capital of a company under this section shall be deemed to mean ten per centum (10%) of the number of shares authorized to be issued without nominal or par value and in addition thereto ten per centum (10%) of the authorized capital stock other than such shares without nominal or par value.

7 and **8.** The sections amended by these two clauses provide for the reincorporation under the *Companies Act* of companies incorporated by special Acts of Parliament and under general legislation. Their provisions are not wide enough to admit of practical use. It has been found in some cases that the Act is not applicable, because the special Act provides for purposes or objects of the company not within Part I of the *Companies Act*. The amendments provide merely for the limitation or extension of the objects so as to bring the company within Part I of the *Companies Act*. A further amendment provides that the incorporation may be by the issue of Supplementary Letters Patent by the Secretary of State. The Act requires the approval of the Governor in Council, which appears to be unnecessary in such a case.

Sections sixteen and seventeen as they now stand read as follows:—

16. Any company heretofore incorporated for any purpose or object for which letters patent may be issued under this Part, whether under a special or a general Act, and now being a subsisting and valid corporation, may apply for letters patent to carry on its business under this Part, and the Secretary of State, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may direct the issue of letters patent incorporating the shareholders of the said company as a company under this Part.

17. If a subsisting company applies for the issue of letters patent under this Part, the Secretary of State may, by the letters patent, extend the powers of the company to such other objects for which letters patent may be issued under this Part as the applicant desires, and as the Secretary of State thinks fit to include in the letters patent.

9. It has been found in practice that sections 19, 20, 21 are illusory. In cases where these sections have been applied such difficulties were created for the companies that private Acts of Parliament were found necessary to overcome the difficulties. It is the practice of the Department not to apply these sections, and it appears to be advisable, therefore, that they should be repealed. It is as difficult for a company to carry on under two Acts of incorporation as for a man to serve two masters.

The sections repealed read as follows:—

19. Any company incorporated under any general or special Act of any of the provinces of Canada, and any company duly incorporated under the laws of the United Kingdom or of any foreign country for any of the purposes or objects for which letters patent may be issued under this Part, and being at the time of the application a subsisting and valid corporation, may apply for letters patent under this Part, and the Secretary of State, upon receiving satisfactory evidence that the Act of incorporation or charter of the company so applying is valid and subsisting and that no public or private interest will be prejudiced, may issue letters patent incorporating the shareholders of the company so applying as a company under this Part, limiting, if necessary, the powers of the said company to such purposes or objects as might have been granted had the shareholders applied in the first instance to the Secretary of State for letters patent under this Part, and thereupon all the rights, property and obligations of the former company shall be and become transferred to the new company, and all proceedings may be continued or commenced by or against the new company that might have been continued or commenced by or against the old company.

2. It shall not be necessary in any such letters patent to set out the names of the shareholders.

Minister may change name by supplementary letters.

10. Section twenty-three of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**23.** If it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that the name of a company, given by original or supplementary letters patent issued under this Part, is the same as the name of an existing incorporated or unincorporated company, or so similar thereto as to be liable to be confounded therewith, or on public grounds, or otherwise, objectionable, the Secretary of State may direct the issue of supplementary letters patent, reciting the former letters and changing the name of the company to some other name which shall be set forth in the supplementary letters patent."

When company may surrender charter.

11. Subsection one of section thirty, of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**30.** The charter of a company incorporated under this Part may be surrendered if the company proves to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State,

(a) that it has parted with its property, divided its assets ratably amongst its shareholders or members; and either

(b) that it has no debts or liabilities; or

(c) that the debts and obligations of the company have been duly provided for or protected or that the creditors of the company or other persons holding them consent; and

(d) that the company has given notice of the application for leave to surrender by publishing the same once in the *Canada Gazette* and once in a newspaper published at or as near as may be to the place where the company has its chief place of business."

12. Section thirty-two of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Incidental and ancillary powers.

"**32.** A company shall possess as incidental and ancillary to the powers set out in the letters patent or supplementary letters patent, power

(a) to carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(b) to acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

(c) to apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire, any patents, patent rights, trade-marks, formulae, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or

3. After the issue of such letters patent the company shall be governed in all respects by the provisions of this Part, except that the liability of the shareholders to creditors of the old company shall remain as at the time of the issue of the letters patent.

20. Every company desirous of obtaining letters patent under the last preceding section shall first file in the office of the Secretary of State a certified copy of the charter or Act incorporating the company, and shall also designate the place in Canada where its principal office will be situated and the name of the agent or manager in Canada authorized to represent the company and to accept process in all suits and proceedings against the company for any liabilities incurred by the company therein.

21. Every such company to which such letters patent have been granted shall, when so required, make a return to the Secretary of State of the names of its shareholders, the amount of its paid-up capital and the value of its real and personal estate held in Canada, and, in default of making the said return within three months, the letters patent may be cancelled.

10. The amendment here is merely to correlate this section with paragraph *(a)* of subsection 1 of section 8, which provides that on incorporation a name shall not be on public grounds objectionable. It appears clearly advisable that if a name is objected to on this ground the Secretary of State should have the authority to change it. When an objectionable name is given through mistake there should be a provision to change it.

The only alteration in the wording of section 23 of the Act is the addition of the words underlined in the text of the Bill.

11. This amendment is merely to make clearer the exact provisions of section 30 of the Act. The necessity for the amendment has been shown in the administration of the section.

Section 30 of the Act reads as follows:—

30. The charter of a company incorporated under this Part may be surrendered if the company proves to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State,

(a) that it has no debts or obligations.

(b) that it has parted with its property, divided its assets ratably amongst its shareholders or members and has no debts or liabilities; or

(c) that the debts and obligations of the company have been duly provided for or protected or that the creditors of the company or other persons holding them consent; and

(d) that the company has given notice of the application for leave to surrender by publishing the same once in the *Canada Gazette* and once in a newspaper published at or as near as may be to the place where the company has its chief place of business.

2. The Secretary of State, upon a due compliance with the provisions of this section, may accept a surrender of the charter and direct its cancellation and fix a date upon and from which the company shall be dissolved, and the company shall thereby and thereupon become dissolved accordingly.

12. In the practice of the Department section 32 of the Act has been found to be very advantageous. Its paragraphs give the common objects set out in Palmer's book, and they are inserted in all applications. Since the first enactment of this section it has been found advisable to extend its provisions by inserting the words "patent rights, trade-marks, formulae" in paragraph *(c)*, and by adding clauses *(t)*, *(u)*, *(v)*, *(w)* and *(x)*. For the convenience of practitioners the whole section is brought forward in the amendment.

non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account, the property, rights or information so acquired;

(d) to amalgamate or enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, or reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same;

(e) to take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(f) to enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions;

(g) to establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object;

(h) to promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company;

(i) to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade;

(j) to construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof;

(k) to lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons;

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

(m) to sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company;

(n) to apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, right or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant, and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof;

(o) to procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country, and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent the company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit;

(p) to remunerate any person or company for services rendered, or to be rendered, in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business;

(q) to raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid, by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company or corporation, or by any such person or persons with whom the company have business relations;

(r) to adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations;

(s) to sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company;

(t) to issue and allot fully paid shares of the capital stock of the company in payment or part payment of any real or personal property purchased or acquired by the company;

(u) to invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined:

(v) to distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind, specie or otherwise as may be resolved, by way of dividend, bonus or in any other manner deemed advisable, any property or assets of the company or any proceeds of the sale or disposal of any property of the company and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of or in any other company belonging to this company, or which it may have power to dispose of;

(w) to pay out of the funds of the company all or any of the expenses of or incidental to the formation and organization thereof, or which the company may consider to be preliminary;

(x) to establish agencies and branches;

(y) to carry on all or any of the objects of the company as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;

(z) to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the company.

(2) All or any of the powers set out in subsection one may be withheld by the letters patent or supplementary letters patent.

13. Section thirty-eight of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Name with word "Limited" or abbreviation "Ltd." required to be used in certain ways.

"**38.** The company shall keep its name, the last word of which shall be the word "Limited" or the abbreviation thereof, "Ltd.", painted or affixed, in letters easily legible, in a conspicuous position on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the company is carried on, and engraved in legible characters on its seal, and shall have its name, in legible characters, mentioned in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of the company and in all bills of exchange, promissory notes, endorsements, cheques and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such company, and in all bills of parcels, invoices and receipts of the company."

14. Section forty-one of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Application by company.

"**41.** The company may, at any time within six months after the passing of any such resolution, make application to the Secretary of State for the issue of such supplementary letters patent.

15. Subsection two of section fifty of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Filing of prospectus for registration.

"(2) A copy of every such prospectus, signed by every person who is named therein as a director or proposed director of the company, or by his agent authorized in writing, shall be filed for registration with the Secretary of State, on or before the date of its publication, and, if the date of the prospectus precedes the date of receipt of the copy for filing with the Department, evidence establishing that no publication of the prospectus has been effected in the interval between such dates, and no such prospectus shall be issued until a copy thereof has been so filed for registration.

16. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section fifty the following sections:—

Rectification of filing of prospectus in certain cases.

"**50A.** A judge of the Superior Court of the Province in which the chief place of business of the company is situated, on being satisfied that the omission to file a prospectus as heretofore required, or that the omission or mis-statement of any particular prescribed to be contained in such prospectus, was accidental, or due to inadvertence, or some other sufficient cause, or is not of a nature to prejudice the position of subscribers to any issue of shares or securities referred to in such prospectus, or that on other grounds it is

13. This amendment merely provides for the abbreviation of the word "Limited."

14. The Act as it stands provides that "the directors" may apply. This is rather ambiguous and misleading. It may strictly mean all the directors. In some cases this would create difficulty. The application should be made by the company itself, and it will therefore be signed by the officers indicated by the by-laws of the company.

Section 41 of the Act reads as follows:—

41. The directors may, at any time within six months after the passing of any such resolution, make application to the Secretary of State, for the issue of such supplementary letters patent.

15. This amendment is to overcome a practical difficulty. The prospectus is usually dated the day it is signed. It is not effective until the day it is filed. In the cases of prospectuses signed in British Columbia the loss of time may be serious, and shares may be allotted between the dates of the signing and filing. If no allotments have been made in this interval the prospectus may be filed; otherwise it may not. It is to overcome this difficulty that the amendment is suggested.

The subsection to be amended reads as follows:—

2. A copy of every such prospectus, signed by every person who is named therein as a director or proposed director of the company, or by his agent authorized in writing, shall be filed for registration with the Secretary of State, on or before the date of its publication, and no such prospectus shall be issued until a copy thereof has been so filed for registration.

16. Section 50A is entirely new. It frequently happens that through oversight or misunderstanding substantial requirements of the prospectus are not complied with. Frequently the filing is not made in time. This section is introduced for the purpose of permitting the whole situation to be reviewed by a Superior Court Judge. It is in fact very similar to the provisions of section 88, which provides for the rectification of a charge or mortgage.

just and equitable to grant relief, may, on the application of the company or any person interested, and on such terms and conditions as may seem to the said judge just and expedient, order that the time for filing be extended, or as the case may be, so that the omission or mis-statement may be rectified.

Provisions with respect to offers of shares or debentures for sale.

"**50B.** (1) Where a company allots or agrees to allot any shares in or debentures of the company with a view to all or any of those shares or debentures being offered for sale to the public, any document by which the offer for sale to the public is made shall for all purposes be deemed to be a prospectus issued by the company, and all enactments and rules of law as to the contents of prospectuses and to liability in respect of statements in and omissions from prospectuses, or otherwise relating to prospectuses, shall apply and have effect accordingly, as if the shares or debentures had been offered to the public for subscription and as if persons accepting the offer in respect of any shares or debentures were subscribers for those shares or debentures, but without prejudice to the liability, if any, of the persons by whom the offer is made, in respect of mis-statements contained in the document or otherwise in respect thereof.

"(2) For the purposes of this Act, it shall, unless the contrary is proved, be evidence that an allotment of, or an agreement to allot, shares or debentures was made with a view to the shares or debentures being offered for sale to the public if it is shown—

(a) that an offer of the shares or debentures, or any of them, for sale to the public was made within six months after the allotment or agreement to allot; or

(b) that at the date when the offer was made the whole consideration to be received by the company in respect of the shares or debentures had not been so received.

"(3) Section fifty as applied by this section shall have effect as though the persons making the offer were persons named in a prospectus as directors of a company, and section fifty-one as applied by this section shall have effect as if it required a prospectus to state in addition to the matters specified in that section—

(a) the net amount of the consideration received or to be received by the company in respect of the shares or debentures to which the offer relates; and

Section 50B is also entirely new. It is taken without substantial change from section 32 of the English Act of 1928. That Act was passed after much consideration for the purpose of overcoming some of the evasions of the prospectus clauses. It became the practice in England, as it has here, for a company to allot to a broker the shares to be issued to the public. The broker then sells the shares as his own without the issue of a prospectus, according to the provisions of the Act. The company files a statement in lieu of prospectus. This amendment will require all the information required by the Act to be given when shares are disposed of to the public in this way.

(*b*) the place and time at which the contract under which the said shares or debentures have been or are to be allotted may be inspected.

"(4) Where a person making an offer to which this section relates is a company or a firm, it shall be sufficient if the document aforesaid is signed on behalf of the company or firm by two directors of the company or not less than half of the partners, as the case may be, and any such director or partner may sign by his agent authorized in writing."

17. Section fifty-one of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Specific requirements as to particulars of prospectus.

"**51.** (1) Every prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company, or by or on behalf of any person who is or has been engaged or interested in the formation of the company, must include a statement of

(*a*) the main purposes or objects of the company, as set out in the letters patent or supplementary letters patent, and of the provisions relating to the capital stock;

(*b*) the number of shares, if any, fixed by the by-laws of the company as the qualification of a director, and any provision in the said by-laws as to the remuneration of the directors;

(*c*) the names, descriptions, and addresses of the directors or proposed directors;

(*d*) the minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment, and the amount payable on application and allotment on each share; and in the case of a second or subsequent offer of shares, the amount offered for subscription on each previous allotment made within the two preceding years, and the amount actually allotted; and the amount, if any, paid on the shares so allotted;

(*e*) the number and amount of shares and debentures which, within the two preceding years, have been issued, or agreed to be issued, as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, and in the latter case the extent to which they are so paid up, and in either case the consideration for which those shares or debentures have been issued or are proposed or intended to be issued;

(*f*) the names and addresses of the vendors of any property purchased or acquired by the company, or proposed so to be purchased or acquired, which is to be paid for wholly or partly out of the proceeds of the issue offered for subscription by the prospectus, or the purchase or acquisition of which has not been completed at the date of issue of the prospectus, and the

17. With the exception of the amendment to paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1), the amendments to section 51 are taken *verbatim* from the amendments of the corresponding section of the English Act, set out in the English amending Act of 1928. These amendments provide that where different classes of shares are issued the prospectus must disclose the voting rights of each class, the profits and dividends for the three preceding years and, where the issue offered is to take over an existing business, the profits of that business for the preceding three financial years. An invitation to take shares must be accompanied by a prospectus. Paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1) of the Bill provides that a summary of the Letters Patent, not the whole document, should be inserted in the prospectus.

Section 51 of the Act as it now stands reads as follows:—

51. Every prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company, or by or on behalf of any person who is or has been engaged or interested in the formation of the company, must state

(a) the contents of the letters patent and supplementary letters patent, with the names, descriptions, and addresses of the signatories to the petition for incorporation, and the number of shares subscribed for by them respectively; and the number of founder's or management or deferred shares, if any, and the nature and extent of the interest of the holders in the property and profits of the company;

(b) The number of shares, if any, fixed by the by-laws of the company as the qualification of a director, and any provision in the said by-laws as to the remuneration of the directors;

(c) the names, descriptions, and addresses of the directors or proposed directors;

(d) the minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment, and the amount payable on application and allotment on each share; and in the case of a second or subsequent offer of shares, the amount offered for subscription on each previous allotment made within the two preceding years, and the amount actually allotted; and the amount, if any, paid on the shares so allotted;

(e) the number and amount of shares and debentures which, within the two preceding years, have been issued, or agreed to be issued, as fully or partly paid-up otherwise than in cash, and in the latter case the extent to which they are so paid-up, and in either case the consideration for which those shares or debentures have been issued or are proposed or intended to be issued;

(f) the names and addresses of the vendors of any property purchased or acquired by the company, or proposed so to be purchased or acquired, which is to be paid for wholly or partly out of the proceeds of the issue offered for subscription by the prospectus, or the purchase or acquisition of which has not been completed at the date of issue of the prospectus, and the amount payable in cash, shares, or debentures, to the vendor, and where there is more than one separate vendor, or the company is a sub-purchaser, the amount so payable to each vendor: Provided that where the vendors or any of them are a firm the members of the firm shall not be treated as separate vendors;

amount payable in cash, shares, or debentures, to the vendor, and where there is more than one separate vendor, or the company is a sub-purchaser, the amount so payable to each vendor: Provided that where the vendors or any of them are a firm the members of the firm shall not be treated as separate vendors;

(g) the amount, if any, paid or payable as purchase money in cash, shares or debentures, for any such property as aforesaid, specifying the amount, if any, payable for good will;

(h) the amount, if any, paid within the two preceding years, or payable, as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, for any shares in, or debentures of, the company, or the rate of any such commission: Provided that it shall not be necessary to state the commission payable to sub-underwriters;

(i) the amount or estimated amount of preliminary expenses;

(j) the amount paid within the two preceding years or intended to be paid to any promoter, and the consideration for any such payment;

(k) the dates of and parties to every material contract, and a reasonable time and place at which any material contract or a copy thereof may be inspected, but this requirement shall not apply to a contract entered into in the ordinary course of the business carried on or intended to be carried on by the company or to any contract entered into more than two years before the date of issue of the prospectus;

(l) the names and addresses of the auditors, if any, of the company;

(m) full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest, if any, of every director in the promotion of, or in the property proposed to be acquired by, the company, or, where the interest of such director consists in being a partner in a firm, the nature and extent of the interest of the firm with a statement of all sums paid or agreed to be paid to him or the firm in cash or shares or otherwise by any person either to induce him to become, or to qualify him as, a director, or, otherwise for services rendered by him or by the firm in connection with the promotion or formation of the company;

(n) if the prospectus invites the public to subscribe for shares in the company and the share capital of the company is divided into different classes of shares, the right of voting at meetings of the company conferred by, and the rights in respect of capital and

(g) the amount, if any, paid or payable as purchase money in cash, shares or debentures, for any such property as aforesaid, specifying the amount, if any, payable for good will;

(h) the amount, if any, paid within the two preceding years, or payable, as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, for any shares in, or debentures of, the company, or the rate of any such commission: Provided that it shall not be necessary to state the commission payable to sub-underwriters;

(i) the amount or estimated amount of preliminary expenses;

(j) the amount paid within the two preceding years or intended to be paid to any promoter, and the consideration for any such payment;

(k) the dates of and parties to every material contract, and a reasonable time and place at which any material contract or a copy thereof may be inspected, but this requirement shall not apply to a contract entered into in the ordinary course of the business carried on or intended to be carried on by the company or to any contract entered into more than two years before the date of issue of the prospectus;

(l) the names and addresses of the auditors, if any, of the company;

(m) full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest, if any, of every director in the promotion of, or in the property proposed to be acquired by, the company, or, where the interest of such director consists in being a partner in a firm, the nature and extent of the interest of the firm with a statement of all sums paid or agreed to be paid to him or the firm in cash or shares or otherwise by any person either to induce him to become, or to qualify him as, a director, or, otherwise for services rendered by him or by the firm in connection with the promotion or formation of the company; and

(n) where the company is a company having shares of more than one class, the right of voting at meetings of the company conferred by the several classes of shares respectively.

dividends attached to, the several classes of shares respectively;

(o) a report by the auditors of the company with respect to the profits of the company in respect of each of the three financial years immediately preceding the issue of the prospectus, and the rates of the dividends, if any, paid by the company in respect of each class of shares in the company in respect of each of the said three years, together with particulars of each such class of shares on which such dividends have been paid, and particulars of the cases in which no dividends have been paid in respect of any class of shares in respect of any of those years, and if no accounts have been made up in respect of any part of the period of three years ending on a date three months before the issue of the prospectus, a statement of that fact; and

(p) if the proceeds, or any part of the proceeds, of the issue of the shares or debentures are or is to be applied directly or indirectly in the purchase of any business, the contents of a report, made by accountants who shall be named in the prospectus, upon the profits of the business in respect of each of the three financial years immediately preceding the issue of the prospectus;

Provided that, in the case of a company which has been carrying on business, or of a business which has been carried on for less than three years, the prospectus shall state how long the business of the company, or the business to be acquired, as the case may be, has been carried on, and where the accounts of any such company or business have only been made up in respect of two years or one year, paragraphs *(o)* and *(p)* of this subsection shall have effect as if references to two years or one year, as the case may be, were substituted for references to three years.

(2) For the purposes of this section every person shall be deemed to be a vendor who has entered into any contract, absolute or conditional, for the sale or purchase, or for any option of purchase, of any property to be acquired by the company, in any case where

(a) the purchase money is not fully paid at the date of issue of the prospectus;

(b) the purchase money is to be paid or satisfied wholly or in part out of the proceeds of the issue offered for subscription by the prospectus; or

2. For the purposes of this section every person shall be deemed to be a vendor who has entered into any contract, absolute or conditional, for the sale or purchase, or for any option of purchase, of any property to be acquired by the company, in any case where

(a) the purchase money is not fully paid at the date of issue of the prospectus;

(b) the purchase money is to be paid or satisfied wholly or in part out of the proceeds of the issue offered for subscription by the prospectus; or

(c) the contract depends for its validity or fulfilment on the result of that issue.

(3) Where any of the property to be acquired by the company is to be taken on lease, this section shall apply as if the expression "vendor" included the lessor, and the expression "purchase money" included the consideration for the lease, and the expression "sub-purchaser" included a sub-lessee.

(4) Any condition requiring or binding any applicant for shares or debentures to waive compliance with any requirement of this section, or purporting to affect him with notice of any contract, document, or matter not specifically referred to in the prospectus, shall be void.

(5) Where any such prospectus as is mentioned in this section is published as a newspaper advertisement, it shall not be necessary in the advertisement to specify the contents of the letters patent and supplementary letters patent, the signatories to the petition for incorporation, and the number of shares subscribed for by them.

(6) It shall not be lawful to issue any form of application for shares in or debentures of a company unless the form is issued with a prospectus which complies with the requirements of this section:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply if it is shown that the form of application was issued either—

(a) in connection with a *bona fide* invitation to a person to enter into an underwriting agreement with respect to the shares or debentures; or

(b) in relation to the shares in or debentures of a company where there is no offer to the public.

(7) In the event of non-compliance with or contravention of any of the requirements of this section, a director or other person responsible for the prospectus shall not incur any liability by reason of the non-compliance or contravention, if he proves that,

(a) as regards any matter not disclosed, he was not cognizant thereof; or

(b) the non-compliance or contravention arose from an honest mistake of fact on his part:

Provided that in the event of non-compliance with or contravention of the requirements contained in paragraph *(m)* of subsection one of this section no director or other person shall incur any liability in respect of the non-compliance or contravention unless it be proved that he had knowledge of the matters not disclosed.

(c) the contract depends for its validity or fulfilment on the result of that issue.

3. Where any of the property to be acquired by the company is to be taken on lease, this section shall apply as if the expression "vendor" included the lessor, and the expression "purchase money" included the consideration for the lease, and the expression "sub-purchaser" included a sub-lessee.

4. Any condition requiring or binding any applicant for shares or debentures to waive compliance with any requirement of this section, or purporting to affect him with notice of any contract, document, or matter not specifically referred to in the prospectus, shall be void.

5. Where any such prospectus as is mentioned in this section is published as a newspaper advertisement, it shall not be necessary in the advertisement to specify the contents of the letters patent and supplementary letters patent, the signatories to the petition for incorporation, and the number of shares subscribed for by them.

6. In the event of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, a director or other person responsible for the prospectus shall not incur any liability by reason of the non-compliance, if he proves that,

(a) as regards any matter not disclosed, he was not cognizant thereof; or

(b) the non-compliance arose from an honest mistake of fact on his part:

Provided that in the event of non-compliance with the requirements contained in paragraph *(m)* of subsection one of this section no director or other person shall incur any liability in respect of the non-compliance unless it be proved that he had knowledge of the matters not disclosed.

7. This section shall not apply to a circular or notice inviting existing members or debenture holders of a company to subscribe either for shares or for debentures of the company, whether with or without the right to renounce in favour of other persons; but subject as aforesaid, this section shall apply to any prospectus whether issued on or with reference to the formation of a company or subsequently.

(8) This section shall not apply to the issue to existing shareholders or debenture holders of a company of a prospectus or form of application relating to shares in or debentures of the company, whether an applicant for shares or debentures will or will not have the right to renounce in favour of other persons, but subject as aforesaid this section shall apply to a prospectus or a form of application, whether issued on or with reference to the formation of a company or subsequently.

(9) The expression "financial year" in paragraphs *(o)* and *(p)* of subsection (1) of this section means the year in respect of which the accounts of the company or of the business, as the case may be, are made up, and where by reason of any alteration of the date on which the financial year of the company or business terminates the accounts of the company or business have been made up for a period greater or less than a year, that greater or less period shall for the purpose of the said paragraphs be deemed to be a financial year.

(10) The requirements of this section as to the letters patent and supplementary letters patent and the qualification, remuneration, and interest of directors, the names, descriptions, and addresses of directors or proposed directors, and the amount or estimated amount of preliminary expenses, shall not apply in the case of a prospectus issued more than one year after the date at which the company commenced business.

(11) Nothing in this section shall limit or diminish any liability which any person may incur under the general law or this Act apart from this section.

Filing of prospectus or statement.

18. Section 52 of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**52.** (1) A company shall not allot any of its shares or debentures unless before the first allotment of either shares or debentures there has been filed with the Secretary of State either a prospectus or a statement in lieu of prospectus, in the form and containing the particulars set out in Form F in the schedule to this Act, signed by every person who is named therein as a director or a proposed director of the company or by his agent authorized in writing.

"(2) This section shall not apply to a private company or to a company which has allotted any shares or debentures before the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine."

8. The requirements of this section as to the letters patent and supplementary letters patent and the qualification, remuneration, and interest of directors, the names, descriptions, and addresses of directors or proposed directors, and the amount or estimated amount of preliminary expenses, shall not apply in the case of a prospectus issued more than one year after the date at which the company commenced business.

9. Nothing in this section shall limit or diminish any liability which any person may incur under the general law or this Act apart from this section.

18. This amendment is necessary because of the provision later in the Act which brings the prospectus clauses into force on the 1st of July, 1929.

19. Subsection four of section fifty-six of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

By-law to be sanctioned.

"(4) No such by-law shall have any force or effect whatever until after it has been sanctioned by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of the shareholders of the company duly called for considering the same, nor until a certified copy of such by-law has been filed with the Secretary of State.

20. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section fifty-six the following sections:

Particulars of issue on certificate.

"**56**A. Where the capital stock of the company consists of more than one class of shares, every certificate of each class shall have plainly written or printed thereon a statement of the rights and conditions attaching to such class of shares.

Notice of changes in capital structure to be filed.

"**56**B. When any class of shares is created subject to redemption or conversion into any other class, and such redemption or conversion is effected, notice thereof, setting forth the number of shares redeemed or converted and the class into which conversion is made, shall be filed forthwith in the Department of the Secretary of State.

Power to issue redeemable preference shares.

"**56**C. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a company having share capital may, if so authorized by its letters patent or supplementary letters patent, issue preference shares which are, or at the option of the company are to be liable to be redeemed:

Provided that—

(a) no such shares shall be redeemed except out of profits of the company which would otherwise be available for dividend or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the purposes of the redemption;

(b) no such shares shall be redeemed unless they are fully paid;

(c) where any such shares are redeemed otherwise than out of the proceeds of a fresh issue, there shall out of profits which would otherwise have been available for dividend be transferred to a reserve fund, to be called "the capital redemption reserve fund," a sum equal to the amount applied in redeeming the shares, and the provisions of the principal Act relating to the reduction

19. This amendment is necessary owing to the changes introduced by clause 20 of the Bill with respect to the redemption of preferred shares. The subject of redemption is more fully explained in the notes to that clause.

20. It has recently become a very common practice to provide for different classes of shares having different voting rights. This is fully authorized by the Act. But it seems advisable that the holder of a certificate should be advised of his voting rights, and this section 56A requires that these terms shall be fully set out in the certificate.

The Act as it stands requires any transaction with respect to the company's capital whereby an increase or reduction is made to be confirmed by Supplementary Letters Patent. This has heretofore been insisted upon so that a complete record of the capital clauses of the company should be on file in the Department; but where the charter itself authorizes a redemption or a conversion it seems to be a hardship that Supplementary Letters Patent should be insisted upon with respect to each transaction. The purposes of the Department are fully complied with on a statement of the redemption or conversion being filed.

The Act as it stands, as heretofore stated, provides for the redemption of preferred shares. This has become a very usual method of financing. Redeemable preferred shares have been largely substituted for issues of debentures. Shares entail no obligation on the company until profits are earned. An issue of debentures does, and in the early days of a company they may bring about its ruin. This section is introduced for the purpose of regulating methods of redemption. It was taken with very slight change from section 18 of the English Act of 1928.

of the share capital of a company shall, except as hereinafter provided, apply as if the capital redemption reserve fund were paid up share capital of the company;

(d) where any such shares are redeemed out of the proceeds of a fresh issue, if a premium is payable on redemption, such premium shall have been provided for out of the profits of the company before the shares are redeemed.

(2) There shall be included in every balance sheet of a company which has issued redeemable preference shares a statement specifying what part of the issued capital of the company consists of such shares and the date on or before which those shares are, or are to be liable, to be redeemed.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this section, the redemption of preference shares thereunder may be effected on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by the by-laws of the company, or if the preference shares were created by letters patent or supplementary letters patent, subject to the provisions of such letters patent or supplementary letters patent.

Prohibition of provision of financial assistance by company for purchase of its own shares.

"**56D.** (1) Subject as hereinafter provided, it shall not be lawful for a company to give, whether directly or indirectly, and whether by means of a loan, guarantee, the provision of security or otherwise, any financial assistance for the purpose of or in connection with a purchase made or to be made by any person of any shares in the company:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to prohibit—

(a) where the lending of money is part of the ordinary business of a company, the lending of money by the company in the ordinary course of its business;

(b) the provision by a company, in accordance with any scheme for the time being in force, of money for the purchase by trustees of fully-paid shares in the company to be held by or for the benefit of employees of the company, including any director holding a salaried employment or office in the company;

(c) the making by a company of loans to persons *bona fide* in the employment of the company with a view to enabling those persons to purchase fully-paid shares in the company to be held by themselves by way of beneficial ownership.

Section 56D is taken almost *verbatim* from the English Act of 1928, section 16. This Bill was studied by experts in England for a length of time before being enacted, and its aim was to prevent fictitious flotations and re-organizations.

(2) Nothing in proviso *(c)* to subsection one of this section shall render lawful the making of a loan to a person who is a director of the company.

(3) The aggregate amount of any outstanding loans made under the authority of provisoes *(b)* and *(c)* to subsection one of this section shall be shown as a separate item in the balance sheet."

21. Section fifty-nine of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Increase of capital.

"**59.** The company may make a by-law for increasing the capital stock of the company to any amount which they consider requisite for the due carrying out of the objects of the company."

22. Section sixty-eight of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Supplementary letters to confirm by-law.

"**68.** At any time, not more than six months after the approval by the shareholders of a by-law for increasing or reducing the capital stock of the company, or for subdividing the shares, the company may apply to the Secretary of State for the issue of supplementary letters patent to confirm the same."

23. Section sixty-nine of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Evidence with application.

"**69.** (1) The company shall, with such application, produce a copy of such by-law, under the seal of the company, and signed by the president or vice-president and the secretary, and establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State the due passage and sanction of such by-law and the expediency and *bona fide* character of the increase or reduction of capital or subdivision of shares, as the case may be, thereby provided.

Evidence how taken.

(2) The Secretary of State shall, for that purpose, take any requisite evidence in writing, by oath or affirmation or by statutory declaration, and shall keep of record any such evidence so taken."

24. Section eighty-five of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Registration of mortgages and charges.

"**85.** (1) Every mortgage or charge created after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, by a company, and being either

(a) a mortgage or charge for the purpose of securing any issue of debentures;

(b) a mortgage or charge on uncalled share capital of the company;

21. Formerly the Act required ninety per cent to be subscribed before capital could be increased. In 1824 this was reduced to fifty per cent. There seems to be no reason why a company should not at any time when more than ten per cent has been subscribed proceed to increase its capital. Frequently at the outset the full scope of the business is not known.

Section fifty-nine of the Act at present reads as follows:—

"**59.** The directors of the Company may, at any time after fifty per centum of the authorized capital stock of the company has been subscribed and ten per centum of such subscribed stock has been paid in, make a by-law for increasing the capital stock of the company to any amount which they consider requisite for the due carrying out of the objects of the company."

22. See note to Clause 14 of the Bill.

23. See note to Clause 14 of the Bill.

24. The amendments of section 85 of the Act follow the corresponding section of the English Act following the amendment introduced by section 43 of the Act of 1928. They extend the provisions of the section to mortgages on calls made but not paid, and to mortgages of good-will, patents, licenses, etc. Further, they provide that where debentures are issued without a covering charge a copy of the debenture may be filed; further, that where more than one mortgage is made a single certificate may be issued by the Secretary of State.

The only changes made in the wording of section 85 are the additions shown by the words underlined.

(c) a floating charge on the undertaking or property of the company;

(d) a mortgage or charge on calls made but not paid;

(e) a mortgage or charge on goodwill, on any patent or license under a patent, on any trade-mark or on any copyright or license under a copyright;

shall, so far as any security on the company's property or undertaking is thereby conferred, be void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company, unless the prescribed particulars of the mortgage or charge, together with an original of the instrument, if any, by which the mortgage or charge is created or evidenced, are delivered to or received by the Secretary of State, for registration in manner required by this Act, within thirty days after the date of its creation, but without prejudice to any contract or obligation for repayment of the money thereby secured.

"(2) When a mortgage or charge becomes void under this section the money secured thereby shall immediately become payable: Provided that

(i) in the case of a mortgage or charge created out of Canada comprising solely property situate outside Canada, the delivery to and the receipt by the Secretary of State of a copy of the instrument by which the mortgage or charge is created or evidenced, verified in the prescribed manner, shall have the same effect for the purposes of this section as the delivery and receipt of the instrument itself, and thirty days after the date on which the instrument or copy could, in due course of post, and if despatched with due diligence, have been received in Canada, shall be substituted for thirty days after the date of the creation of the mortgage or charge, as the time within which the particulars and instrument or copy are to be delivered to the Secretary of State; and

(ii) where the mortgage or charge is created in Canada, but comprises property outside Canada, the instrument creating or purporting to create the mortgage or charge may be sent for registration notwithstanding that further proceedings may be necessary to make the mortgage or charge valid or effectual according to the law of the country in which the property is situate; and

(iii) the holding of debentures entitling the holder to a charge on land shall not be deemed to be an interest in land.

"(3) The Secretary of State shall keep, with respect to each company, a register in the prescribed form of all the mortgages and charges created by the company after the

first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and requiring registration under this section, and shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, enter in the register, with respect to every such mortgage or charge, the date of creation, the amount secured by it, short particulars of the property mortgaged or charged, and the names of the mortgagees or persons entitled to the charge.

"(4) Where a series of debentures containing, or giving by reference to any other instrument, any charge to the benefit of which the debenture holders of that series are entitled *pari passu*, is created by a company, it shall be sufficient if there are delivered to or received by the Secretary of State, within thirty days after the execution of the deed containing the charge, or, if there is no such deed, after the execution of any debentures of the series, the following particulars:—

(a) The total amount secured by the whole series;

(b) The dates of the resolutions authorizing the issue of the series and the date of the covering deed, if any, by which the security is created or defined;

(c) A general description of the property charged; and

(d) The names of the trustees, if any, for the debenture holders;

together with the deed containing the charge, or if there is no such deed, a copy of one of the debentures of the series, certified by the secretary of the company under the common seal; and the Secretary of State shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, enter those particulars in the register:

Provided that, where more than one issue is made of debentures in the series, there shall be sent to the Secretary of State for entry in the register particulars of the date and amount of each issue, but an omission to do this shall not affect the validity of the debentures issued.

"(5) Where any commission, allowance, or discount has been paid or made either directly or indirectly by the company to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any debentures of the company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any such debentures, the particulars required to be sent for registration under this section shall include particulars as to the amount or rate per cent of the commission, discount, or allowance so paid or made, but an omission to do this shall not affect the validity of the debentures issued.

"(6) The deposit of any debentures as security for any debt of the company shall not, for the purposes of this provision, be treated as the issue of the debentures at a discount.

"(7) The Secretary of State shall give a certificate under his hand of the registration of any mortgage or charge registered in pursuance of this section, stating the amount thereby secured, and the certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this section as to registration have been complied with:

Combined certificate.

Provided that when more than one instrument is registered under this section pertaining to any charge, the Secretary of State may issue a single certificate to include a statement of the various registrations.

"(8) The company shall cause a copy of every certificate of registration given under this section, or if a combined certificate has been given under the authority of subsection seven hereof, a copy of such combined certificate, to be endorsed on every debenture or certificate of debenture stock which is issued by the company, and the payment of which is secured, by the mortgage or charge so registered, but nothing in this subsection shall be construed as requiring a company to cause a certificate of registration of any mortgage or charge so given to be endorsed on any debenture or certificate of debenture stock which has been issued by the company before the mortgage or charge was created.

"(9) It shall be the duty of the company to send to the Secretary of State for registration the particulars of every mortgage or charge created by the company and of the issues of debentures of a series, requiring registration under this section, but registration of any such mortgage or charge may be effected on the application of any person interested therein.

"(10) Where the registration is effected on the application of some person other than the company, that person shall be entitled to recover from the company the amount of any fees properly paid by him to the Secretary of State on the registration.

"(11) The register kept in pursuance of this section shall be open to inspection by any person on payment of the prescribed fee.

"(12) Every company shall cause a copy of every instrument creating any mortgage or charge requiring registration under this section to be kept at the registered office of the company.

"(13) In the case of a series of uniform debentures, a copy of one such debenture shall be sufficient."

25. Subsection one of section eighty-seven of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

(7) It frequently happens that several mortgages are created or bonds issued made by a company, and a separate certificate must be prepared in each case. As the Act stands, there is no provision for a certificate giving the numbers of several issues. Under the circumstances, a subsequent issue would require a certificate of not only that issue but of all those preceding. This amendment provides that a certificate may give the numbers of more than one issue.

(8) This amendment is a consequence of the amendment to subsection (7).

25. The corresponding section of the English Act was amended under the provisions of the English Act of 1928, section 44. It is advisable, as mentioned in several other instances, that the Canadian Act should be identical with the English Act, so as to have the benefit of the decisions of the English Courts.

Filing of accounts of receivers and managers.

"**87.** Every receiver or manager of the property of a company who has been appointed under the powers contained in any instrument shall, within one month or such longer period as the Secretary of State may allow after the expiration of the period of six months from the date of his appointment and of every subsequent period of six months and within one month after he ceases to act as receiver or manager, file with the Secretary of State an abstract in the prescribed form showing his receipts and his payments during that period of six months, or, where he ceases to act as aforesaid, during the period from the end of the period to which the last preceding abstract related up to the date of his so ceasing, and the aggregate amount of his receipts and of his payments during all preceding periods since his appointment, and shall also, on ceasing to act as receiver or manager, file with the Secretary of State notice to that effect, and the Secretary of State shall enter the notice in the register of mortgages and charges."

26. Section one hundred and three of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Qualifications of directors elected.

"**103.** (1) No person shall be elected as a director or appointed as a director to fill any vacancy unless he, or a corporation of which he is an officer, is a shareholder, and, if the by-laws of the company so provide, owning shares of the company absolutely in his own right to an amount required by the by-laws of the company, and not in arrears in respect of any calls thereon.

Requirements on part of person to be named director.

"(2) A person shall not be named as a director or proposed director of a company in any prospectus issued by or on behalf of the company or in any statement in lieu of prospectus filed by or on behalf of a company unless before the publication of the prospectus or the filing of the statement in lieu of prospectus, as the case may be, he has by himself or his agent authorized in writing

(a) signed and filed with the Secretary of State a consent in writing to act as such director, and

(b) either signed the petition for incorporation and memorandum of agreement and stock book for a number of shares not less than his qualification, or signed and filed with the Secretary of State a contract in writing to take from the company and pay for his qualification shares, or made and forwarded to the Secretary of State a statutory declaration to the effect that a number of shares, not less than his qualification, if any, are registered in his name."

Section 87 of the Act at present reads as follows:—

87. Every receiver or manager of the property of a company who has been appointed under the powers contained in any instrument, and who has taken possession, shall, once in every half year while he remains in possession, and also on ceasing to act as receiver or manager, file with the Secretary of State an abstract in the prescribed form of his receipts and payments during the period to which the abstract relates, and shall also on ceasing to act as receiver or manager file with the Secretary of State notice to that effect, and the Secretary of State shall enter the notice in the register of mortgages and charges.

26. The amendment of subsection (1) of section 103 is of far-reaching importance. In the early days of company legislation it was thought advisable for the protection of shareholders that only a shareholder interested personally in the affairs of a company should be named as a director. Modern business has shown that this creates great difficulties in many cases. For instance, a trust company as executor may hold shares in a company, practically controlling it. It does not hold the shares in its own right, and it cannot acquire other shares in its own right. It nevertheless desires to control the company in the interests of the estate concerned. This amendment places the situation in the hands of the company itself, and it may or may not require directors to be shareholders in their own right.

Subsection 1 of section 103 of the Act at present reads as follows:—

103. No person shall be elected as a director or appointed as a director to fill any vacancy unless he is a shareholder, owning stock absolutely in his own right, and to the amount required by the by-laws of the company, and not in arrear in respect of any call thereon.

The amendments of subsection (2) of section 103 contain two very important provisions. The original section was copied from the English Act, and it was intended to be identical with it in its provisions, although some slight changes in wording were made. It was discovered, however, that these changes altered the section so as to create great hardship in some cases. As the subsection stands, a person who is named as a director and has not taken the qualifying shares may never thereafter be named as a director. This is hardly what was intended. The amendment makes the section more in keeping with the provisions of the English Act.

The subsection at present reads as follows:—

2. A person named as a director or proposed director in any prospectus or in any statement in lieu of prospectus, issued by or on behalf of the company, shall not be capable of being appointed director of the company, unless, at the time of the publication of the prospectus or statement in lieu of prospectus, he has by himself or by his agent authorized in writing,

(a) signed and filed with the Secretary of State a consent in writing to act as such director; and

(b) either signed the petition for incorporation, and memorandum of agreement and stock book for a number of shares not less than his qualification or signed and filed with the Secretary of State a contract in writing to take from the company and pay for his qualification shares.

27. The principal Act is amended by adding immediately after section one hundred and eight the following as section 108A:—

Executive committee.

"**108A.** The board of directors of a company, whenever it consists of more than six, may, if authorized by by-law, duly passed by the directors, and sanctioned by at least two-thirds of the votes passed at a special general meeting of shareholders, duly called for considering the by-law, elect from its number an executive committee consisting of not less than three, which executive committee may exercise all the powers of the board, subject to any restrictions contained in any such by-law and to any regulations imposed from time to time by the directors.

"(2) Any such by-law may from time to time be repealed or amended by the votes of two-thirds of the shareholders cast at any annual general meeting or at a special general meeting called for the purpose."

28. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section one hundred and sixteen the following sections:—

Authorized representatives at meetings.

"**116A.** A corporation, whether a company within the meaning of this Act or not, may:—

(a) if it is a shareholder of another corporation, being a company within the meaning of this Act, by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorize such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the company or at any meeting of any class of shareholders of the company;

(b) if it is a creditor (including a holder of debentures) of another corporation, being a company within the meaning of this Act, by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorize such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of any creditors of the company held in pursuance of this Act or of any rules made thereunder, or in pursuance of the provisions contained in any debenture or trust deed, as the case may be.

"(2) A person authorized as aforesaid shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual shareholder, creditor, or holder of debentures, of that other company."

27. The creation of large corporations for manufacturing, mining and similar purposes frequently requires the naming of a large board of directors, in order to represent all of the interests of the company. It is difficult to call meetings of a large board, and many day-to-day transactions require the approval of the board. It is well accepted under other Companies Acts that the appointment of an executive committee to deal with current matters to the extent authorized by the by-laws of the company is feasible.

Section 108A is the new enactment proposed to meet the case.

28. The new section, 116A, is merely for the purpose of providing that companies which hold shares in another may be adequately represented at meetings of the shareholders.

Resolutions passed at adjourned meetings.

"**116B.** Where a resolution is passed at an adjourned meeting of—

(a) a company;

(b) the holders of any class of shares in a company;

(c) the directors of a company;

(d) any creditors or contributories of a company;

the resolution shall for all purposes be treated as having been passed on the date on which it was in fact passed, and shall not be deemed to have been passed on any earlier date."

29. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section one hundred and seventeen the following section:—

Branch registers.

"**117A.** A company may establish branch share registers at such times and subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State may decide."

30. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section one hundred and nineteen the following section:—

Accounts.

"**119A.** Every company shall cause to be kept proper books of account with respect to—

(a) all sums of money received and expended by the company and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure takes place;

(b) all sales and purchases of goods by the company;

(c) the assets and liabilities of the company.

"(2) The books of account shall be kept at the chief place of business of the company or at such other place as the directors think fit, and shall at all times be open to inspection by the directors.

"(3) The directors of every company shall at some date not later than eighteen months after the incorporation of the company and subsequently once at least in every calendar year lay before the company in general meeting a profit and loss account or, in the case of a company not trading for profit, an income and expenditure account for the period, in the case of the first account, since the incorporation of the company, and, in any other case, since the preceding account, made up to a date not earlier than the date of the meeting by more than nine months, or, in the case of a company carrying on business or having interests abroad, by more than twelve months;

The purpose of this new section, 116B, is obvious. Business should be dated at the time when it is transacted.

29. Section 117A is new. The international extension of Canadian business appears to require the establishment of branch registers. This is imperative where registers should be established to facilitate transactions on an exchange in a foreign country or at a distance from the place of the head office of the company.

30. This new section, 119A, is for the purpose of strengthening the sections of the Act respecting the keeping of books.

Provided that the Secretary of State, if for any special reason he thinks fit so to do, may, in the case of any company, extend the period of eighteen months aforesaid, and in the case of any company and with respect to any year extend the periods of nine and twelve months aforesaid.

"(4) The directors shall cause to be made out in every calendar year, and to be laid before the company in general meeting, a balance sheet as at the date to which the profit and loss account, or the income and expenditure account, as the case may be, is made up, and there shall be attached to every such balance sheet a report by the directors with respect to the state of the company's affairs, the amount, if any, which they recommend should be paid by way of dividend, and the amount, if any, which they propose to carry to the reserve fund, general reserve or reserve account shown specifically on the balance sheet, or to a reserve fund, general reserve or reserve account to be shown specifically on a subsequent balance sheet."

31. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section one hundred and twenty the following section:—

Application of section to investment trust companies.

"**120A.** (1) This section shall apply to all companies having the words "Investment Trust" in their name, to all companies which carry on the business of an investment trust and to all companies advertised or otherwise held out to be investment trusts.

"(2) The Secretary of State may at any time and from time to time upon his own motion demand from the company a sworn statement specifying the amounts, descriptions and classes of securities held by the company at any specified dates together with such details of transactions relating to the purchase or sale of securities by the company or any other of its operations during any specified period as the Secretary of State may require. It shall be sufficient if such demand as aforesaid is forwarded by registered mail to the place of head office of the company as last shown by the records of the Department of the Secretary of State.

"(3) The Secretary of State may also at any time and from time to time on his own motion appoint one or more inspectors to investigate the affairs of the company and to report thereon in such manner as he may direct, and all the provisions of the next preceding section shall apply to such company.

31. Section 120A is new. The recent establishment of investment trust companies has occasioned considerable discussion and criticism. These companies have been carried on in England and Scotland for seventy-five years or more, and they have been eminently successful. While under a conservative management they are of great advantage to the investing public, yet under reckless management they may be the occasion of enormous losses. For these reasons it is thought advisable that some method of inspection should be adopted, and this amendment is introduced for that purpose.

"(4) If at any time such demand for a statement of the affairs of the company as aforesaid is not complied with within the time required by such demand, or if the company, its officers or agents, refuse or neglect to submit the affairs of the company to inspection, as required, the Secretary of State or the Attorney-General of Canada may proceed to wind up the company, under the provisions of paragraph *(e)* of section ten of the Winding-up Act, chapter two hundred and thirteen of The Revised Statutes, 1927, and a certificate signed by the Secretary of State stating that any of the provisions of this section have not been complied with shall be deemed to be sufficient evidence that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up."

32. Section one hundred and forty-four of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Meeting of shareholders ordered by Secretary of State to consider compromise.

"**144.** (1) Where a compromise or arrangement is proposed between a company and its shareholders or any class of them affecting the rights of shareholders or any class of them, under the company's letters patent or supplementary letters patent or by-laws, a judge of the superior court of the province in which the chief place of business of the company is situated may, on application in a summary way of the company or of any shareholder, order a meeting of the shareholders of the company or of any class of shareholders, as the case may be, to be summoned in such manner as the said judge directs.

When compromise binding on shareholders.

"(2) If the shareholders, or class of shareholders, as the case may be, present in person or by proxy at the meeting, by three-fourths of the shares of each class represented agree to the compromise or arrangement either as proposed or as altered or modified at such meeting, called for the purpose, such compromise or arrangement may be sanctioned by a judge as aforesaid, and if so sanctioned such compromise or arrangement and any reduction or increase of share capital and any provisions for the allotment or disposition thereof by sale or otherwise as therein set forth, may, if such compromise or agreement conforms with the provisions of this Act, be confirmed by supplementary letters patent, which shall be binding on the company, and the shareholders or class of shareholders, as the case may be, and if such compromise or agreement does not conform with the provisions of this Act, the same shall be remitted to the company by the Secretary of State."

32. Section 144 was introduced in the legislation of 1924, and followed the provisions of the English Act, under which the administration of the section was delegated to a Judge of the Superior Court. The general administration of the *Companies Act* in England and in Canada is to some extent different. In England, once a company is registered, many transactions may be carried on by the company independently of the Registrar of Companies, although notice must be given to that official, and to the shareholders of the company. In Canada, many transactions must be confirmed by the Secretary of State on the issue of Letters Patent. In the administration of this section these methods are interwoven, and this creates difficulty. It has been found that judges of the superior courts have authorized compromises and arrangements which were contrary to the provisions of the Act, and the Secretary of State has found himself helpless to remedy the situation. The amendment gives the Secretary of State discretion to confirm the order of the court, and if he finds the compromise or arrangement not in accordance with the Act he may send it back to the company to be set right.

Section 144 of the Act at present reads as follows:—

144. Where a compromise or arrangement is proposed between a company and its shareholders or any class of them affecting the rights of shareholders or any class of them, under the company's letters patent or supplementary letters patent or by-laws, a judge of the superior court of the province in which the chief place of business of the company is situated may, on application in a summary way of the company or of any shareholder, order a meeting of the shareholders of the company or of any class of shareholders, as the case may be, to be summoned in such manner as the said judge directs.

2. If the shareholders, or class of shareholders, as the case may be, present in person or by proxy at the meeting, by three-fourths of the shares of each class represented agree to the compromise or arrangement either as proposed or as altered or modified at such meeting, called for the purpose, such compromise or arrangement may be sanctioned by a judge as aforesaid, and if so sanctioned such compromise or arrangement and any reduction or increase of share capital and any provisions for the allotment or disposition thereof by sale or otherwise as therein set forth, shall be confirmed by supplementary letters patent, which shall be binding on the company, and the shareholders or class of shareholders, as the case may be.

Notice to dissenting shareholders.

"(3) Where at a meeting called as hereinbefore provided dissentient votes are cast by shareholders of one or more class affected, and where, notwithstanding such dissentient votes, the compromise or arrangement is agreed to by the holders of three-fourths of each class represented, it shall be necessary that the company notify each shareholder in such manner as may be prescribed by a judge, as aforesaid, of the time and place when application will be made to the judge for the sanction of the compromise or arrangement."

33. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section one hundred and forty-four the following section:—

Extension of s. 144 of principal Act to certain reorganisations of share capital, etc.

"**144A.** The expression "arrangement" in section one hundred and forty-four of the principal Act (which gives power to a company to make compromises and arrangements with its creditors and members) shall be construed as extending to a re-organization of the share capital of the company by the consolidation of shares of different classes or by the division of shares into shares of different classes or by both these methods."

34. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section one hundred and forty-six the following section:—

Court may grant relief.

"**146A.** If in any proceeding against a director, or person occupying the position of director, of a company for negligence or breach of trust it appears to the court hearing the case that the director or person is or may be liable in respect of the negligence or breach of trust, but has acted honestly and reasonably, and ought fairly to be excused for the negligence or breach of trust, the court may relieve him, either wholly or partly, from his liability on such terms as the court may think proper."

35. Section one hundred and forty-eight of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Not having word 'limited' on seal.

"**148.** Every director, manager or officer of the company, and every person on its behalf, who uses or authorizes the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the company, whereon its name is not engraven in legible characters; or

On notice.

(a) issues, or authorizes the issue of any notice, advertisement or other official publication of such company, or

Bill or note.

(b) signs or authorizes to be signed on behalf of such company, any bill of exchange, promissory note, endorsement, cheque, order for money or goods; or

33. The new section, 144A, is taken from the English Act of 1928, and is apparently for the purpose of covering some doubt regarding the exact meaning of the word "arrangement."

34. The new section, 146A, is copied *verbatim* from the English Act, section 279, for the purpose of protecting *bona fide* transactions of directors.

35. The purpose of this clause of the Bill is to rectify an error in the consolidation of the Statutes by eliminating the words underlined in the following copy of section 148 as it now is in the Act:—

148. Every director, manager or officer of the company, and every person on its behalf, who uses or authorizes the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the company, whereon its name is not engraven in legible characters; or

(a) issues, or authorizes the issue of any notice, advertisement or other official publication of such company; or

(b) signs or authorizes to be signed on behalf of such company, any bill of exchange, promissory note, endorsement, cheque, order for money or goods; or

Bill of parcels.

(c) issues or authorizes to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice or receipt of the company;

wherein its name is not mentioned in legible characters,

Penalty.

shall incur a penalty of two hundred dollars, and shall also be personally liable to the holder of any such bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the company."

36. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section one hundred and fifty-one the following section:—

Interpretation of references to R.S., 1927, c. 27.

"**151A.** A reference to the Companies Act shall, from and after the coming into force of this Act, be deemed to include the Companies Act and any amendments thereto."

New Form F.

37. Form F in the Schedule of the principal Act is hereby repealed and Form F in the Schedule to this Act is substituted therefor.

Application of Act.

38. The principal Act, as hereby amended, shall be applicable to all companies whether heretofore or hereafter incorporated under Part I of the said Act.

Dates of operation of Act.

39. Sections sixteen, seventeen and twenty-four of this Act shall come into operation on the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and the remaining sections of this Act shall come into operation on the date on which the Royal Assent is given to this Act.

(c) issues or authorizes to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice or receipt of the company;

wherein its name, with the said word after it, is not mentioned in legible characters, shall incur a penalty of two hundred dollars, and shall also be personally liable to the holder of any such bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the company.

36. The new section, 151A, is for the purposes of the Department, to avoid a change of many of its forms. Under section 151 it and its officers and agents would be required to show the Companies Act and the Acts in amendment thereof. For those purposes this is not necessary.

Section 151 reads as follows:—

151. Any officer or agent who on any examination by any inspector appointed by a judge or by the company under this Part, refuses to produce any book or document relating to the affairs of the company or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the company, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars in respect of each offence.

37. A new Form F is required on account of the changes in the prospectus made by clause 17 of this Bill.

Form F.

Form of Statement in Lieu of Prospectus to be Filed by a Company which does not issue a Prospectus or which does not go to Allotment on a Prospectus issued.

Filed by Limited.

Pursuant to section 52 of the Companies Act.
Presented for filing by

The nominal share capital of the company.	$
Divided into..... *(Here show the several classes of shares and the amount of each class.)*	Shares of $ Each " $ " " $ "
Amount (if any) of above capital which consists of redeemable preference shares. The date on or before which these shares are, or are liable, to be redeemed.	Shares of $$ Each
Names, descriptions and addresses of directors or proposed directors. If the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the right of voting at meetings of the Company conferred by, and the rights in respect of capital and dividends attached to, the several classes of shares respectively.	
Number and amount of shares and debentures agreed to be issued as fully or partly paid-up otherwise than in cash. The consideration for the intended issue of those shares and debentures.	1 shares of $ fully paid. 2. shares upon which $ per share credited as paid. 3. debenture $ 4. Consideration.
Names and addresses of vendors of property purchased or acquired, or proposed to be purchased or acquired by the Company. Amount (in cash, shares, or debentures) payable to each separate vendor.	
Amount (if any) paid or payable (in cash or shares or debentures) for any such property, specifying amount (if any) paid or payable for goodwill.	Total purchase price $ Cash..... $ Shares..... $ Debentures..... $ Goodwill..... $
Amount (if any) paid or payable as commission for subscribing or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares or debentures in the Company; or Rate of the commission.	Amount paid. " payable. Rate per cent.
Estimated amount of preliminary expenses.	$
Amount paid or intended to be paid to any promoter. Consideration for the payment.	Name of promoter. Amount $ Consideration:—
Dates of, and parties to, every material contract (other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of the business intended to be carried on by the Company or entered into more than two years before the filing of this statement).	

FORM F.

(NOTE—*As it is at present in the Act.*)

STATEMENT IN LIEU OF PROSPECTUS.

Filed by Limited.

Pursuant to section 52 of The Companies Act.

Presented for filing by

The nominal share capital of the company.....	$
Divided into..... *(Here show the several classes of shares and the amount of each class.)*	Shares of Each " $ " " $ "
Names, description, and addresses of directors or proposed directors.	
Minimum subscription (if any) fixed by the letters patent, supplementary letters patent or by-laws on which the company may proceed to allotment.	
Number and amount of shares and debentures agreed to be issued as fully or partly paid-up otherwise than in cash. The consideration for the intended issue of those shares and debentures.	1. shares of $ fully paid. 2. shares upon which $ per share credited as paid. 3. debenture $ 4. Consideration.
Names and addresses of *(a)* vendors of property purchased or acquired, or proposed to be *(b)* purchased or acquired by the company. Amount (in cash, shares and debentures) payable to each separate vendor.	
Amount (if any) paid or payable (in cash or shares or debentures) for any such property, specifying amount (if any) paid or payable for goodwill.	Total purchase price $ Cash..... $ Shares..... $ Debentures..... $ Goodwill..... $
Amount (if any) paid or payable as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscription for any shares or debentures in the company, or Rate of the commission.	Amount paid. " payable. Rate per cent.
Estimated amount of preliminary expenses....	$
Amount paid or intended to be paid to any promoter. Consideration for the payment.	Name of promoter. Amount $ Consideration:—
Dates of, and parties to, every material contract (other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of the business intended to be carried on by the company or entered into more than two years before the filing of this statement.	
Time and place at which the contracts or copies thereof may be inspected. Names and addresses of the auditors of the company (if any).	

The nominal share capital of the company.	$
Time and place at which the contracts or copies thereof may be inspected.	
Names and addresses of the auditors of the Company (if any).	
Full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest of every director in the promotion of or in the property proposed to be acquired by the Company, or, where the interest of such a director consists in being a partner in a firm, the nature and extent of the interest of the firm, with a statement of all sums paid or agreed to be paid to him or to the firm in cash or shares, or otherwise, by any person either to induce him to become, or to qualify him as, a director, or otherwise, for services rendered by him or by the firm in connection with the promotion or formation of the Company.	
If it is proposed to acquire any business, the amount, as certified by the persons by whom the accounts of the business have been audited, of the net profits of the business in respect of each of the three financial years immediately preceding the date of this statement provided that in the case of a business which has been carried on for less than three years and the accounts of which have only been made up in respect of two years or one year the above requirement shall have effect as if references to two years or one year, as the case may be, were substituted for references to three years, and in any such case the statement shall say how long the business to be acquired has been carried on.	

(Signatures of the persons above named as directors or proposed directors, or of their agents authorized in writing.).....

.....

.....

Date

NOTE.—In this Form the expression "vendor" includes a vendor as defined by section 51 (2) and (3) of the Companies Act, and the expression "financial year" has the meaning as defined in section 57 (9) of the Companies Act.

The nominal share capital of the company.....	$
Full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest of every director in the promotion of or in the property proposed to be acquired by the company, or, where the interest of such a director consists in being a partner in a firm, the nature and extent of the interest of the firm with a statement of all sums paid or agreed to be paid to him or to the firm in cash or shares, or otherwise, by any person either to induce him to become, or to qualify him as, a director, or otherwise for services rendered by him or by the firm in connection with the promotion or formation of the company.	
Whether the by-laws contain any provisions precluding holders of shares or debentures receiving and inspecting balance sheets or reports of the auditors or other reports.	Nature of the provisions.

(Signatures of the persons above named as directors or proposed directors, or of their agents authorized in writing.).....

.....

.....

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code as regards the use of force to prevent escapes by flight.

Read a first time, Friday, 15th February, 1929.

Honourable Mr. LYNCH-STAUNTON.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79013 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code as regards the use of force to prevent escapes by flight.

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

Use of force by peace officers and their assistants when person to be arrested takes to flight.

1. Section forty-one of the *Criminal Code*, chapter thirty-six of *The Revised Statutes, 1927*, is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:—

"**41.** Every peace officer proceeding lawfully to arrest, with or without warrant, any person for any offence for which the offender may be arrested without warrant, and every one lawfully assisting in such arrest, is justified, if the person to be arrested takes to flight to avoid arrest, in using such force as may be necessary to prevent his escape by such flight, if such force is neither intended nor likely to cause death or grievous bodily harm."

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Section 41 reads as follows:—

"**41.** Every peace officer proceeding lawfully to arrest, with or without warrant, any person for any offence for which the offender may be arrested without warrant, and every one lawfully assisting in such arrest, is justified, if the person to be arrested takes to flight to avoid arrest, in using such force as may be necessary to prevent his escape by such flight, unless such escape can be prevented by reasonable means in a less violent manner."

The change is shown by the words underlined.

The words used are the same as those in sections 42 and 43 which deal with the use of force in other cases of attempt to avoid arrest by flight.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act for the relief of Effie Margaret Hill.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77310 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act for the relief of Effie Margaret Hill.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Effie Margaret Hill, residing at the city of Chatham, in the province of Ontario, factory worker, wife of Charles Henry Hill, clock repairer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of London, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of September, A.D. 1920, at the said city of Chatham, she then being Effie Margaret Borland, 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 Effie Margaret Borland and Charles Henry Hill, 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 Effie Margaret Borland may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Henry Hill had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Rutherfoord Zoppi.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77322 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Rutherfoord Zoppi.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick Rutherfoord Zoppi, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of April, A.D. 1922, at the said city, he and Iris May Jefferson, 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 Frederick Rutherfoord Zoppi and Iris May Jefferson, 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 Frederick Rutherfoord Zoppi may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Iris May Jefferson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Lera Ethel Vallance.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77773 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Lera Ethel Vallance.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lera Ethel Vallance, residing at the town of Mallorytown, in the province of Ontario, domestic servant, wife of James Vallance, mill worker, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Cornwall, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of June, A.D. 1914, at the said town of Cornwall, she then being Lera Ethel Bradley, 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 Lera Ethel Bradley and James Vallance, 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 Lera Ethel Bradley may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Vallance had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Minerva Elliott.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78087 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Minerva Elliott.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Minerva Elliott, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, interior decorator, wife of Sidney Leonard Elliott, telegraphist, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of September, A.D. 1911, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Minerva Helps, 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 Minerva Helps and Sidney Leonard Elliott, 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 Minerva Helps may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sidney Leonard Elliott had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Naomi Pauline Wilson.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78110 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Naomi Pauline Wilson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Naomi Pauline Wilson, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Murray Franklin Wilson, publisher, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirty-first day of March, A.D. 1919, at the said city, she then being Naomi Pauline McColl, 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 Naomi Pauline McColl and Murray Franklin Wilson, 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 Naomi Pauline McColl may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Murray Franklin Wilson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Harry Babington Millward.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77777 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Harry Babington Millward.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harry Babington Millward, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, manufacturer, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of January, A.D. 1921, at the said city, he and Samantha Hair Whitehead, who was then of the town of Selkirk, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, 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 Babington Millward and Samantha Hair Whitehead, 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 Babington Millward may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Samantha Hair Whitehead had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of Frances Gwendolyn Snow Lott.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78105 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of Frances Gwendolyn Snow Lott.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frances Gwendolyn Snow Lott, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, saleswoman, wife of Robert Elgin Lloyd Lott, broker, 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. 1923, at the said city, she then being Frances Gwendolyn Snow, 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 Gwendolyn Snow and Robert Elgin Lloyd Lott, 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 Gwendolyn Snow may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Elgin Lloyd Lott had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Edward George Croucher.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77317 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Edward George Croucher.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edward George Croucher, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Ford City, in the province of Ontario, machinist, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of September, A.D. 1907, at the town of Milton Regis, in the county of Kent, England, he and Mabel Edith Wilson, who was then of the town of Sittingbourne, in the county of Kent, 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 Edward George Croucher and Mabel Edith Wilson, 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 George Croucher may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mabel Edith Wilson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Elsie Alice Hervey.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78115 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Elsie Alice Hervey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elsie Alice Hervey, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Gerald Essex Hervey, bank employee, 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 September, A.D. 1917, at the city of London, England, she then being Elsie Alice Kellett, 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 Alice Kellett and Gerald Essex Hervey, 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 Alice Kellett may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gerald Essex Hervey had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Edyth May Shields.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78099 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Edyth May Shields.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edyth May Shields, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, saleswoman, wife of William Nephi Shields, barber, 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 May, A.D. 1906, at the city of Stratford, in the said province, she than being Edyth May Anderson, 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 Edyth May Anderson and William Nephi Shields, 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 Edyth May Anderson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Nephi Shields had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Mary Melvina Guerin.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78109 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Mary Melvina Guerin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Melvina Guerin, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, dressmaker, wife of Gordon Joseph Guerin, glassworker, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Wallaceburg, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of September, A.D. 1911, at the said city, she then being Mary Melvina Lafave, 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 Melvina Lafave and Gordon Joseph Guerin, 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 Melvina Lafave may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gordon Joseph Guerin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of Calvert Mitchell Carruthers.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78909 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of Calvert Mitchell Carruthers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Calvert Mitchell Carruthers, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Sarnia, in the province of Ontario, physician, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of January, A.D. 1923, at the city of Kingston, in the said province, he and Helen Victoria Meek, who was then of the said city of Kingston, 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 Calvert Mitchell Carruthers and Helen Victoria 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 Calvert Mitchell Carruthers may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Helen Victoria Meek had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of Hunter Wilbert Faulkner.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78078 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of Hunter Wilbert Faulkner.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hunter Wilbert Faulkner, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Trenton, in the province of Ontario, locomotive fireman, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of September, A.D. 1917, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, he and Evelyn May Herrington, who was then of the town of Cornwall, in the 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 Hunter Wilbert Faulkner and Evelyn May Herrington, 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 Hunter Wilbert Faulkner may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Evelyn May Herrington had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Marion Ruth Laidman.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78098 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Marion Ruth Laidman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marion Ruth Laidman, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Irvine Richard Laidman, druggist, 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 June, A.D. 1928, at the city of Lockport, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Marion Ruth Steele, 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 Ruth Steele and Irvine Richard Laidman, 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 Ruth Steele may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irvine Richard Laidman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of William Henry Blackwell.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77303

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of William Henry Blackwell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Henry Blackwell, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, printer, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of October, A.D. 1913, at the said city, he and Blanche Gregory, 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 Henry Blackwell and Blanche Gregory, 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 Henry Blackwell may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Blanche Gregory had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Lorene DeClute.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77783 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Lorene DeClute.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mabel Lorene DeClute, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Arthur Walton DeClute, mechanic, 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 March, A.D. 1926, at the said city, she then being Mabel Lorene Arnott, 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 Lorene Arnott and Arthur Walton DeClute, 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 Lorene Arnott may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Walton DeClute had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Isabell Leach.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78106 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Isabell Leach.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Isabell Leach, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, housekeeper, wife of William Leach, warehouseman, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of March, A.D. 1912, at the town of Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, England, she then being Isabell Knowles, 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 Isabell Knowles and William Leach, 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 Isabell Knowles may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Leach had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Emily Munnings.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78080 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Emily Munnings.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emily Munnings, residing at the town of Picton, in the province of Ontario, waitress, wife of Arthur Stanley Munnings, labourer, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided in the township of Sidney, in the county of Hastings, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of April, A.D. 1916, at the village of Bayside, in the said province, she then being Emily Cummings, 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 Emily Cummings and Arthur Stanley Munnings, 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 Emily Cummings may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Stanley Munnings had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Constance Mary Kearns.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78655 1929

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Constance Mary Kearns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Constance Mary Kearns, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Joseph Kearns, labourer, 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. 1917, at the said city, she then being Constance Mary Howard, 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 Mary Howard and Joseph Kearns, 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 Mary Howard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Kearns had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Alfred Rescorl.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78117 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Alfred Rescorl.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alfred Rescorl, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of December, A.D. 1911, in the parish of Treslothan, in the county of Cornwall, England, he and Florrie Bryant, who was then of the said county of Cornwall, 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 Rescorl and Florrie Bryant, 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 Rescorl may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Florrie Bryant had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Clarence Percy Shields.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Clarence Percy Shields.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Clarence Percy Shields, domiciled in Canada and residing in the township of Ashfield, in the county of Huron, in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of August, A.D. 1915, at the town of Goderich, in the said province, he and Irene Hazel Steels, who was then of the said township, 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 Clarence Percy Shields and Irene Hazel Steels, 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 Clarence Percy Shields may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irene Hazel Steels had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Isabella Einboden.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78118 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Isabella Einboden.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Isabella Einboden, residing in the township of York, in the county of York, in the province of Ontario, machine operator, wife of Frederick Arnold Einboden, electrician, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of December, A.D. 1909, at the said city, she then being Isabella Riddell, 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 Riddell and Frederick Arnold Einboden, 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 Riddell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick Arnold Einboden had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[1].

An Act for the relief of John William Telfer.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78083 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[1].

An Act for the relief of John William Telfer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John William Telfer, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of December, A.D. 1918, at the said city, he and Stella Irene Hicks, 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 William Telfer and Stella Irene Hicks, 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 Telfer may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stella Irene Hicks had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[1].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Southwood.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78120 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[1].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Southwood.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Southwood, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Richmond, in the province of Quebec, agent, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of September, A.D. 1911, at the village of Stanstead, in the said province, he and Florence Josephine McGaffey, 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 Thomas Southwood and Florence Josephine McGaffey, 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 Thomas Southwood may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Florence Josephine McGaffey had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[1].

An Act for the relief of James Ross Curry.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77319 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[1].

An Act for the relief of James Ross Curry.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Ross Curry, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, broker, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of May, A.D. 1910, at the city of Buffalo, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, he and Cora Lorine Watson, who was then of the said city of Toronto, 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 Ross Curry and Cora Lorine 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 James Ross Curry may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cora Lorine Watson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[1].

An Act for the relief of Edna Louise Brown.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78478 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[1].

An Act for the relief of Edna Louise Brown.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edna Louise Brown, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, wife of William Godwin Brown, salesman, 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-third day of September, A.D. 1914, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Edna Louise Lightfoot, 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 Edna Louise Lightfoot and William Godwin 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 Edna Louise Lightfoot may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Godwin Brown had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[1].

An Act for the relief of Frederick Davenport.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77779 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[1].

An Act for the relief of Frederick Davenport.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick Davenport, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, restaurant employee, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of January, A.D. 1911, at the town of Rock Ferry, in the county of Cheshire, England, he and Selina Partington, who was then of the said town of Rock Ferry, 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 Frederick Davenport and Selina Partington, 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 Frederick Davenport may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Selina Partington had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[1].

An Act for the relief of William Greig Green.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77774 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[1].

An Act for the relief of William Greig Green.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Greig Green, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, garage manager, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of January, A.D. 1923, at the said city, he and Johannah Sullivan, 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 Greig Green and Johannah Sullivan, 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 Greig Green may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Johannah Sullivan had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[1].

An Act for the relief of Antoine Joseph Bourdon.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77324 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[1].

An Act for the relief of Antoine Joseph Bourdon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Antoine Joseph Bourdon, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, assistant sales manager, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of October, A.D. 1923, at the town of Brockville, in the province of Ontario, he and Lucy Isabel Hughes, 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 Antoine Joseph Bourdon and Lucy Isabel 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 Antoine Joseph Bourdon may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lucy Isabel Hughes had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[1].

An Act for the relief of Arnold Whitchurch Little.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78104 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[1].

An Act for the relief of Arnold Whitchurch Little.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Arnold Whitchurch Little, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, bank clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of December, A.D. 1918, in the parish of Holborn, in the county of London, England, he and Phyllis May Burtonshaw Nicholls, who was then of the city of London, 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 Arnold Whitchurch Little and Phyllis May Burtonshaw Nicholls, 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 Arnold Whitchurch Little may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Phyllis May Burtonshaw Nicholls had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[1].

An Act for the relief of Arthur James Taylor.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78100 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[1].

An Act for the relief of Arthur James Taylor.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Arthur James Taylor, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Prescott, in the province of Ontario, shoemaker, has by his petition alleged that on the fifteenth day of August, A.D. 1905, at the city of London, England, he and Ethel Pink, 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 Arthur James Taylor and Ethel Pink, 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 James Taylor may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ethel Pink had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[1].

An Act for the relief of Alla Chretter.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78086 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[1].

An Act for the relief of Alla Chretter.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alla Chretter, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, beauty parlour assistant, wife of Oskar Leopold Oskarovitch Chretter, painter, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of August, A.D. 1919, at the city of Kieff, Russia, she then being Alla Pavlovna Stessieff, 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 Alla Pavlovna Stessieff and Oskar Leopold Oskarovitch Chretter, 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 Alla Pavlovna Stessieff may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Oskar Leopold Oskarovitch Chretter had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[1].

An Act for the relief of Wallace Evered Gillespie.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78076 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[1].

An Act for the relief of Wallace Evered Gillespie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wallace Evered Gillespie, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Coppercliff, in the province of Ontario, electrical superintendent, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of February, A.D. 1914, at the city of Toronto, in the said province, he and Caroline Stubbs, who was then of the village of Caledon, 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 Wallace Evered Gillespie and Caroline Stubbs, 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 Wallace Evered Gillespie may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Caroline Stubbs had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[1].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Grace Coleman.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79867 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[1].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Grace Coleman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marjorie Grace Coleman, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, waitress, wife of Edward Arthur Coleman, motorman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirty-first day of March, A.D. 1927, at the said city, she then being Marjorie Grace McGahey, 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 Grace McGahey and Edward Arthur Coleman, 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 Grace McGahey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Arthur Coleman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[1].

An Act for the relief of Bessie Ruth Glass.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77314 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[1].

An Act for the relief of Bessie Ruth Glass.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bessie Ruth Glass, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, insurance agent, wife of John Judah Glass, solicitor, 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 May, A.D. 1920, at the said city, she then being Bessie Ruth Rosenburg, 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 Ruth Rosenburg and John Judah Glass, 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 Ruth Rosenburg may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Judah Glass had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[1].

An Act for the relief of Janet Gee.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79212 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[1].

An Act for the relief of Janet Gee.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Janet Gee, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, saleswoman, wife of Sidney Walter Gee, salesman, 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 April, A.D. 1922, at the town of Chesley, in the said province, she then being Janet 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 Janet Mackay and Sidney Walter Gee, 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 Janet Mackay may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sidney Walter Gee had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[1].

An Act for the relief of Sylvester Wilfred Kerr.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78647 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[1].

An Act for the relief of Sylvester Wilfred Kerr.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sylvester Wilfred Kerr, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of November, A.D. 1922, at the city of London, in the said province, he and Violet Albinson, 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 Sylvester Wilfred Kerr and Violet Albinson, 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 Sylvester Wilfred Kerr may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Violet Albinson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[1].

An Act for the relief of Florence May Forbes.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P1.

An Act for the relief of Florence May Forbes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence May Forbes, residing at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, registered nurse, wife of Harold Scott Forbes, civic employee, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the city of Hamilton, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of June, A.D. 1918, at the city of Swansea, Glamorganshire, South Wales, she then being Florence May Whittaker, 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 May Whittaker and Harold Scott Forbes, 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 May Whittaker may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold Scott Forbes had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[1].

An Act for the relief of Florence Velma Strachan.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79489 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[1].

An Act for the relief of Florence Velma Strachan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Velma Strachan, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Alexander Swinton Strachan, carpenter, 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. 1921, at the said city, she then being Florence Velma 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 Florence Velma Smith and Alexander Swinton Strachan, 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 Velma Smith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexander Swinton Strachan had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[1].

An Act for the relief of William Ernest Foulkes.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80125 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[1].

An Act for the relief of William Ernest Foulkes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Ernest Foulkes, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, railway clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of July, A.D. 1919, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, he and Berta Elaine Valerie MacDonnell, who was then of the said city of Winnipeg, 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 Ernest Foulkes and Berta Elaine Valerie MacDonnell, 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 Ernest Foulkes may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Berta Elaine Valerie MacDonnell had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[1].

An Act for the relief of Edith Marie McFarlane.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77318 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[1].

An Act for the relief of Edith Marie McFarlane.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edith Marie McFarlane, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of John Darville McFarlane, civil servant, 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 September, A.D. 1921, at the said city, she then being Edith Marie Price, 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 Marie Price and John Darville McFarlane, 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 Marie Price may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Darville McFarlane had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[1].

An Act for the relief of William Henry Laverty.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80255 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[1].

An Act for the relief of William Henry Laverty.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Henry Laverty, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Fort William, in the province of Ontario, insurance agent, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of January, A.D. 1911, at the said city, he and Madge Myrtle Dorothy Arnoldi, 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 Henry Laverty and Madge Myrtle Dorothy Arnoldi, 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 Henry Laverty may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Madge Myrtle Dorothy Arnoldi had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[1].

An Act for the relief of Sophia Love.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79864 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[1].

An Act for the relief of Sophia Love.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sophia Love, residing at the village of Brooklin, in the province of Ontario, wife of Herbert Edgar Love, electrical engineer, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said village, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of April, A.D. 1913, at the said village, she then being Sophia Boyes, 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 Sophia Boyes and Herbert Edgar Love, 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 Sophia Boyes may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Herbert Edgar Love had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[1].

An Act for the relief of Cleoniki Paleologou Drakoulas.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78108 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V1.

An Act for the relief of Cleoniki Paleologou Drakoulas.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Cleoniki Paleologou Drakoulas, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, teacher, wife of Christophoros Drakoulas, merchant, 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 September, A.D. 1920, at the said city, she then being Cleoniki Paleologou, 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 Cleoniki Paleologou and Christophoros Drakoulas, 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 Cleoniki Paleologou may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Christophoros Drakoulas had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[1].

An Act for the relief of Ernest Carl Bouck.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78648 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[1].

An Act for the relief of Ernest Carl Bouck.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ernest Carl Bouck, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, insurance agent, has by his petition alleged that on the eleventh day of July, A.D. 1917, at the town of Merritton, in the said province, he and Marjory Edith Murphy, who was then of the village of Mount Hope, 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 Carl Bouck and Marjory Edith Murphy, 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 Carl Bouck may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marjory Edith Murphy had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[1].

An Act to make Mental or Physical Unfitness an Impediment to Marriage.

Read a first time, Friday, 22nd March, 1929.

Honourable Mr. GIRROIR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
74221 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[1].

An Act to make Mental or Physical Unfitness an Impediment to Marriage.

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 Marriage Protection Act, 1929.*

Incapacity to marry in certain cases.

2. No male person shall be legally capable to contract marriage in Canada, who has venereal disease or is otherwise mentally or physically unfit to be married.

Proof of capacity.

3. (1) The certificate of a lawfully qualified medical practitioner residing and practising in Canada shall be *primâ facie* proof that a person has not venereal disease and is not otherwise mentally or physically unfit to be married.

Form.

(2) Every such certificate shall bear date not more than ten days next before the date upon which it is intended that the marriage shall be solemnized and shall be in the form set forth in Schedule A to this Act.

SCHEDULE A.

Certificate of Medical Practitioner.

The Marriage Protection Act, 1929.

I, *(names in full of medical practitioner)*, of *(place of residence)* in the county of.....
in the (province of *or as the case may be)*.....
in the Dominion of Canada, hereby certify—

(1) That I am duly qualified under the law of the said province to practice medicine therein and I reside and practice at.....aforesaid;

(2) That I have within ten days next before the date of this certificate examined the mental and physical condition of *(names in full of person examined)*, of *(place of residence of person examined)*, in the said province, *(occupation of person examined)*;

(3) That as the result of such examination I am of opinion that, at the date of this certificate, the said *(names in full of person examined)* has no venereal disease, and is not otherwise mentally or physically unfit to be married.

Dated at.....aforesaid, this .....day of.....A.D. 19 .

(Signature of medical practitioner).

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[1].

An Act for the relief of Myrtle Virginia Maulson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79485 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[1].

An Act for the relief of Myrtle Virginia Maulson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Myrtle Virginia Maulson, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Victor Frederick Maulson, commercial salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of September, A.D. 1905, at the said city, she then being Myrtle Virginia Tuckett-Lawry, 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 Myrtle Virginia Tuckett-Lawry and Victor Frederick Maulson, 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 Myrtle Virginia Tuckett-Lawry may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Victor Frederick Maulson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[1].

An Act for the relief of Claude Le Cheminant.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79488 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[1].

An Act for the relief of Claude Le Cheminant.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Claude Le Cheminant, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, book-keeper, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of August, A.D. 1919, at the said city, he and Gladys Coward, 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 Le Cheminant and Gladys Coward, 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 Le Cheminant may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gladys Coward had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A2.

An Act for the relief of Dora Taylor.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78079 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A2.

An Act for the relief of Dora Taylor.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dora Taylor, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, private secretary, wife of Samuel Norman Taylor, shoe merchant, 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. 1927, at the said city, she then being Dora Crafton, 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 Dora Crafton and Samuel Norman Taylor, 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 Dora Crafton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Samuel Norman Taylor had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[2].

An Act for the relief of Alice Gladys Barkey.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79487 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B2.

An Act for the relief of Alice Gladys Barkey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Gladys Barkey, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, waitress, wife of Clifton Earl Barkey, printer, 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 December, A.D. 1922, at the said city, she then being Alice Gladys Boshier, 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 Alice Gladys Boshier and Clifton Earl Barkey, 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 Alice Gladys Boshier may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clifton Earl Barkey had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[2].

An Act for the relief of Helen Awrey.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78096 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C2.

An Act for the relief of Helen Awrey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helen Awrey, residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of George Pardee Awrey, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of September, A.D. 1913, at the said city of Hamilton, she then being Helen Tope, 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 Tope and George Pardee Awrey, 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 Tope may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Pardee Awrey had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[2].

An Act for the relief of James Lynham.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77786 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D2.

An Act for the relief of James Lynham.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Lynham, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, electrician, has by his petition alleged that on the eleventh day of March, A.D. 1918, at the city of London, England, he and Peggie Grace Hancock, 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 James Lynham and Peggie Grace Hancock, 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 Lynham may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Peggie Grace Hancock had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[2].

An Act for the relief of Harry Freeman Switzer.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80126 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E2.

An Act for the relief of Harry Freeman Switzer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harry Freeman Switzer, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, manager, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of November, A.D. 1923, at the said city, he and Loretto Norma MacAira O'Connor, 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 Harry Freeman Switzer and Loretto Norma MacAira O'Connor, 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 Freeman Switzer may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Loretto Norma MacAira O'Connor had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F2.

An Act for the relief of Bessie Stephen Lee.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78075 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F2.

An Act for the relief of Bessie Stephen Lee.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bessie Stephen Lee, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Frederick Clare Lee, architect, 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 twenty-second day of November, A.D. 1910, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Bessie Stephen Polson, 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 Bessie Stephen Polson and Frederick Clare 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 Bessie Stephen Polson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick Clare Lee had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G2.

An Act for the relief of Nanette Coffey.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77309 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G2.

An Act for the relief of Nanette Coffey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Nanette Coffey, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, book-keeper, wife of Joseph John Coffey, driver, 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. 1924, at the said city, she then being Nanette Hay, 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 Nanette Hay and Joseph John Coffey, 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 Nanette Hay may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph John Coffey had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H².

An Act for the relief of James Graham McCreadie.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77323 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H².

An Act for the relief of James Graham McCreadie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Graham McCreadie, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, motor mechanic, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-third day of March, A.D. 1917, at the city of Glasgow, Scotland, he and Elizabeth Thomson, who was then of the said city of Glasgow, 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 Graham McCreadie and Elizabeth 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 James Graham McCreadie may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elizabeth Thomson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[2].

An Act for the relief of Stephen Dymon.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77785 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[2].

An Act for the relief of Stephen Dymon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Stephen Dymon, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Smith's Falls, in the province of Ontario, moulder, has by his petition alleged that on the fifth day of February, A.D. 1912, at the city of Oshawa, in the said province, he and Dominica Toocatch, 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 Stephen Dymon and Dominica Toocatch, 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 Stephen Dymon may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dominica Toocatch had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[2].

An Act for the relief of Irene Sagar.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78658 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J2.

An Act for the relief of Irene Sagar.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Sagar, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, bookbinder, wife of Montaville Sagar, matchmaker, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of New Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of May, A.D. 1918, at the city of Peterborough, in the said province, she then being Irene Kimball, 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 Kimball and Montaville Sagar, 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 Kimball may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Montaville Sagar had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[2].

An Act for the relief of Clifford Wilson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77313 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K2.

An Act for the relief of Clifford Wilson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Clifford Wilson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of July, A.D. 1919, at the village of Batley, in Yorkshire, England, he and Mary Sword, 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 Clifford Wilson and Mary Sword, 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 Clifford Wilson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Sword had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L².

An Act for the relief of James Clayton Powell.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77311 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L².

An Act for the relief of James Clayton Powell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Clayton Powell, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, school teacher, has by his petition alleged that on the thirteenth day of June, A.D. 1923, at the said city, he and Bernice Law, 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 James Clayton Powell and Bernice Law, 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 Clayton Powell may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bernice Law had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M².

An Act for the relief of Mina Thompson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77782 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M2.

An Act for the relief of Mina Thompson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mina Thompson, residing at the village of Coldwater, in the province of Ontario, wife of Frank Thompson, cook, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of October, A.D. 1907, at the town of Midland, in the province of Ontario, she then being Mina Hawke, 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 Mina Hawke and Frank 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 Mina Hawke may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Thompson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N2.

An Act for the relief of Clare Doutre Walters Bertram.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77784 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N2.

An Act for the relief of Clare Doutre Walters Bertram.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Clare Doutre Walters Bertram, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Harry Alexander Bertram, secretary, 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 October, A.D. 1916, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, she then being Clare Doutre Walters, 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 Clare Doutre Walters and Harry Alexander Bertram, 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 Clare Doutre Walters may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Alexander Bertram had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[2].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Duffield.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77776 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O2.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Duffield.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Duffield, residing at the city of Guelph, in the province of Ontario, cutter, wife of William Alfred Duffield, mechanic, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hamilton, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of October, A.D. 1913, at the town of Georgetown, in the said province, she then being Margaret Steele, 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 Steele and William Alfred Duffield, 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 Steele may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Alfred Duffield had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[2].

An Act respecting Central Finance Corporation.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th April, 1929.

Honourable Mr. McGuire.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
82255 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P2.

An Act respecting Central Finance Corporation.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Central Finance Corporation, incorporated by chapter seventy-seven of the statutes of 1928, has prayed in effect that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1928, c. 77. Nature of business enlarged.

1. Paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1) of section five of chapter seventy-seven of the statutes of 1928 is hereby repealed and the following paragraph is substituted therefor:—

"*(a)* Buy, sell, deal in and lend money on the security of conditional sales agreements, lien notes, hire purchase agreements, chattel mortgages, trade paper, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, bills of exchange and choses-in-action; and may receive and accept from the vendors or transferors thereof guarantees for the performance and payment thereof and may enforce such guarantees;"

2. Paragraph *(b)* of the said subsection (1) is hereby repealed and the following paragraph is substituted therefor:—

R.S., c. 102; R.S., c. 135; R.S., c. 28.

"*(b)* Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Interest Act*, or in the *Money Lenders Act*, or in paragraph *(c)* of section sixty-three of the *Loan Companies Act*.

Loans.

"(i) lend money secured by assignment of choses-in-action, chattel mortgages or such other evidence of indebtedness as the Company may require, and may charge interest thereon at the rate of not more than seven per centum per annum and may deduct such interest in advance and provide for repayment in weekly, monthly or other uniform repayments: Provided

Rate of interest increased.

Right to repay.

Explanatory Notes

The changes proposed are indicated by the black lines in the margin or under words in the text of the Bill or in these Notes.

Paragraph *(a)* at present reads as follows:—

"*(a)* buy, sell, and deal in conditional sales agreements, lien notes, hire-purchase agreements and chattel mortgages, and may receive, accept and enforce from the vendors or transferors thereof guarantees for the performance and payment thereof;"

(i) The only change made is shown by the words underlined; "may" is substituted for "shall," and "seven" is substituted for "six."

that the borrower shall have the right to repay the loan at any time before the due date, and, on such repayment being made, to receive a refund of such portion of the interest paid in advance as has not been earned, except a sum equal to the interest for three months;

Refund of interest.

Charge for expenses of all kinds.

"(ii) charge, in addition to interest as aforesaid, for all expenses which have been necessarily and in good faith incurred by the Company in making a loan authorized by the next preceding sub-paragraph (i), including all expenses for inquiry and investigation into character and circumstances of the borrower, his co-maker or surety, for taxes, correspondence and professional advice, and for all necessary documents and papers, two per centum upon the principal sum loaned;

2% on principal loaned.

Extra charge for legal expenses of loan on chattel mortgage.

"(iii) Notwithstanding anything in the next two preceding sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) the Company shall, when a loan authorized by the said sub-paragraph (i) has been made on the security of a chattel mortgage, be entitled to charge an additional sum of ten dollars for each loan to cover legal expenses and disbursements in connection with such loan.

No charge in certain cases.

But no charge for expenses of any kind shall be made or collected unless a loan has been actually made, or such a loan has been renewed within one year from the making thereof or within one year from the last previous renewal thereof."

Power to act as agent or attorney in certain cases.

3. If any person with whom the Company is transacting any business authorized by the Acts relating to the Company lawfully constitutes the Company his agent or attorney, in that transaction and on account of that person, for any of the purposes following, namely:—

(a) to sell or buy stocks, bonds or other securities; or

(b) to collect rents from real estate, payments whether of principal or interest on mortgages of real estate; or

(c) generally, to manage real estate;

the Company may act as such agent or attorney.

(ii) The portion of sub-paragraph (ii) which is changed by the Bill reads as follows:—

"a percentage upon the principal sum loaned, as follows:—
When that sum does not exceed
$100.....not more than one per cent;
When that sum is more than $100
but not more than $300.....not more than one and one half per cent;
When that sum is more than $300
but not more than $500.....not more than two per cent;
When that sum exceeds $500..... not more than two per cent and interest on the principal sum loaned at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in lieu of six per cent per annum as hereinabove provided;"

(iii) Sub-paragraph (iii) is entirely new.

Paragraph *(b)* at present ends as follows:—

"But no charge shall be made or collected unless a loan has been made, or on a renewal made, within one year."

3. Clause 3 is entirely new.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q².

An Act respecting The Dominion Fire Insurance Company.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th April, 1929.

Honourable Mr. SPENCE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81231 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q2.

An Act respecting The Dominion Fire Insurance Company.

Preamble.
1904, c. 73;
1907, c. 82;
1920, c. 87;
1923, c. 85;
1928, c. 69.

WHEREAS The Dominion Fire Insurance Company, incorporated by chapter seventy-three of the statutes of 1904, hereinafter called "the Company", has by its petition prayed for the passing of an Act defining the par value of shares of its capital stock, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Par value of shares.

1. Section three of the Act of Incorporation of the Company as enacted by section one of chapter sixty-nine of the statutes of 1928 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following as subsection (2):—

"(2) Except as hereinafter provided the par value of the shares of the capital stock of the Company shall be one hundred dollars a share: Provided, however, that the capital stock without voting rights which the Company has power to issue may, to an amount not exceeding in all the par value of five hundred thousand dollars, be issued from time to time in shares of the par value of twenty-five dollars a share."

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

By the Company's Act of Incorporation the capital stock was divided into shares of the par value of one hundred dollars a share. By chapter 69 of the statutes of 1928 the authorized capital stock was increased to two million dollars and the issue of two classes of stock was authorized. A general power to the directors to fix the denomination of shares was asked for but was not allowed, and by inadvertence any provision as to the par value of the shares was omitted. It is now desired to remedy this omission. The provision that the shares without voting rights may to the extent of five hundred thousand dollars be of the par value of twenty-five dollars a share is in effect a recognition of the right the Company could have exercised under the *Insurance Act* when writing off some years ago part of its paid-up capital.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R^2.

An Act respecting a certain patent of Cobb Connector Company.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th April, 1929.

Honourable Mr. HAYDON.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81229 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R2.

An Act respecting a certain patent of Cobb Connector Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Cobb Connector Company has by its petition represented that it is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of Arizona, one of the United States of America, that it has an office and place of business in the city of Los Angeles, in the state of California, one of the United States of America, that it is the owner of Canadian patent No. 157,331 issued on the eleventh day of August, A.D. 1914, to one John L. Cobb of the said city of Los Angeles, under the provisions of the *Patent Act*, chapter sixty-nine of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906*, for improvements in couplers for train pipes, that the said patent has expired by reason of non-payment of fees; and whereas by the said petition it is prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer thereof: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., 1906, c. 69.

Extension of time for application to revive patent.

1. If the patentee designated in the patent mentioned in the preamble to this Act, or his assignee or other legal representative, makes, within three months from the date of the passing of this Act, an application to the Commissioner of Patents for an order restoring and reviving the patent designated in the preamble to this Act notwithstanding the non-payment of fees, the provisions of section forty-seven of the *Patent Act*, chapter one hundred and fifty of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*, except the two years' limitation of time for such application contained in that section, shall apply to that patent, and complying with those provisions the Commissioner of Patents may make either an order restoring and reviving the said patent or an order dismissing the application.

Authority to Commissioner.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[2].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Madeline Hanson Campbell.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78107 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S2.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Madeline Hanson Campbell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Madeline Hanson Campbell, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of John David Campbell, clerk, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of August, A.D. 1926, at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, she then being Dorothy Madeline Hanson, 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 Madeline Hanson and John David Campbell, 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 Madeline Hanson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John David Campbell had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T2.

An Act for the relief of Frank Arthur LeNoury.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77780 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T2.

An Act for the relief of Frank Arthur LeNoury.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frank Arthur LeNoury, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, machine operator, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of July, A.D. 1912, in the Island of Guernsey, he and Ada Elizabeth Tostevin, who was then of the said Island of Guernsey, 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 Frank Arthur LeNoury and Ada Elizabeth Tostevin, 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 Frank Arthur LeNoury may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ada Elizabeth Tostevin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U².

An Act for the relief of William Thomas Taylor.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78095 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U2.

An Act for the relief of William Thomas Taylor.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Thomas Taylor, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of January, A.D. 1913, at the village of Uxbridge, in the said province, he and Rose Ethel Farilie, 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 Thomas Taylor and Rose Ethel Farilie, 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 Thomas Taylor may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rose Ethel Farilie had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[2].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Booker.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78097 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V2.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Booker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Booker, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, engraver, has by his petition alleged that on the twentieth day of December, A.D. 1893, at the said city, he and Florence May Freed, 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 Thomas Booker and Florence May Freed, 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 Thomas Booker may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Florence May Freed had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Marion Isabel Kemp.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78094 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Marion Isabel Kemp.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marion Isabel Kemp, residing at the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario, wife of Bert Jackson Kemp, carpenter, 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 August, A.D. 1921, at the town of Little Current, in the said province, she then being Marion Isabel Willett, 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 Isabel Willett and Bert Jackson Kemp, 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 Isabel Willett may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bert Jackson Kemp had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X².

An Act for the relief of Agnes Victoria Leader.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80134 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[2].

An Act for the relief of Agnes Victoria Leader.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Agnes Victoria Leader, residing at the town of Hespeler, in the province of Ontario, weaver, wife of Robert Elmer Leader, labourer, 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 September, A.D. 1918, at the said town, she then being Agnes Victoria Watson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his physical incompetence to consummate the said marriage, their marriage be annulled; and whereas the said marriage and incompetence to consummate 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 annulled.

1. The said marriage between Agnes Victoria Watson and Robert Elmer Leader, her husband, is hereby annulled, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Agnes Victoria Watson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Elmer Leader had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y2.

An Act for the relief of Louisa Martha Weston.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78125 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y2.

An Act for the relief of Louisa Martha Weston.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louisa Martha Weston, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, domestic servant, wife of George Weston, labourer, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city of Toronto, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of April, A.D. 1912, at the city of Portsmouth, England, she then being Louisa Martha 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 Louisa Martha Smith and George Weston, 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 Louisa Martha Smith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Weston had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z².

An Act for the relief of Susannah Musson Savery.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77305 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z².

An Act for the relief of Susannah Musson Savery.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Susannah Musson Savery, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, telephone operator, wife of Charles John Savery, electrical engineer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Sudbury, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of October, A.D. 1913, at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, she then being Susannah Musson, 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 Susannah Musson and Charles John Savery, 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 Susannah Musson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles John Savery had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[3].

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Crawford Copping.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77315 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A3.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Crawford Copping.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Crawford Copping, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, waitress, wife of Robert William Copping, painter, 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 March, A.D. 1918, at the said city, she then being Elizabeth Crawford Graham, 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 Crawford Graham and Robert William Copping, 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 Crawford Graham may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert William Copping had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[3].

An Act for the relief of Arthur Alderton.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78122 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B3.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Alderton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Arthur Alderton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the eighteenth day of September, A.D. 1912, at the city of Ottawa, in the said province, he and Laura Elizabeth Gallinger, who was then of the said city of Ottawa, 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 Alderton and Laura Elizabeth Gallinger, 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 Alderton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Laura Elizabeth Gallinger had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[3].

An Act for the relief of Elias Abraham, otherwise known as Elie Abraham Allen.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78650 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C3.

An Act for the relief of Elias Abraham, otherwise known as Elie Abraham Allen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elias Abraham, otherwise known as Elie Abraham Allen, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hotel proprietor, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of August, A.D. 1904, at the town of Renfrew, in the province of Ontario, he and Alice Galvin, who was then of the town of Almonte, in the 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 Elias Abraham, otherwise known as Elie Abraham Allen, and Alice Galvin, 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 Elias Abraham, otherwise known as Elie Abraham Allen, may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alice Galvin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Irene Mabel Usher.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79236 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D3.

An Act for the relief of Irene Mabel Usher.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Mabel Usher, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Henry Usher, bond salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Toronto, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of October, A.D. 1914, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, she then being Irene Mabel Whitelaw, 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 Mabel Whitelaw and William Henry Usher, 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 Mabel Whitelaw may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Henry Usher had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[3].

An Act for the relief of Anna Estella DeNike.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79237 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E3.

An Act for the relief of Anna Estella DeNike.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Anna Estella DeNike, residing at the city of Oshawa, in the province of Ontario, book-keeper, wife of Geoffrey Benjamin DeNike, farmer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing in the township of North Marysburg, in the county of Prince Edward, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of February, A.D. 1920, at the town of Napanee, in the said province, she then being Anna Estella Card, 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 Anna Estella Card and Geoffrey Benjamin DeNike, 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 Anna Estella Card may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Geoffrey Benjamin DeNike had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[3].

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Spain.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79239 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F3.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Spain.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Spain, residing at the village of Mount Dennis, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Bartholomew Spain, junior, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1923, at the city of Rochester, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Elizabeth 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 Elizabeth Armstrong and Bartholomew Spain, 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 Elizabeth Armstrong may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bartholomew Spain, junior, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[3].

An Act for the relief of Bella Solnik.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79241 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[3].

An Act for the relief of Bella Solnik.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bella Solnik, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Morris Solnik, milk driver, 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 July, A.D. 1922, at the said city, she then being Bella Singer, 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 Bella Singer and Morris Solnik, 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 Bella Singer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Morris Solnik had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[3].

An Act for the relief of Louisa Hitchman.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79234 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H3.

An Act for the relief of Louisa Hitchman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louisa Hitchman, residing at the town of Powassan, in the province of Ontario, wife of Howard Hitchman, farmer, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said town of Powassan, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of October, A.D. 1923, at the town of Haileybury, in the said province, she then being Louisa Holmberg, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since than, their 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 Louisa Holmberg and Howard Hitchman, 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 Louisa Holmberg may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Howard Hitchman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Florence Jane Sheppard.

Read a first time, Thursday, 11th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80504 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Florence Jane Sheppard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Jane Sheppard, residing at the town of Newmarket, in the province of Ontario, wife of Desten Sylvester Sheppard, garage mechanic, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Bowmanville, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of November, A.D. 1915, at the village of Queensville, in the said province, she then being Florence Jane Johnston, 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 Jane Johnston and Desten Sylvester Sheppard, 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 Jane Johnston may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Desten Sylvester Sheppard had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[3].

An Act for the relief of Claude Frederick Burgin.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78103 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J3.

An Act for the relief of Claude Frederick Burgin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Claude Frederick Burgin, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged that on the eleventh day of October, A.D. 1924, at the said city, he and Bertha Cropper, who was then of the said city, 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 Frederick Burgin and Bertha Cropper, 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 Frederick Burgin may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bertha Cropper had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[3].

An Act for the relief of Adèle Cawthra Rogers.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80137 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K3.

An Act for the relief of Adèle Cawthra Rogers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Adèle Cawthra Rogers, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Alfred Warwick Rogers, merchant, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided in the township of York, in the county of York, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of November, A.D. 1924, at the town of Cannes, in the department of Alpes Maritimes, France, she then being Adèle Cawthra Mulock, 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 Adèle Cawthra Mulock and Alfred Warwick Rogers, 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 Adèle Cawthra Mulock may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfred Warwick Rogers had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Madelaine Virginia Lumsden.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79606 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Madelaine Virginia Lumsden.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Madelaine Virginia Lumsden, residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Scott Lumsden, book-keeper, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of June, A.D. 1921, at the said city, she then being Madelaine Virginia 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 Madelaine Virginia Simpson and William Scott Lumsden, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purpose whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Madelaine Virginia Simspon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Scott Lumsden had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M3.

An Act for the relief of Edgar Charles Buchanan.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79394 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M3.

An Act for the relief of Edgar Charles Buchanan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edgar Charles Buchanan, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, journalist, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of June, A.D. 1913, at the city of Chatham, in the said province, he and Charlotte Edith Smith, who was then of the said city of Chatham, 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 Edgar Charles Buchanan and Charlotte Edith 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 Edgar Charles Buchanan may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charlotte Edith Smith had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N3.

An Act for the relief of Mary Addie Linton.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78092 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N3.

An Act for the relief of Mary Addie Linton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Addie Linton, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Lloyd Linton, superintendent, 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. 1910, at the city of Woodstock, in the said province, she then being Mary Addie McBurney, 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 Addie McBurney and William Lloyd Linton, 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 Addie McBurney may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Lloyd Linton had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Maud Parker.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80136 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Maud Parker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Maud Parker, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Francis William Parker, driver, 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 September, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Maud Browning, 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 Maud Browning and Francis William Parker, 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 Maud Browning may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Francis William Parker had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P3.

An Act for the relief of Eleanor Vair.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78910 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P3.

An Act for the relief of Eleanor Vair.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eleanor Vair, residing at the town of Barrie, in the province of Ontario, telegraph operator, wife of John Vair, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said town, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of October, A.D. 1921, at the said town, she then being Eleanor Green, 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 Eleanor Green and John Vair, 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 Eleanor Green may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Vair had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of Edna Maud James.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79486 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q3.

An Act for the relief of Edna Maud James.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edna Maud James, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, beauty parlour assistant, wife of Clarkson Wrightman James, manager, 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 March, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Edna Maud Carl, 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 Edna Maud Carl and Clarkson Wrightman James, 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 Edna Maud Carl may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clarkson Wrightman James had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[3].

An Act for the relief of Helen Jane Sim Pittendreich.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79484 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R3.

An Act for the relief of Helen Jane Sim Pittendreich.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helen Jane Sim Pittendreich, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, butter wrapper, wife of Robert McLaren Pittendreich, stationary engineer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Toronto, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of June, A.D. 1917, at the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, she then being Helen Jane Sim Clark, 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 Jane Sim Clark and Robert McLaren Pittendreich, 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 Jane Sim Clark may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert McLaren Pittendreich had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[3].

An Act for the relief of Isabel Honor Gilderoy.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80690 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S3.

An Act for the relief of Isabel Honor Gilderoy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Isabel Honor Gilderoy, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, sales clerk, wife of William Percy Gilderoy, 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 May, A.D. 1927, at the said city, she then being Isabel Honor Jackson, 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 Honor Jackson and William Percy Gilderoy, 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 Honor Jackson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Percy Gilderoy had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[3].

An Act for the relief of Alfred Roy Edwards.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79483 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T3.

An Act for the relief of Alfred Roy Edwards.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alfred Roy Edwards, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, garage proprietor, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of November, A.D. 1912, at the town of Crown Point, in the county of Lake, in the state of Indiana, one of the United States of America, he and Isabell Leathers, who was then of the said city of Toronto, 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 Roy Edwards and Isabell Leathers, 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 Roy Edwards may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isabell Leathers had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[3].

An Act for the relief of Marie Rose Beffre Baer.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78093 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U3.

An Act for the relief of Marie Rose Beffre Baer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Rose Beffre Baer, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, designer, wife of Frederich Wilhelm Baer, salesman, 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 December, A.D. 1919, at the said city, she then being Marie Rose Beffre, 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 Beffre and Frederich Wilhelm Baer, 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 Beffre may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederich Wilhelm Baer had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V3.

An Act respecting Investment Companies.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable R. DANDURAND.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
83502 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V3.

An Act respecting Investment Companies.

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 Investment Companies Act, 1929.*

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

"Minister."

(a) "Minister" means the Minister of Finance;

"share holder."

(b) "shareholder" means every subscriber to or holder of stock in the company and includes the personal representatives of the shareholder;

"Superintendent."

(c) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of Insurance;

"the company." "investment company."

(d) "the company" or "investment company" means a company incorporated for the principal purpose, directly or indirectly, of investing its capital and other funds, if any, in, or of lending its said capital and funds on the security of, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks, stocks and other securities, but not to such an extent as to acquire control through stock ownership of any company or corporation issuing such securities, either with or without other objects or powers.

APPLICATION OF ACT.

Companies incorporated on or after July 1, 1929.

3. (1) The provisions of this Act, except sections 13, 61, 63, 69 to 75 inclusive, 89, 94, 95 and 96 thereof, shall apply to every investment company incorporated by Act of the Parliament of Canada on or after the first day of July 1929:

Explanatory Notes.

General.—The greater part of this Bill has been modeled upon the Loan Companies Act, R.S. 1927, Cap. 28, which is, in its main provisions, similar to the Trust Companies Act, R.S. 1927, Cap. 29.

The sections which are not so derived, or which differ substantially from similar sections in the Loan Companies Act, are as follows: For convenience of reference the number of the similar section in the Loan Companies Act is shown in parenthesis: — Sections 3 (3); 27 (27); 54 (54); 62 (62); 63 (61); 64; 66; 67 (63); 69 (69); 81 (82).

Sec. **3.** The sections excepted from general application are principally those imposing the requirements for licensing and inspection, and section 61, which imposes practically the same investment restrictions as now apply to Loan Companies. These excepted sections will apply, and section 64 will not apply, to companies hereafter incorporated, only if their names include the word "trust" or "trusts" or if they issue debentures or other securities to the public.

Proviso.

Provided, however, if any such company is incorporated under a name which includes as part thereof the word "trust" or "trusts", or if it issues bonds, debentures, certificates of interest or other obligations or securities for moneys borrowed, the said excepted sections shall also apply, and section 64 of this Act shall not apply, to such company.

Companies incorporated before July 1, 1929.

(2) The provisions of this Act except sections 4 to 13 inclusive, 27, 61, 62, 63, 69 to 75 inclusive, 89, 94, 95 and 96 shall apply to every investment company incorporated by special Act of the Parliament of Canada, or by Letters Patent under authority of any general Act of the Parliament of Canada, before the first day of July 1929, and in so far as there are provisions in such special Act, or such general Act, or in any other Act applicable to such company, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act declared by this subsection to apply to such company, the provisions aforesaid of this Act shall apply, and the provisions which are inconsistent as aforesaid shall not apply:

Proviso.

Provided, however, that if any such company is incorporated as aforesaid under a name which includes as part thereof the word "trust" or "trusts", or if it issues, or has at any time issued and has still outstanding, its bonds, debentures, certificates of interest or other obligations or securities for moneys borrowed, the said sections 61, 62, 63, 69 to 75 inclusive, 89, 94, 95 and 96 shall also apply, and section 64 of this Act shall not apply, to such company.

INCORPORATION AND ORGANIZATION.

Investment companies not to be incorporated by letters patent. R.S., 1927, c. 27.

4. No letters patent incorporating an investment company shall after the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine be issued under the provisions of Part I of *The Companies Act.*

Act of incorporation.

Requirements.

5. The Act of incorporation of every investment company shall declare the name of the investment company, the place where its head office is to be situated, and the name, place of residence and description of each of the provisional directors.

Incorporation, effect of.

6. Every investment company incorporated by Act in the form set forth in Schedule A to this Act shall be a body corporate by the name contained in its Act of incorporation, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated company and shall be invested with all the powers, privileges and immunities and shall be subject to all the liabilities and provisions set forth in this Act.

Provisional directors.

7. The number of provisional directors shall be not less than five, a majority of whom shall be a quorum.

(2) This subsection deals with companies heretofore incorporated, and these companies are exempt from the licensing, limited investment and inspection sections, and also from the organization sections, unless their names include the words "trust", or "trusts", or they issue their debentures to the public, in which event the excepted sections, other than those relating to organization, apply, and section 64 does not apply.

SEC. 4. See Loan Companies Act, s. 4.

SEC. 5. See Loan Companies Act, s. 5.

SEC. 6. See Loan Companies Act, s. 6.

SEC. 7. See Loan Companies Act, s. 7.

Organization.

8. (1) The provisional directors may, after giving notice thereof by advertisement in one or more newspapers published at the place where the head office of the company is situate and in the *Canada Gazette*, open stock books, procure subscriptions of stock, make calls on stock subscribed and do generally what is necessary to organize the company.

Calls.

(2) The first of such calls shall not exceed twenty-five per cent of the amount subscribed and no subsequent call shall exceed ten per cent thereof and such calls shall be made at intervals of not less than thirty days.

Notice.

(3) Not less than thirty days' notice shall be given of any call and any notice of call may be effectually given by sending the notice by registered letter to the last known address of each shareholder as contained in the books of the company.

Advances.

(4) The provisional directors may if they think fit, receive from any shareholder willing to advance the same all or any part of the money due upon the shares held by him beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the money so paid in advance or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then due upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the company may pay interest at such rate as the shareholder paying such sum in advance and the directors may agree upon.

Deposits.

(5) The provisional directors shall deposit to the credit of the company in a chartered bank all moneys received by them on account of stock subscribed or otherwise on account of the company and may withdraw the moneys so deposited for the purposes of the company only.

Tenure of office.

9. The provisional directors shall hold office until directors are elected by the shareholders qualified as hereinafter provided.

General meeting.

10. As soon as not less than one hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock has been *bona fide* subscribed, and not less than fifty thousand dollars has been paid thereon in cash, the provisional directors may call a general meeting of the shareholders to be held at the place named in the Act of incorporation as the head office of the company.

Limitations as to subscriptions.

(2) For the purpose of the organization of the company under the provisions of this Act,

(a) stock upon which less than ten per cent has been paid in cash by the subscriber shall not be deemed to have been *bonâ fide* subscribed:

(b) any sum paid by any subscriber less than ten per cent of the amount subscribed by him shall not be taken into account as part of the sums paid in on account of subscriptions of stock.

SEC. **8.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 8.

SEC. **9.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 9.

SEC. **10.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 10.

Voting.

11. At such meeting only the shareholders who have paid in cash at least ten per cent of the amount of the shares subscribed for by them shall be qualified to vote.

Proceedings.

12. (1) The shareholders so qualified shall at such meeting,

Annual meeting.

(a) determine the day upon which the annual general meeting of the company is to be held;

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 twenty-one.

Quorum.

(2) When the number of the directors does not exceed thirteen a majority shall be a quorum, and when the number exceeds thirteen the quorum shall be seven.

Provisional directors cease to act.

(3) Upon the election of directors the functions of the provisional directors shall cease.

Certificate for commencement of business.

13. (1) The company shall not carry on business by exercising any of the powers set forth in sections sixty-two and sixty-three of this Act until it has obtained from the Minister a certificate permitting it to do so, and no application for such certificate shall be given until it has been shown to the satisfaction of the Minister by affidavit or otherwise that

Conditions of issue.

(a) the board of directors has been duly elected:

(b) not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of capital stock has been *bonâ fide* subscribed;

(c) the company has at its credit in a chartered bank a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars paid in by subscribers on account of their subscriptions in excess of any and all liabilities of the company in connection with or arising out of the incorporation, procuring of subscriptions, organization or otherwise howsoever;

(d) all other requirements of this Act antecedent to the granting of a certificate have been complied with; and

(e) the expenses of incorporation and organization are reasonable.

Particulars of liabilities.

(2) The particulars of all liabilities of the company shall be disclosed to the Minister at the time the application is made.

Time limit for application.

(3) No certificate under this section shall be given unless application therefor is made within two years after the passing of the company's Act of incorporation, or within such extended period not exceeding one year as the Governor in Council before the expiration of such two years allows.

Effects of not obtaining certificate.

(4) If a certificate has not been obtained as in this section provided, the company's Act of incorporation shall thereupon cease to be in force, except for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company and returning to subscribers

SEC. **11.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 11.

SEC. **12.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 12.

SEC. **13.** This section combines sections 13 and 14 of the Loan Companies Act.

the amounts paid by them upon the stock subscribed or so much thereof as they may be entitled to.

Notice of issue.

(5) Notice of the issue of a certificate of the Minister permitting the company to commence business shall be published by the company in the *Canada Gazette* and in at least one newspaper in the city or place where the head office of the company is situate, and such publication shall be continued for the period of four weeks.

Limitation of time for commencing operation.

14. Subject to the provisions of the next preceding section of this Act, if the company does not go into actual operation within three years after the date on which the company's Act of incorporation came into force, or in case

Non user.

of non-user by the company of its Act of incorporation for three consecutive years, the said Act of incorporation shall thereupon cease to be in force except for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS.

By laws, powers to make.

15. (1) The shareholders may at any annual general meeting or at any special general meeting duly called for the purpose fix and regulate by by-law the following matters incident to the management and administration of the affairs of the company, that is to say:—

Annual meeting.

(a) The day on which the annual general meeting shall be held;

Notice.

(b) The notice to be given to shareholders of special general meetings;

Proxies.

(c) The requirements as to proxies, the record to be kept of them and the time, not exceeding ten days, within which proxies must be produced and recorded before a meeting in order to entitle the holder to vote thereon;

Directors.

(d) The number of directors, which shall not be less than five nor more than twenty-one;

Qualifications.

(e) Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the qualifications of directors;

Remuneration.

(f) The remuneration of the president, vice-presidents and other directors; and

Borrowing.

(g) The exercise of the borrowing powers of the company.

Quorum of directors.

(2) When the number of directors does not exceed thirteen a majority shall be a quorum, and when the number exceeds thirteen the quorum shall be seven.

Election of directors.

16. (1) The election of directors shall be by ballot of the shareholders and shall take place each year at the annual general meeting of the company.

By majority vote.

(2) The persons to the number authorized to be elected who have the greatest number of votes at any election shall be directors.

SEC. **14.** See The Companies Act, R.S. Cap. 27, section 29. Section 14 will apply to all companies, whether incorporated before or after the coming into force of this Act. Section 13 will apply only to such companies thereafter incorporated as are subject to the inspection sections of the Act.

SEC. **15.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 15.

SEC. **16.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 16.

Equality of votes.

(3) If it happens at any election that two or nore persons have an equal number of votes and the election or non-election of one or more of such persons as director or directors depends on such equality, then the directors who have a greater number of votes or majority of them shall, in order to complete the full number of directors, determine which of the said persons so having an equal number of votes shall be a director or directors.

Failure to elect.

(4) If at any time, an election of directors is not made or does not take effect at the proper time, the company shall not be held to be thereby dissolved; but such election may take place at any general meeting of the company, duly called for that purpose, and the retiring directors shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

Re-election.

17. Directors shall hold office until the annual general meeting in the year succeeding their election and shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-election.

Qualifications for being director.

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 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.

Residence and nationality.

19. The majority of the directors of the company shall at all times be persons resident in Canada and subjects of His Majesty by birth or naturalization.

Vacancies in board.

20. Vacancies occurring in the board of directors may be filled for the remainder of the term by the directors from among the qualified shareholders of the company; but if the vacancies are not filled, the acts of a quorum of the remaining directors shall not be thereby invalidated.

President and vice-presidents.

21. (1) The directors, as soon as may be after their election, shall proceed to elect by ballot from their number a president and one or more than one vice-president.

(2) No general manager or manager of the company shall act in the capacity of president or vice-president of the company.

Chairman of meetings.

22. (1) The president, or in his absence a vice-president, shall preside at all meetings of the directors and of the shareholders.

When officers absent.

(2) In the absence of both the president and vice-presidents at any meeting, a chairman shall be selected by the directors or shareholders at such meeting.

SEC. **17.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 17.

SEC. **18.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 18.

SEC. **19.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 19.

SEC. **20.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 20.

SEC. **21.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 21.

SEC. **22.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 22.

Voting.

(3) The presiding chairman may vote as a director at all meetings of directors and as a shareholder at all general meetings of the company, and in case of an equality of votes at any meeting he shall have a second or casting vote.

Vacancies among officers.

23. (1) If a vacancy occurs in the office of president or vice-president, the directors shall from themselves elect a president or vice-president who shall continue in office until the next election of directors.

Non-election of directors.

(2) If at any time an election of directors is not made or does not take effect at the proper time, the company shall not be held to be thereby dissolved, but such election may take place at any general meeting of the company duly called for that purpose, and the retiring directors shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

Branch offices.

24. The directors may establish branch offices and local advisory boards within Canada at such times and in such manner as they deem expedient.

Powers of directors.

25. The directors may in all things administer the affairs of the company and may make or cause to be made for the company any description of contract which the company may by law enter into.

BY-LAWS.

Powers of directors to make by-laws.

26. (1) The directors may make by-laws not contrary to law or to this Act or to any by-law duly passed by the shareholders for

(a) regulating the allotment of stock, making calls thereon, the payment thereof, the issue and registration of certificates of stock, the issue of share warrants, the forfeiture of stock for non-payment, the disposal of forfeited stock and of the proceeds thereof, and the transfer of stock;

(b) the declaration and payment of dividends;

(c) the appointment, functions, duties and removal of all agents, officers and servants of the company, the security to be given by them to the company and their remuneration;

(d) the time and place for holding meetings of the board of directors, and the procedure in all things at such meetings;

(e) the imposition and recovery of all penalties and forfeitures admitting of regulation by by-law; and

(f) the conduct in all other particulars of the affairs of the company.

Confirmation of such by-laws.

(2) By-laws made under the authority of this section shall, unless confirmed at the next annual general meeting, only have force until such meeting and in default of con-

SEC. **23.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 23.

SEC. **24.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 24.

SEC. **25.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 25.

SEC. **26.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 26.

firmation thereat shall from the time of such default cease to have force or effect.

CAPITAL STOCK AND CALLS THEREON.

Capital stock.

27. The capital stock of any investment company shall be not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and shall be divided into shares of not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars each.

Personal estate.

28. The stock of the company shall be personal estate, and shall be transferable in such manner only, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as are prescribed by this Act or by the by-laws of the company.

Calls.

29. (1) The directors may make calls upon the several shareholders in respect of the amount of capital subscribed by them respectively at such times and places and in such payments as this Act and the by-laws, if any, made under its provisions require or allow.

Percentage.

(2) The first of such calls shall not in respect of shares subscribed after the organization of the company exceed twenty-five per cent; and no subsequent call in respect of shares subscribed before or after organization shall

Notice.

exceed ten per cent, and not less than thirty days' notice shall be given of any call, and any notice of call may be effectually given by sending the notice by registered letter to the last known address of each shareholder as contained in the books of the company.

Interval.

(3) There shall be an interval of not less than thirty days between the times at which successive calls are payable.

Interest.

(4) Interest shall accrue and fall due, at the rate of five per cent per annum, upon the amount of any unpaid call, from the day appointed for payment of such call.

Advances.

(5) The directors may if they think fit receive from any shareholder willing to advance the same all or any part of the money due upon the shares held by him beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the money so paid in advance or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then due upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the company may

Interest on advances.

pay interest at such rate as the shareholder paying such sum in advance and the directors may agree upon.

Forfeiture when calls not paid.

30. (1) If any shareholder fails to pay any call or instalment on or before the day appointed for the payment of the same, the directors may at any time thereafter during such time as the call or instalment remains unpaid, send a

Notice.

notice to such shareholder by registered post to his last known post office address as shown by the books of the

SEC. **27.** Section 27 of the Loan Companies Act fixes the par value of the shares at $100.

SEC. **28.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 28.

SEC. **29.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 29.

SEC. **30.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 30.

company, requesting him to pay the same together with any interest that may have accrued.

Notice. (2) The notice shall name a day not less than thirty days from the date of mailing the notice and a place or places on and at which such call or instalments and such interest are to be paid.

Notice. (3) Such notice shall also state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which the call was made or instalment is payable will be liable to be forfeited.

Forfeiture by resolution. (4) If the requisitions of any such notice are not complied with, any shares in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before payment of all calls or instalments and interest due in respect thereof, be forfeited by resolution of the directors to that effect; and such forfeiture shall include all dividends declared in respect of the forfeited shares and not actually paid before the forfeiture.

Liability to creditors. (5) Notwithstanding such forfeiture, the holder of such shares at the time of forfeiture shall continue liable to the creditors of the company at such time for the full amount unpaid on such shares at the time of forfeiture, less any sums which are subsequently received by the company in respect thereof.

Notice of forfeiture. (6) When any share shall have been so forfeited, notice by registered post as aforesaid of the resolution shall be given to the shareholder in whose name it stood immediately prior to the forfeiture, and an entry of the forfeiture with the date thereof shall forthwith be made in the proper books of the company.

Disposal of forfeited shares. (7) Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the company, and the directors may sell, reallot and otherwise dispose of the same in such manner as they think fit.

Annulment of forfeiture. (8) The directors may, at any time before any share so forfeited shall have been sold, reallotted or otherwise disposed of, annul the forfeiture thereof upon such conditions as they think fit.

Transfer. **31.** (1) No share shall be transferable, until all calls due thereon up to the date of transfer have been fully paid or until it is declared forfeited for non-payment of a call or calls thereon.

(2) No transfer of shares in respect of which the whole amount subscribed has not been paid in shall be made without the consent of the directors.

PREFERENCE STOCK.

Preference stock. **32.** (1) The directors may make by-laws for creating and issuing any part of the capital stock of the company as

SEC. **31.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 31.

SEC. **32.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 32.

preference stock, which preference stock may be preferred in any respect and deferred in any other respect; and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, such preference stock may be either preferred or deferred in matters of the division of profits, payment of dividends and bonuses, election of directors, voting at meetings, rank as regards capital, and in winding up proceedings and in such other matters and respects as may be deemed advisable and as any such by-law may provide.

Sanction of shareholders.

(2) No such by-law shall have any force or effect whatever until after it has been unanimously sanctioned by a vote of the shareholders present in person or represented by proxy at a general meeting of the company duly called for considering the same, and representing two-thirds of the subscribed and issued stock of the company, or unanimously sanctioned in writing by the shareholders of the company.

Governor in Council may approve by law.

(3) If the by-law be sanctioned by not less than three-fourths in value of the shareholders of the company, the company may through the Minister petition the Governor in Council for an order approving the said by-law, and the Governor in Council may, if he sees fit, approve thereof, and from the date of such approval the by-law shall be valid and may be acted upon.

Holders to be shareholders.

(4) Holders of such shares of preference stock shall be shareholders within the meaning of this Act, and shall in all respects possess the rights and be subject to the liabilities of shareholders within the meaning of this Act; but in respect of dividends and otherwise they shall as against the ordinary shareholders, be entitled to the preferences and rights given by such by-law.

Exception.

Rights saved.

(5) Nothing in this section contained, or done in pursuance thereof, shall affect or impair the rights of creditors of the company.

PROCEDURE.

Enforcement of payment.

33. The company may enforce payment of all calls and interest thereon by action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Declaration in action.

34. In such action it shall not be necessary to set forth the special matter, but it shall be sufficient to declare that the defendant is a holder of one share or more, stating the number of shares, and is indebted to the company in the sum of money to which the calls in arrears amount, in respect of one call or more, stating the number of calls and the amount of each call, whereby an action has accrued to the company under this Act.

Service.

35. (1) Service of any process or notice upon the company may be made by leaving a copy thereof at the head

SEC. **33.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 33.

SEC. **34.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 34.

SEC. **35.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 35.

office of the company, with any adult person in charge thereof, or elsewhere with the president or secretary of the company.

Publication.

(2) If the company has no known office and has no known president or secretary, the court may order such publication as it deems requisite to be made in the premises, for at least one month, in at least one newspaper.

Publication deemed service.

(3) Such publication shall be deemed to be due service upon the company.

Actions.

36. Any description of action may be prosecuted and maintained between the company and any shareholder thereof.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Increase of capital stock.

37. The directors may, after the whole authorized capital stock of the company has been subscribed and fifty per cent paid thereon in cash, increase the capital stock to an amount not exceeding the sum named for that purpose in the company's Act of incorporation; but the stock shall not be increased until a resolution of the board of directors authorizing such increase has been first submitted to and confirmed by the shareholders present or represented by proxy at a special general meeting of the shareholders of the company duly called for that purpose, the vote in favour of such resolution being that of shareholders holding not less than two-thirds of the subscribed capital stock of the company.

Confirmation.

DECREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Decrease of capital stock.

38. The directors may by by-law provide for the decrease of the capital stock of the company to any amount not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars which they consider sufficient.

Contents of by law.

39. Such by-law shall declare the number of the shares of the stock so decreased and the allotment thereof, or the rules by which the same is to be made.

Liabilities of shareholders.

40. The liability of shareholders to persons who are, at the time the stock is decreased, creditors of the company, shall remain as though the stock had not been decreased.

Confirmation.

41. No by-law for decreasing the capital stock of the company shall have any force or effect unless and until it has been sanctioned by a vote of the shareholders present or represented by proxy at a general meeting of the company duly called for considering such by-law, such vote being that of shareholders holding not less than two-thirds

SEC. **36.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 36.

SEC. **37.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 37.

SEC. **38.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 38.

SEC. **39.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 39.

SEC. **40.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 40.

SEC. **41.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 41.

of the subscribed and issued capital stock of the company, and provided that such by-law has afterwards been confirmed by a certificate of the Minister given under the authority of the Treasury Board.

Certificate by Minister.

42. Upon the application to the Minister for a certificate confirming such by-law, the company shall satisfy him of the *bonâ fide* character of the decrease of the capital thereby provided for; and, unless it appears that the granting of such certificate would not be in the public interest, the Minister, with the approval of the Treasury Board, may grant the same: Provided that with the consent of the directors the amount of such decrease of capital may, by the said certificate, be changed, and the decrease made subject to such conditions as the Treasury Board may think proper.

Proviso.

SHARE WARRANTS.

Share warrants.

43. (1) The company may, if so provided by by-law with respect to any share which is fully paid-up, issue under its common seal a warrant stating that the bearer of the warrant is entitled to the share or shares therein specified, and may provide by coupons or otherwise for the payment of the future dividends on the share or shares included in such warrant, hereinafter referred to as a "share warrant."

Transfer by delivery.

(2) A share warrant shall entitle the bearer of such share warrant to the shares specified in it, and such shares may be transferred by the delivery of the share warrant.

Surrender and cancellation.

(3) The bearer of a share warrant shall, subject to the by-laws of the company, be entitled on surrendering such share warrant for cancellation to have his name entered as a shareholder in the books of the company, and the company shall be responsible for any loss incurred by any person by reason of the company entering in its books the name of any bearer of a share warrant in respect of the shares specified therein without the share warrant being surrendered and cancelled.

Bearer to be deemed shareholder.

(4) The bearer of a share warrant may, if the by-law so provide, be deemed to be a shareholder of the company within the meaning of this Act either to the full extent or for such purposes as are prescribed by the by-laws: Provided that the bearer of a share warrant shall not be qualified, in respect of the shares specified in such share warrant, to be a director of the company.

Proviso.

Effect of share warrant.

(5) On the issue of a share warrant in respect of any share or shares, the company shall strike out of its books the name of the shareholder then entered therein as holding such share or shares as if he had ceased to be a shareholder, and shall enter in the books the following particulars:—

(a) The fact of the issue of the share warrant;

SEC. **42.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 42.

SEC. **43.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 43.

(b) A statement of the number of shares included in the share warrant;

Particulars required.

(c) The date of the issue of the share warrant;

and until the share warrant is surrendered the above particulars shall be deemed to be the particulars which are required by section fifty-one of this Act to be entered in the books of the company in respect of such share or shares, and on the surrender of a share warrant the date of such surrender shall be entered as if it were the date at which a person ceased to be a shareholder.

Conditions determined by by-laws.

(6) The by-laws may determine the conditions upon which share warrants shall be issued, and in particular upon which a new share warrant or coupon will be issued in the place of one worn out, defaced, lost or destroyed, and the conditions upon which the bearer of a share warrant shall be entitled to attend and vote at general meetings, and upon which a share warrant may be surrendered and the name of the holder entered in the books of the company in respect of the shares therein specified.

(7) Unless the bearer of a share warrant is entitled to attend and vote at general meetings, the shares represented by such share warrant shall not be counted as part of the stock of the company for the purposes of a general meeting.

(8) The holder of a share warrant shall be subject to the by-laws for the time being in force, whether made before or after the issue of such share warrant.

SHAREHOLDERS' LIABILITY.

Liability of shareholder.

44. Every shareholder shall, until the whole amount of his stock has been paid, be individually liable to the company to an amount equal to that not paid-up thereon.

Limited liability.

45. The shareholders of the company shall not, as such, be held responsible for any act, default or liability whatsoever of the company or for any engagement, claim, payment, loss, injury, transaction, matter or thing whatsoever relating to or connected with the company beyond the amount unpaid on their respective shares in the capital stock thereof.

Exemptions.

46. No person holding stock in the company as an executor, administrator, tutor, curator, guardian or trustee, shall be personally subject to liability as a shareholder; but the estate and funds in the hands of such person shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator, or intestate if living, or the minor, ward or other person interested in such trust fund if competent to act and holding such stock in his own name, would be liable.

SEC. **44.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 44.

SEC. **45.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 45.

SEC. **46.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 46.

Collateral security.

47. No person holding stock in the company as collateral security shall be personally subject to liability as a shareholder; but the person pledging such stock shall be considered as holding the same and shall be liable as a shareholder accordingly.

TRANSMISSION OF INTEREST IN SHARES, DEBENTURE STOCK, ETC.

Declaration of transmission.

48. If the interest of any person in any share in the capital stock or debenture stock, or in any bond, debenture or obligation of the company, such bond, debenture or obligation not being payable to bearer, or in any deposit or any other money in the hands of the company, is transmitted in consequence of the death, or bankruptcy, or insolvency of the holder thereof, or by any lawful means other than a transfer upon the books of the company, the directors shall not be bound to allow any transfer pursuant to such transmission to be entered upon the books of the company, or to recognize such transmission in any manner until a declaration in writing, showing the nature of such transmission, and signed and executed by the person claiming by virtue of such transmission, and also executed by the former shareholder, or holder, if living, and having power to execute the same, shall have been filed with the manager or secretary of the company and approved by the directors, and if the declaration purporting to be signed and executed also purports to be made or acknowledged in the presence of a notary public, or of a judge of a court of record or of a mayor of any city, town or borough, or other place, or a British consul, or vice-consul or other accredited representative of the British Government in any foreign country, the directors may, in the absence of direct actual notice of a contrary claim, give full credit to the declaration and, unless the directors are not satisfied with the responsibility of the transferee, shall allow the name of the party claiming by virtue of the transmission to be entered in the books of the company.

Filing and approval.

Transmission by will or intestacy.

49. If the transmission takes place by virtue of any testamentary act or instrument, or in consequence of an intestacy, and if the probate of the will or letters of administration or testamentary documents, or other judicial or official instrument under which the title, whether beneficial or as a trustee, or the administration or control of the personal estate of the deceased is claimed to vest, purports to be granted by any court or authority in Canada or elsewhere, and if the probate of the said will or the said letters of administration or the said document testamentary or the said other judicial or official instrument or an authenticated copy thereof or official extract therefrom, together

SEC. **47.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 47.

SEC. **48.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 48.

SEC. **49.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 49.

with the declaration mentioned in the last preceding section of this Act, be produced and deposited with the manager, secretary, treasurer or other officer named by the directors for the purpose of receiving it, such production and deposit shall be sufficient justification and authority to the directors for paying the amount or value of any dividend, coupon, bond, debenture, obligation or share, or any deposit or any other moneys payable by or in the hands of the company, or transferring or consenting to the transfer of any bond, debenture, obligation or share, or any deposit or any other moneys payable by or in the hands of the company, in pursuance of, and in conformity to, such probate, letters of administration or such other document as aforesaid.

Production and filing of documents.

Judicial order in case of doubt.

50. (1) Whenever the directors entertain reasonable doubts as to the legality of any claim to or upon such shares, bonds, debentures, obligations, dividends or coupons, or the proceeds thereof, or any deposit or any other moneys payable by or in the hands of the company, then and in such cases the directors may file in any court of competent jurisdiction in the province in which the head office of the company is situated a petition stating such doubts, and praying for an order or judgment adjudicating and awarding the said shares, bonds, debentures, obligations, dividends, coupons, or proceeds thereof or any deposit or any other moneys payable by or in the hands of the company to the parties legally entitled thereto.

Authority of court.

(2) Such court shall have authority to restrain any action, suit or proceedings against the company, the directors and officers thereof, for the same subject matter, pending the determination of the petition, and the company and the directors and officers thereof shall be fully protected and indemnified by obedience to such order or judgment against all actions, suits, claims and demands in respect of the matters which have been in question in such petition, and the proceedings thereupon.

Costs, etc.

(3) If the court adjudges that such doubts were reasonable, the costs, charges and expenses of the company in and about such petition and proceedings, shall form a lien upon such shares, bonds, debentures, obligations, dividends, coupons or proceeds thereof or any deposit or any other moneys payable by or in the hands of the company, and shall be paid to the company before the directors shall be obliged to transfer, or assent to the transfer of or to pay such shares, bonds, debentures, obligations, dividends, coupons or proceeds thereof or any deposit or any other moneys payable by or in the hands of the company to the parties found entitled thereto.

SEC. **50.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 50.

BOOKS OF THE COMPANY.

Books and contents.

51. 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;

(f) particulars of outstanding share warrants;

(g) the names, addresses and description 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;

(h) where debentures of the company are payable to registered holders, a register wherein shall be set forth the names and addresses of persons holding such debentures, with the respective amounts thereof to which they are respectively entitled and the numbers by which the debenture certificates are distinguished;

(i) all transfers of registered debentures in their order as presented to the company for entry, with the date and other particulars of each transfer, and the date of entry thereof;

(j) a similar register and transfer book for debenture stock;

(k) books of account from which shall be made up the annual statement required by 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.

Validity of transfers of stock.

52. 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.

SEC. **51.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 51.

SEC. **52.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 52.

Inspection of books.

53. Such books shall, during reasonable business hours of every juridical day, be kept open at the head office of the company, for the inspection of shareholders and creditors of the company, and their attorneys, agents or other representatives, without the payment of any fee or charge, and every shareholder, creditor or his representative may make extracts therefrom.

MEETINGS AND VOTING.

Annual general meetings.

54. (1) An annual general meeting of the company shall be called at its head office once in each year after the organization of the company and the commencement of business, and at such meeting a statement of the affairs of the company shall be submitted.

Special general meetings.

(2) Special general meetings may be called by any three of the directors, or the directors shall upon a written requisition signed by any twenty-five shareholders, specifying in the requisition the object of the meeting, call such special general meeting and notice thereof shall be given as provided in the by-laws of the company.

Statement of affairs to be furnished shareholders.

(3) The directors shall, at least ten days before the date on which the annual general meeting is to be held, forward through the post a copy of the statement of the affairs of the company to each shareholder at his last known address as shown by the records of the company together with a notice of the time and place at which the meeting will be held and the names of the auditors eligible for appointment at the meeting under the provisions hereinafter set out.

Contents of statement.

(4) The said statement of affairs shall show the assets and liabilities, and the revenue and profit and loss accounts, of the company in the form, but excluding the schedules thereto, of Parts 1, II, III and IV of Schedule B. to this Act.

Certificate.

(5) A certificate forming part of such statement shall be appended thereto and shall be signed by the manager, general manager or other chief executive officer of the company and not less than two of the directors, and shall state that to the best of their knowledge and belief the statement is correct and shows truly and clearly the financial condition of the company's affairs.

Voting.

55. No shareholder who is in arrears in respect of a call upon any share shall be entitled to vote in respect of such share at any meeting of the company.

Publication of notices.

56. In the absence of other provisions in that behalf in the by-laws of the company, notice of the time and place for holding general meetings of the company shall be given at least ten days previously thereto, in some newspaper

SEC. **53.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 53.

SEC. **54.** Subsection 4 of this section is not contained in the Loan Companies Act. Its effect is to require the directors to forward to the shareholders, with the notice of the annual general meeting, and at least ten days before the date thereof, a statement of the affairs of the company on a form prescribed in the schedule to the Act. This section applies to every investment company, regardless of its name, debenture liability or date of incorporation.

SEC. **55.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 55.

SEC. **56.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 56.

published at the place in which the head office of the company is situated, or if there is no newspaper there published, then in the newspaper published nearest thereto.

Number of votes.

57. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the by-laws made hereunder every shareholder shall be entitled to as many votes at all general meetings of the company as he owns shares in the company and may vote by proxy, but the holder of a proxy must himself be a shareholder and entitled to vote.

Proxies.

Ballot.

(2) In all cases where the votes of the shareholders are taken the voting shall be by ballot.

Executors, etc., may vote.

58. Every executor, administrator, tutor, curator, guardian or trustee shall represent the stock in his possession in his fiduciary capacity at all meetings of the company, and may vote as a shareholder.

AUDIT.

Auditors.

59. (1) The shareholders shall at each annual general meeting appoint an auditor or auditors to hold office until the next annual general meeting.

Appointment by Minister.

(2) If an appointment of auditors is not made at an annual general meeting, the Minister may, on the application of any shareholder, appoint an auditor of the company for the current year and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the company for his services.

Officers excluded.

(3) A director or officer of the companay shall not be capable of being appointed auditor of the company.

Notice of nomination of new auditor.

(4) A person other than a retiring auditor shall not be capable of being appointed auditor at an annual general meeting, unless notice of an intention to nominate that person to the office of auditor has been given by a shareholder to the company not less than fifteen days before the annual general meeting, and the company shall send a copy of any such notice to the retiring auditor and shall give notice thereof to the shareholders as in this Act provided.

Appointment prior to first meeting.

(5) The first auditors of the company may be appointed by the directors before the first annual general meeting, but shall only hold office by virtue of such appointment until the time of such meeting.

Vacancies.

(6) The directors may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditor, if any, may act.

Remuneration.

(7) The remuneration of the auditors of the company shall be fixed by the shareholders at each annual general meeting, except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed before the first annual general meeting or to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the directors.

SEC. **57.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 57.

SEC. **58.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 58.

SEC. **59.** See Loan Companies Act, s. 59.

Powers of auditor.

60. (1) Every auditor of a company shall have a right of access at all times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the company, and shall be entitled to require from the directors and officers of the company such information and explanation as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of an auditor.

Report to shareholders.

(2) The auditors shall make a report to the shareholders on the statement submitted to the company at the annual general meeting and the report shall state

(i) whether they have obtained all the information and explanations they have required, and

(ii) whether in their opinion the respective statements are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs according to the best of their information and the explanations given to them and as shown by the books of the company.

Copy and statement.

(3) A copy of the auditors' report to the shareholders shall be attached to and sent to each shareholder with the statement to be forwarded to him through the post under the provisions of this Act.

Report to Minister.

61. The auditors shall likewise make a report to the Minister on the annual statement to be prepared and transmitted to him in pursuance of this Act, and the report shall state

(i) whether they have obtained all the information and explanations they have required, and

(ii) whether in their opinion the respective statements are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs according to the best of their information and the explanations given to them and as shown by the books of the company.

POWERS OF THE COMPANY.

Investments and loans, generally.

62. The company may,—

(a) invest in, and advance money on the security of, bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities as hereinafter provided;

Acquisition of securities, guarantee of subscriptions, exercise of rights, etc.

(b) acquire any such bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities by original subscription, tender, purchase, exchange or otherwise, and may subscribe for the same either conditionally or otherwise, and may guarantee the subscription thereof and may exercise and enforce all rights and powers conferred by or incident to the ownership thereof;

Management of companies.

(c) take part in the management, supervision or control of the business or operations of any company, or undertaking, in which this company holds any bonds, de-

SECS. **60** and **61.** Subsection 2 of section 60 of the Loan Companies Act requires the auditors to report to the Minister as well as to the shareholders. This provision has been deleted from this section and incorporated in practically the same form in section 61. Section 60 will apply to every company. Section 61 will apply only to such companies as are subject to license and inspection.

SEC. **62.** The powers enumerated in this section are believed to embody substantially the powers already granted to investment companies now incorporated by letters patent under the Companies Act. Certain powers conferred upon some of those companies, however, have been omitted, such as the following:—

1. "to buy, sell, exchange, lease or otherwise deal in real estate or any interest therein."
2. "to purchase, hold, sell and generally deal in mortgages upon real and personal property."
3. "to acquire, purchase, exchange, hold, take mortgages and securities on, manage, improve, develop, cultivate, deal in, sell, lease, exchange, or otherwise dispose of land, timber limits, mineral claims, water-powers, rights, grants, franchises, and privileges and real and personal property of every nature and description and any and all interest therein, choses in action and negotiable instruments, and to give, take and make in respect thereof such considerations and terms as the company may think proper."

bentures, stocks, or other securities, and for that purpose appoint and remunerate any directors, accountants or other experts or agents;

Employment of managers and experts.

(d) employ any individual, firm or corporation to manage in whole or in part the affairs of the company and employ experts to investigate and examine into the conditions, prospects, value, character and circumstances of any business concerns and undertakings, and generally, of any assets, property or rights;

Issue of paid-up stock.

(e) issue, allot and deliver as fully paid and non-assessable preferred or common shares, debentures or debenture stock, in payment or part payment of any property, real or personal, and of any right or thing purchased, acquired, subscribed for or obtained by the company;

Distribution of assets

(f) distribute in specie or otherwise as may be resolved any assets of the company among its members and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company that may take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of the company;

Act as principal or agent.

(g) do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, attorneys, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;

Under writing.

(h) underwrite issues of securities, eligible for purchase, to an amount not exceeding in any case double the amount of such securities which may be purchased for investment under this Act: Provided that the amount of underwriting on any one security shall not exceed ten per cent of the total resources, nor in the aggregate shall exceed twenty-five per cent of the total resources, of the company;

Limitations.

(i) do all other acts necessary or incidental to the attainment of the foregoing objects.

Investments, Powers of certain companies.

63. (1) Any investment company referred to in the provisoes to subsections one and two of section three of this Act may invest its funds in

Debentures, bonds, stocks, and securities of Canada, Provinces, Great Britain, United States, etc.

(a) the debentures, bonds, stocks or other securities of or guaranteed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada or of or guaranteed by the Government of any province of Canada; or of or guaranteed by the Government of Great Britain, or of any Dominion, colony or dependency thereof; or of or guaranteed by the Government of any foreign country, or state forming a portion of such foreign country; or of any municipal or school corporation in Canada, or guaranteed by any municipal corporation in Canada, or 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;

SEC. **63.** This section practically permits as eligible investments the investments now permitted in the case of insurance companies, loan companies and the company funds of trust companies. This section applies only to companies subject to the requirement for license and inspection.

PARA. *(a)*. The Loan Companies Act limits the investment in Government securities outside of Canada to the Government of the United States or of any State thereof. The provision herein contained is taken from the Insurance Act.

The Insurance Act permits the investment in municipal or school corporation bonds in countries outside of Canada in which they are transacting business.

Company bonds.

(b) the bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any company which are secured by a mortgage or hypothec to trustees or a trust corporation or otherwise, upon improved real estate of such company or other assets of such company of the classes mentioned in paragraph *(a)* of this subsection;

Company debentures paying dividends.

(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 proceding the date of investment in such bonds, debentures, notes or other obligations;

Preferred stocks of dividend paying companies.

(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;

Common stocks of dividend paying companies.

(e) the common stocks of any company or corporation 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:

Proviso, as to dividends on shares of no par value.

Provided that if any such company or corporation has, pursuant to a voluntary reorganization of its capital account and without affecting the status or diminishing the value of its outstanding securities including the capital stock, substituted common shares of no par value for shares of par value, then dividends declared on the said 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 and 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; and if any such company or corporation has in any year paid dividends on its common stock amounting to not less than five hundred

PARA. *(b)*. The Loan Companies Act restricts the mortgage bond investment powers to those of companies incorporated under the laws of Canada, or of any province of Canada, or of any former province now forming part of Canada. This restriction has been deleted.

PARA. *(c)*. This paragraph agrees with the corresponding provision of the Insurance Act. The corresponding section of the Loan Companies Act has not been adapted to investment in common stocks of no par value.

thousand dollars, the payments of such dividends shall be deemed to be for the purposes of this section equivalent to the payment of a dividend of four per cent for the said year.

Loans. Authorized securities.

(2) The company may lend its money on the security of—

(a) any of the securities mentioned in paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* of subsection one hereof;

Bonds, debentures, etc.

(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, provided that 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 provided further that 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;

(3) 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 such company; or

(b) obtained under a *bonâ fide* arrangement for the reorganization of a company whose securities were previously owned by such company; or

(c) for the amalgamation with another company of the company 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 not exceeding one year 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.

(4) For the purpose of determining the eligibility as investments under this section of the preferred or common stocks of any company which has been voluntarily reorganized without impairment of the status or value of its securities, dividends paid on the preferred and common stocks of the company before such reorganization may be counted as dividends paid on such stocks respectively of the reorganized company.

SUBSEC. (2). See Loan Companies Act, section 61, subsection 2 *(a)* and *(b)*.

SUBSECTIONS (3) and (4). See the Insurance Act, section 54, subsections 3 and 4.

Limitation of investment in securities of certain corporations.

(5) The company shall not invest more than twenty per cent of the book value of its total assets in the bonds, stocks or other securities of any of the following classes of corporations:—

(a) banks,
(b) insurance companies,
(c) investment companies,
(d) public utility companies,
(e) railway companies,

nor shall it invest more than ten per cent of the said total book value of its assets in the said securities of companies engaged in any other distinct class of business industry.

Limitation as to certain classes of stock.

(6) Notwithstanding anything in this section contained the amount of the company's investment or loan under the authority of this section, in, or upon the security of, the stock of any class of any company shall not exceed ten per cent of the value of the total stock of that class of such company, nor shall the amount of the company's investment or loan in or upon the security of the bonds, debentures, stock and other securities of any company exceed twenty per cent of the bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities of such company.

Investments and loans to be made only as authorized by this Act.

(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other Act applicable to any such company no investment company to which this section applies shall invest or lend its funds otherwise than as authorized by the preceding subsections of this section.

Date of application of this section to certain companies.

(8) This section shall not, until the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirty, apply to any such investment company which was incorporated before the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and any such company may, until the said first day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirty, invest and lend its funds in accordance with its Special Act, letters patent or general Act under the authority of which its letters patent were granted; but on and after the said last mentioned date this section shall apply to every such company to the same extent as if this subsection had not been enacted, and any loan or investment made or held by any such company which on the said date is not valid and competent under the preceding subsections of this section shall be absolutely disposed of and realized within one year after the said date.

Assets to be maintained by certain companies.

64. (1) Any investment company to which the provisions of this Act in whole or in part apply, but to which the provisoes to subsections one and two of section three of this Act do not refer, shall at all times maintain assets authorized under the provisions of the next preceding section of this Act to the amount of not less than fifty per cent of the book value of the total assets of the company.

SUBSECTIONS (5) and (6). These provisions are similar to those now in a number of charters already granted to investment companies.

SEC. **64.** This section applies only to companies which are not subject to the licensing and inspection sections of the Act. The investment powers and restrictions thereon are similar to those now contained in charters of investment companies already granted.

Investment of balance of assets.

(2) The balance of the assets of any such company may, if the company was incorporated before the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, be invested in or advanced on the security of, such securities as are authorized by the company's letters patent or by the general Act under the authority of which the letters patent were issued and subject to any restrictions imposed thereupon by the letters patent, and if incorporated on or after the said date may invest in, or advance on the security of, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks, shares of all classes or other securities of any Government, corporation or company, public or private in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, subject only to the following restrictions—

Restrictions.

(a) No investment shall be made in the bonds, debentures, stock or other securities of any company to an amount in excess of ten per cent of the total assets of the investment company;

(b) No investment shall be made in securities issued by any company unless the said securities have at the time of purchase the following book value in relation to purchase price, namely, bonds, one hundred and fifty per cent or more; preferred shares, one hundred and twenty-five per cent or more; common shares, one hundred per cent or more;

(c) No advance shall be made on the security of assets other than those mentioned in subsection one hereof, to an amount greater than eighty per cent of the market value of the said assets at the date the said advance is made;

(d) The Company shall not invest more than twenty per cent of the book value of its total assets in the bonds, stocks or other securities of any of the following classes of corporations—

(i) banks,
(ii) insurance companies,
(iii) investment companies,
(iv) public utility companies,
(v) railway companies,

nor shall it invest more than ten per cent of the said total book value of its assets in the said securities of companies engaged in any other distinct class of business industry.

(e) Notwithstanding anything in this section contained the amount of the company's investment or loan under the authority of this section, in, or upon the security of, the stock of any class of any company shall not exceed five per cent of the value of the total stock of that class of such company, nor shall the amount of the company's investment or loan in or upon the

security of the bonds, debentures, stock and other securities of any company exceed ten per cent of the bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities of such companies.

No loans to directors or officers.

65. No investment company to which this Act in whole or in part applies shall loan any of its funds to any director or officer thereof or to the wife or any child of such director or officer.

No securities to be bought on margin.

66. No investment company to which this Act in whole or in part applies shall purchase any bond, stock or other security on margin.

Limitations.

67. The company shall not

Co's own stock.

(a) lend or advance money upon the security of its own stock;

Bills of Exchange, promissory notes.

(b) lend upon the security of or purchase or invest in bills of exchange or promissory notes.

BORROWING POWERS.

Borrowing.

Issue of securities.

68. (1) The company may borrow money and may issue its bonds, debentures or other securities for moneys borrowed.

Securities, how payable.

(2) Bonds and debentures so issued may be made payable to order or to bearer or to registered holder or otherwise as the company deems advisable.

LICENSE.

License must be obtained.

69. (1) No investment company to which the provisoes to subsections one and two of section three of this Act apply, or person acting on its behalf, shall transact the business of an investment company unless the company has obtained from the Minister a license authorizing it so to do.

Conditions for granting.

(2) The Minister may issue to any such company which has complied with the provisions of this Act and which is, in the opinion of the Minister, in such a financial position as to justify its transaction of the business of an investment company, a license authorizing the transaction of the said business.

Form.

(3) The license shall be in such form as may be from time to time determined by the Minister and may contain any limitations or conditions which the Minister may consistently with the provisions of this Act deem proper.

Duration and renewal.

(4) The license shall expire on the thirty-first day of March in each year, but may be renewed from year to year subject, however, to any qualification or limitation which is considered expedient: Provided, that such license may be from time to time renewed for any term less than a year.

Proviso.

SEC. **65.** See the Loan Companies Act, section 61, subsection 6; the Insurance Act, section 54, subsection 5; the Trust Companies Act, section 63, subsection 9 and section 67, subsection 7. This section will apply to all investment companies.

SEC. **66.** This section corresponds to a provision contained in many charters of investment companies already granted.

SEC. **67.** The Loan Companies Act prohibits the investment in or the lending of money upon the security of stock of any other loan company.

SEC. **68.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 64.

SEC. **69.** This section and sections 70 to 75 inclusive apply only to companies which issue debentures to the public or whose names include the word "trust" or "trusts". See Loan Companies Act, s. 69.

Publication of list of licensed companies.

(5) The Minister shall cause to be published in the *Canada Gazette* in the first issue in the month of April in each year, a list of all companies to which licenses have been issued as aforesaid.

Appeal to Gov. in Council.

(6) If any company makes application to the Minister for the issue of a license under the provisions of this section or for the renewal of such license and such application is refused by the Minister, the company shall have the right of appeal to the Governor in Council against the decision of the Minister, and the Governor in Council, after such hearing given to the company as it deems necessary or desirable, shall render a decision on the appeal, which decision shall be final.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Annual statement to Minister.

70. (1) Every such investment company shall on or before the first day of March in each year, prepare and transmit by registered post to the Minister a statement setting forth as of the thirty-first day of December preceding, the capital stock of the company, the portion thereof paid up, the assets and liabilities of the company, the amount and nature of the investments made by the company both on its own behalf and on behalf of others, with the particulars called for by Schedule B to this Act, and such other details as the Minister requires.

Contents.

Form.

(2) The statement shall be as nearly as may be in the form in Schedule B to this Act, and shall be signed and declaration made by the president or a vice-president and by the manager or secretary as in the form prescribed.

Changes in form by Minister.

(3) The Minister may make such changes in the form of staetment, whether such changes are of general application or are in the opinion of the Minister necessary to meet the circumstances of any particular case, as he may deem best adapted to elicit any information considered necessary or desirable, and the form as changed shall be signed and declared to as hereinbefore prescribed.

INSPECTION.

Examination and report on condition of company.

71. (1) The Superintendent shall visit personally or cause a duly qualified member of his staff to visit, at least once in each year, the head office of each company required by this Act to make returns to the Minister, and to examine carefully the statements of the condition and affairs of each company, and report thereon to the Minister as to all matters requiring his attention and decision.

Inspection of books.

(2) For the purpose of such examination the company shall prepare and submit to the Superintendent such statement or statements with respect to the business, finances or other affairs of the company, in addition to that men-

SEC. **70.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 70. Subsection 4 of tha tsection applying to a company whose financial year ends on some day other than December 31st is believed to be unnecessary.

SEC. **71.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 71.

tioned in the last preceding section, as the Superintendent may require, and the officers, agents and servants of the company shall cause their books to be open for inspection, and shall otherwise facilitate such examination so far as it is in their power.

Certified copy of by laws to be fyled with Superintendent.

(3) The company shall on the request of the Superintendent file with the Superintendent a certified copy of its by-laws, and notice of every repeal, or addition to, or admendment of its by-laws shall be filed by the company with the Superintendent within one month after the date of such repeal, addition or amendment.

Examination under oath.

(4) The Superintendent may examine under oath the officers, agents or servants of the company for the purpose of obtaining any information which he deems necessary for the purpose of such examination.

Annual report by Supt. to Minister.

(5) The Superintendent shall also prepare for the Minister from the said statements, an annual report, showing the full particulars of each company's business.

Special report where assets are deficient.

72. (1) If as the result of the examination as aforesaid of any company the Superintendent believes that the assets of the company are insufficient to justify its continuance in business, he shall make a special report to the Minister on the condition of such company.

Power to suspend or cancel license.

(2) If the Minister, after a reasonable time has been given to the company to be heard by him, and upon such further enquiry and investigation as he sees fit to make, reports to the Governor in Council that he agrees with the opinion of the Superintendent, the Governor in Council may, if he also concurs in such opinion, suspend or cancel the license of the company, and the company shall thereupon cease to transact further business: Provided, however, that the Minister may, during such suspension or cancellation, issue such conditional license as he may deem to be necessary for the protection of the public.

Conditional license.

Sale and transfer under conditional license.

(3) If the Minister deems it advisable, the said conditional license may provide that the company shall, during the continuance of such conditional license, arrange for the sale of its assets and for the transfer of its liabilities to some other company under the provisions of sections eighty-five to eighty-eight inclusive of this Act.

When company deemed insolvent.

(4) If upon the expiration of the conditional license no arrangement satisfactory to the Minister has been made for such sale and transfer, and if the company's condition is not then such as to warrant the restoration of the company's license, the company shall be deemed to be insolvent.

Only authorized investments allowed as investments.

73. (1) In his annual report prepared for the Minister under the provisions of section seventy-one of this Act, the Superintendent shall allow as assets only such of the invest-

Sec. **72.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 72.

Sec. **73.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 73.

ments of the several companies as are authorized by this Act, or by their Acts of incorporation, or by the general Acts applicable to such investments.

Corrections in annual statements by Superintendent.

(2) In his said report the Superintendent shall make all necessary corrections in the annual statements made by the companies as herein provided and shall be at liberty to increase or diminish the assets or liabilities of such companies to the true and correct amounts thereof as ascertained by him in the examination of their affairs at the head office thereof, or otherwise.

Any company may be required to dispose of and realize unauthorized investments.

(3) The Superintendent may request any company to dispose of and realize any of its investments acquired after the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and not authorized by this Act, and the company shall within sixty days after receiving such request absolutely dispose of and realize the said investments, and if the amount realized therefrom falls below the amount paid by the company for the said investments the directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment to the company of the amount of the deficiency.

Liability of directors for deficiencies.

(4) If any director present when any such investment is authorized does forthwith, or if any director then absent does, within twenty-four hours after he becomes aware of such investment and is able to do so, enter on the minutes of the board of directors his protest against the same, and within eight days thereafter gives notice of his protest by registered letter to the Superintedent, such director may thereby, and not otherwise, exonerate himself from such liability.

Director may protest.

Appeal to Exchequer Court.

(5) An appeal shall lie in a summary manner from the ruling of the Superintendent as to the admissibility of any asset not allowed by him, or as to any item or amount so added to liabilities, or as to any correction or alteration made in any statement, or as to any other matter arising in the carrying out of the provisions of this Act, to the Exchequer Court of Canada, which court shall have power to make all necessary rules for the conduct of appeals under this section.

Rules of court.

Certificate of ruling appealed from.

(6) For the purposes of such appeal the Superintendent shall at the request of the company interested give a certificate in writing setting forth the ruling appealed from and the reasons therefor, which ruling shall, however, be binding upon the company unless the company shall within fifteen days after notice of such ruling serve upon the Superintendent notice of its intention to appeal therefrom, setting forth the grounds of appeal, and within fifteen days thereafter file its appeal with the registrar of the said Court and with due diligence prosecute the same, in which case action on such ruling shall be suspended until the court has rendered judgment thereon.

Notice of and filing of appeal.

Appraisement of overvalued real estate.

74. (1) If upon an examination of the assets of any company it appears to the Superintendent, or if he has any reason to suppose, that the value placed by the company upon the real estate owned by it or any parcel thereof is too great, he may either require such company to procure an appraisement of such real estate by one or more competent valuators, or may himself procure such appraisement at the company's expense, and the appraised value, if it varies materially from the return made by the company, may be substituted in the annual report prepared for the Minister by the Superintendent.

Appraisement of lands held as security for loans on mortgage.

(2) If, upon such examination, it appears to the Superintendent, or if he has any reason to suppose that the amount secured by mortgage or hypothec upon any parcel of real estate, together with the interest due and accrued thereon, is greater than the value of such parcel, or that such parcel is not sufficient security for such loan and interest, he may in like manner require the company to procure an appraisement thereof, or may himself at the company's expense procure such appraisement, and if from the appraised value it appears that such parcel of real estate is not adequate security for the loan and interest, he may write off such loan and interest a sum sufficient to reduce the same to such an amount as may fairly be realizable from such security, in no case to exceed such appraised value, and may insert such reduced amount in his said annual report.

Superintendent to ascertain expenses of administration of Act during last preceding fiscal year.

75. (1) The Superintendent shall annually as soon as maybe after the close of each fiscal year, by reference to the public accounts, and by such further inquiry or investigation as he may deem necessary, ascertain and certify the total amount of the expenditure incurred by the Government for or in connection with the administration of this Act during the last preceding fiscal year, and the amount of the expenditure so ascertained and certified by the Superintendent shall be final and conclusive for all purposes of this section.

As to amount of income received by companies.

(2) The Superintendent shall also before the thirty-first day of December in each fiscal year ascertain from the returns made under the requirements of this Act, and from such other information as may be necessary or available, the total amount of income received during the last preceding calendar year by each company required to make returns under this Act, and the finding of the Superintendent as to the amounts aforesaid when certified by his hand, shall be final and conclusive.

Superintendent to ascertain percentage to aggregate of income.

(3) Thereupon the Superintendent shall ascertain the ratio or percentage which the total expenditure so found and certified bears to the aggregate of the income aforesaid, and he shall cause an assessment to be prepared against

Sec. **74.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 74.

Sec. **75.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 75.

Assessment equivalent to percentage.

each of the aforesaid companies of an amount equivalent to that percentage of the total amount of the income received by each of the said companies respectively, and such assessment, when certified by the Superintendent, shall be binding upon the said companies, and each of them, and shall be final and conclusive.

Assessment to constitute debt payable to His Majesty.

(4) The amount so assessed against each company shall constitute a debt payable to His Majesty, and shall be payable upon demand of the Superintendent, and may be recovered as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

REAL ESTATE.

Limitation as to real estate.

76. The company may acquire and hold absolutely for its own use and benefit such real and immovable property in Canada as is necessary for its actual use and occupation and the management of its business, or such as may reasonably be required for the natural expansion of its business.

CHANGE OF HEAD OFFICE.

Change of head office.

77. (1) The company may by by-law change the locality of its head office in Canada to any other place in Canada.

Approval of change.

(2) No such by-law shall have any force or effect until after it has been unanimously sanctioned by a vote of the shareholders present in person or represented by proxy at a general meeting of the company duly called for considering the same and representing two-thirds of the stock of the company or until it is unanimously sanctioned in writing by the shareholders of the company.

Governor in Council may approve by-law in case of dissent.

(3) If the by-law is sanctioned in writing by not less than three-fourths in value of the shareholders of the company, the company may, through the Minister, petition the Governor in Council for an order approving the said by-law, and the Governor in Council may, on compliance with such terms and conditions if any, as he directs, approve thereof, and upon such approval the by-law shall be valid.

Publication of notice.

(4) No such by-law shall be acted upon until two months after a copy of the by-law has been published by the company, once in the *Canada Gazette* and once in a newspaper published in the city, town or village in or nearest to which the head office of the company is then already situate, and in which a newspaper is published.

CONTRACTS, ETC.

Effect of contracts, etc.

78. (1) Every contract, agreement, engagement or bargain made and every bill of exchange drawn, accepted or endorsed, and every promissory note and cheque made,

SEC. **76.** See the Insurance Act, s. 62.

SEC. **77.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 78.

SEC. **78.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 79.

drawn or endorsed on behalf of the company, by any agent, officer or servant of the company, in general accordance with his powers as such, shall be binding upon the company.

Seal unnecessary.

(2) In no case shall it be necessary to have the seal of the company affixed to any such contract, agreement, engagement, bargain, bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque, or to prove that the same was made, drawn, accepted or endorsed, as the case may be, in pursuance of any by-law or special vote or order.

Exemption from liability.

(3) The person so acting as agent, officer or servant of the company, shall not thereby be subjected individually to any liability to any third person therefor.

TRUSTS.

Company not bound to see to execution.

79. (1) The company shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust, whether express, implied or constructive, to which any share of its stock or debentures or debenture stock or any deposit or any other moneys payable by or in the hands of the company may be subject.

Receipt a valid discharge.

(2) The receipt of the parties in whose name such shares, debentures, debenture stock, deposit, or moneys stand in the books of the company, shall be a valid and binding discharge to the company for any payment of any kind to which they may then be subject in respect of such shares, debentures, debenture stock, deposits or moneys, notwithstanding any trust and whether or not notice of such trust has been given to the company.

Application of money.

(3) The company shall not be bound to see to the application of the money paid upon such receipt.

EVIDENCE.

Evidence of by-law.

80. (1) A copy of any by-law of the company, under its seal, and purporting to be signed by any officer of the company, shall be received as *primâ facie* evidence of such by-law in all courts in Canada.

Books as evidence.

(2) All books required by this Act to be kept by the secretary or by any other officer of the company charged with that duty shall, in any suit or proceeding against the company or against any shareholder, be *primâ facie* evidence of all facts purporting to be therein stated.

Certificate *primâ facie* evidence.

(3) In any action by any company to enforce payment of any call or interest thereon, a certificate under the seal of the company and purporting to be signed by any officer of the company to the effect that the defendant is a shareholder, that the call or calls have been made to enforce payment of which or of any interest thereon such action has been brought, and that so much is due by him and unpaid thereon, shall be received in all courts as *primâ facie* evidence of the matters therein stated.

Sec. **79.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 80.

Sec. **80.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 81.

RESERVE FUND.

Reserve fund.

81. (1) The directors may set aside out of premiums on stock and out of the profits of the company such sums as they think proper as a reserve fund, in this Act referred to as reserve.

Investment.

(2) The reserve, until distribution in dividends or other lawful application thereof is made, shall be kept invested in the securities and be subject to the limitations mentioned in section sixty-three of this Act.

Requirements for payment of dividend.

(3) No dividend, whether payable in cash or shares shall be paid in any year on the common shares at any time outstanding, unless and until there is set aside a sum equal to twelve and one-half per cent of the net earnings in that year or to fifty per cent of the net profits realized on the sale of securities during the said year, whichever is the greater, as a special dividend reserve. This subsection shall cease to apply when the special dividend reserve has reached an amount of fifty per cent of the par value of the common shares outstanding, or, if the company has issued shares of no par value, fifty per cent of the capital with which it carries on business; but thereafter no such dividend shall be paid or declared which shall have the effect of reducing the said special dividend reserve below fifty per cent of the said par value or capital as the case may be.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.

Impairing capital by declaring dividends.

82. If the directors of the company declare and pay any dividend which impairs or diminishes the paid-up capital of the company, the directors who knowingly or negligently concur in the declaration or making payable of such dividend whereby the paid-up capital of the company is impaired or diminished shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount of such dividend as a debt due by them to the company.

Improvident transfers.

83. Whenever entry is made in the company's books of any transfer of stock not fully paid up, to a person who is not apparently of sufficient means to fully pay up such shares, the directors present who consent to the transfer, and every director present who does not record his vote in opposition thereto, shall be jointly and severally liable to the company in the same manner and to the same extent as the transferring shareholder but for such entry would have been liable.

Liability for salaries or wages.

84. (1) The directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to the clerks and servants thereof for all debts, not exceeding three months' salary or wages, due

SEC. **81.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 82. A provision somewhat similar to subsection 3 is found in the special clauses inserted in the Letters Patent of a number of companies already incorporated. This subsection differs therefrom in requiring the setting aside, before the declaration of the dividend, as a special dividend reserve, 12½% of the net earnings for the year, or 50% of the net profits realized on the sale of securities during the year whichever is the greater. This section will apply to all companies.

SEC. **82.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 83.

SEC. **83.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 84.

SEC. **84.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 85.

for services performed for the company whilst they are such directors respectively.

Limitation.

(2) No director shall be liable to an action therefor, unless the company is sued therefor within one year after the debt became due, nor unless such director is sued therefor within one year from the time when he ceased to be such director, nor unless an execution against the company at the suit of such clerk or servant is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part.

Amount recoverable.

(3) The amount unsatisfied on such execution shall be the amount recoverable with costs from all directors.

PURCHASE AND SALE.

Business of other companies.

85. (1) The company may purchase the whole or any part of the business, assets, rights, credits, effects and property belonging to any other company and may assume and undertake to pay in connection with such purchase the whole or any part of the liabilities of such other company, provided such other company is an investment company within the meaning of this Act.

Consideration for purchase.

(2) The consideration for the business and property so purchased may be cash or shares in the company's stock, either fully paid up or partly paid, or in part cash and in part shares, either fully paid up or partly paid, or such other consideration as may be agreed upon.

Agreements.

(3) The respective companies may enter into an agreement for such purchase and sale and do all other acts not inconsistent herewith to carry the same into effect.

Approval of shareholders.

(4) The agreement shall first be submitted to the shareholders of each of the said companies at a meeting thereof duly called and held separately for the purpose of taking the same into consideration, and if at each such meeting the same is accepted and approved by resolution passed by at least a three-fourths vote of such shares as are represented in person or by proxy and representing at least fifty per cent of the issued capital stock of the company, the said agreement may be executed under the corporate seals of the companies.

Approval and certificate of Treasury Board.

(5) No such agreement shall become operative and effective until it has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board, and unless it appears that the approval of such agreement would not be in the public interest, the Treasury Board may grant the same and issue a certificate confirming said agreement.

Inconsistent rights.

(6) Any rights so purchased by the company which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall cease to have effect.

Sec. 85. See the Loan Companies Act, s. 86.

Assets vested on date of certificate.

86. (1) On and after the date of such certificate the assets purchased and sold shall, in accordance with and subject to the terms of said agreement and without any further conveyance, become vested in the purchasing company.

Formal conveyance.

(2) The selling company shall, subject to the terms of said agreement, execute such formal and separate conveyances, assignments and assurances for registration purposes or otherwise, as may reasonably be required to confirm or evidence the vesting in the purchasing company of the full title and ownership of the assets purchased and sold.

Outstanding debenture stock.

87. In case any company whose assets are acquired by the company has issued debenture stock, and such debenture stock is outstanding at the date of the acquisition aforesaid, the directors of the company may, if and when they think fit, and either with or without the sanction of the shareholders, issue debenture stock to the extent of the nominal value of the debenture stock of such other company outstanding as aforesaid, and may, with the consent of any holder of debenture stock in such other company, give to him, in lieu of the debenture stock held by him, debenture stock of the company on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Disposal of undertaking.

88. (1) The company may sell and dispose of the whole or any part of the business, rights, credits, effects and property of the company for such consideration as the company may think fit.

Disposal to be approved by shareholders and Treasury Board.

(2) No such sale or disposal shall be made until it is approved at a meeting of shareholders duly called for that purpose, at which meeting two-thirds in value of the issued shares are represented by shareholders in person or by proxy, and provided further that no such sale or disposal shall take effect until it has been submitted to and approved of by the Treasury Board.

Consideration of sale may be shares in stock of purchasing company.

(3) If any sale under the authority of this section of the whole of the business, rights and property of the company to any loan company incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, or of any province thereof, the consideration for such sale may, notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, be fully paid shares in the capital stock of the purchasing company or in part cash and in part shares of such purchasing company or such other consideration as may be agreed upon.

PENALTIES.

Payment of organization expenses after certificate.

89. Any director who authorizes payment of or any manager or any other officer or servant of the company who pays or causes to be paid any money for or on account

SEC. 86. See the Loan Companies Act, s. 87.

SEC. 87. See the Loan Companies Act, s. 88.

SEC. 88. See the Loan Companies Act, s. 89.

SEC. 89. See the Loan Companies Act, s. 90.

of the incorporation or organization expenses of the company after the certificate permitting the company to commence business has been obtained from the Minister, except and unless the liability so paid has been disclosed to the Minister at the time of the application for such certificate, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years.

Penalty.

Refusal to make entry.

90. Every director, officer and servant of the company who refuses or wilfully neglects to make any proper entry in the books of the company is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years.

Penalty.

False statement in accounts, etc.

91. The making of any wilfully false or deceptive statement in any account, statement, return, report or other document respecting the affairs of the company, or the using of any false or deceptive statement in any account, statement, return, report or other document respecting the affairs of the company with intent to deceive or mislead any person, is an indictable offence punishable, unless a greater punishment is in any case by law prescribed therefor, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Penalty.

Signing, etc., of false statement.

92. Every director, auditor, manager or other officer of the company, and every auditor and inspector who negligently prepares, signs, approves or concurs in any account, statement, return, report or document respecting the affairs of the company containing any false or deceptive statement, shall be guilty of an indictable offence punishable, unless a greater punishment is in any case by law prescribed therefor, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Penalty.

Refusal to produce books.

93. Every director, officer and servant of the company who, on the application of any shareholder or creditor, his attorney or agent, refuses or neglects to produce the books of the company within his power or control containing the names of the persons who are or have been shareholders, or who refuses or neglects to produce the books of account of the company within his power or control, or who refuses or neglects to allow any such books to be inspected and extracts to be taken therefrom, during reasonable business hours of any juridical day, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs.

Penalty.

Refusal to produce books and documents.

94. Every director, officer and servant of the Company who refuses to produce for examination to the Superintendent or any member of his staff duly authorized by him to examine the statement of the condition and affairs of the

SEC. **90.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 91.

SEC. **91.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 92.

SEC. **92.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 93.

SEC. **93.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 94.

SEC. **94.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 95.

Penalty.

company, any book or document in his custody or control, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs.

Neglect to send statement to Minister.

95. Every company which neglects to prepare and transmit to the Minister on or before the first day of March in each year a statement verified as required by this Act and setting forth the particulars as to capital stock, assets and liabilities and such other details as by this Act required, shall incur a penalty of twenty dollars for each and every day during which such neglect continues.

Penalty.

Penalty for contravention.

96. (1) Any company which, or person who, does, causes or permits to be done any matter, act or thing contrary to any provision of this Act, or to the orders or directions of the Governor in Council or of the Minister, or of the Superintendent, made under this Act, or omits to do any matter, act or thing by this Act required to be done by or on the part of such company or person, shall, if no other penalty for such act or omission is provided in this Act, be liable for each such offence to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars and not more than five thousand dollars in the discretion of the court before which such penalty is recoverable.

Liability for damages.

(2) Such company or person shall also, in addition to such penalty, be liable to any person injured by such matter, act or thing, or by such omission, for all damages sustained thereby.

Penalties recoverable at suit of Crown.

97. (1) The amount of the penalties imposed upon a company or person for any violation of this Act shall, unless otherwise provided by this Act, be recoverable and enforceable with costs at the suit of His Majesty instituted by the Attorney General of Canada or by the Minister.

Application.

(2) Such penalties shall, unless otherwise provided by this Act, belong to the Crown for the public uses of Canada, provided that the Governor in Council, on the report of the Treasury Board, may direct that any portion of any penalty be remitted.

Remittal.

SEC. **95.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 96. Subsection 2 of the latter section has been omitted as inapplicable.

SEC. **96.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 97.

SEC. **97.** See the Loan Companies Act, s. 98.

SCHEDULE A.

(For incorporation of an Investment Company).

An Act to incorporate the *(state the name of the company)*.

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

1. *(Insert names of the persons applying for incorporation)*, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are hereby incorporated under the name of *(state name of company)* hereinafter called "the company."

2. The persons named in section 1 of this Act *(or as the case may be)* shall be the provisional directors of the company. *(The name, address and description of each director must be given.)*

3. The capital stock of the company shall be..... dollars, which may be increased to .....dollars.

4. The head office of the company shall be in the..... of.....in the province of.....

5. The company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities conferred by and be subject to all the limitations, liabilities and provisions of the *Investment Companies Act, 1929.*

SCHEDULE A. See the Loan Companies Act, Schedule A.

SCHEDULE B.

This statement to be completed and returned in triplicate to the Department of Insurance on or before 1st March, 19 .

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 19 .

Of the.....Company.
Organized or Incorporated (Act and date).....
Amendments to charter (Acts and date of each).....
Commenced business (Date).....
Head Office.....

OFFICERS:

(As at date of filing Statement)

President..... Manager.....
Vice-Presidents..... Secretary.....
..... Treasurer.....

DIRECTORS:

(As at date of filing Statement)

.....
.....
.....
.....

AUDITORS:

.....

CAPITAL.

Amount of capital stock authorized..... $.....
(.....shares of $..... each)
Amount subscribed:—
Preferred..... $.....
Ordinary..... .....
....

Amount paid in cash:—
Preferred..... $.....

Ordinary,—
On $.....stock fully called..... .....
On $.....stock.....% called..... .....
On $.....stock.....% called..... .....
On $.....instalment stock..... .....
....

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS

(As at December 31, 19)

Name	Address	Amount Subscribed		Amount paid in cash	
		$	cts.	$	cts.

(To be furnished in a separate schedule).

SCHEDULE B. See the Loan Companies Act, Schedule B.

PART I—ASSETS

1. Book value of Office premises (Details in separate Schedule).	$.....	$.....
2. Amount of loans secured by stocks, bonds and other collateral		
Principal	$.....	
Interest due	.....	
Interest accrued	.....	.....
(Details in separate Schedule).		
3. Book value of bonds, debentures and debenture stocks		
(a) Government:—		
(i) Dominion, Provincial, British and Colonial	$.....	
(ii) United States	.....	
(iii) Other Countries	.....	.....
(b) Bonds guaranteed by the above		.....
(c) Municipalities, school districts and rural telephone companies		
(i) Canadian	$.....	
(ii) Other	.....	.....
(d) All other bonds		
(i) Canadian	$.....	
(ii) Other	.....	.....
(Total market value at end of year $.....). (Details in separate Schedule).		
4. Book value of Stocks		
(a) Banks	$.....	
(b) Insurance Companies	.....	
(c) Loan, trust and other financial corporations	.....	
(d) Public utility companies	.....	
(e) Railroad companies	.....	
(f) Industrial and manufacturing companies	.....	
(g) Mining and oil companies	.....	
(h) All others	.....	.....
(Total market value at end of year $.....). (Details in separate Schedule).		
5. Cash on hand	.....	.....
6. Cash in banks (Details in separate Schedule).	.....	.....
7. All other assets (Details in separate Schedule).	.....	.....
8. Total book value	.....	.....
9. (Deduct) or (add) market value of real estate, bonds, stocks, etc. (under) or (over) book value	.....	.....
10. Total Assets	.....	$.....

PART II—LIABILITIES

	$	cts.
(1) Liabilities to the Public		
1. Amount of debentures and debenture stock issued and outstanding:—		
Amount. / Interest due and accrued.		
Payable in Canada ... $ ... $		
Payable elsewhere than in Canada ...		
$ ... $		
Total carried out		
*2. *(a)* Money borrowed from banks:—		
With security ... $		
Without security		
Interest due and accrued thereon		
Money borrowed elsewhere—		
With security ... $		
Without security		
Interest due and accrued thereon		
(For details see Schedule F).		
3. Taxes due and accrued		
4. Salaries, rents and other expenses due and accrued		
5. All other liabilities (Details on page 4)		
Total		
(2) Liabilities to Shareholders		
6. Special reserve funds (give items and amounts)		
7. Contingency fund		
8. Dividends to shareholders declared and unpaid		
9. Paid up capital		
10. Balance of Profit and Loss Account		
11. Total		
12. Total Liabilities		

*For the purposes of this item, overdrafts in bank account are not to be considered as Money borrowed but are to be deducted from total credit balances. If total overdrafts exceed total credits the net overdraft is to be included in item 7.

PART III—REVENUE ACCOUNT

INCOME.		
1. Net rents earned on office premises		$
2. Interest and dividends earned:—		
(a) on bonds and debentures	$	
(b) on collateral loans		
(c) on bank deposits		
(d) on stocks		
(e) on other assets		
3. *Gross profit on sale or maturity of assets:— Real estate, $.....; bonds, $.....; stocks, $		
4. Amount by which ledger values of assets were written up (Details in separate Schedule).		
5. Increase in market value of securities and real estate		
6. Other revenue for the year (Details in separate Schedule).		
Total		
EXPENDITURE		
7. Interest incurred during the year on		
(a) debentures and debenture stock	$	$
(b) other borrowed money		
8. Gross loss on sale or maturity of assets:— Real estate, $.....; bonds, $.....; stocks, $		
9. †Amount by which ledger values of assets were written down (Details in separate Schedule).		
10. Decrease in market value of securities and real estate		
11. Licenses and taxes other than taxes on real estate:—		
(a) Dominion	$	
(b) Provincial		
(c) Municipal		
12. All other expenses incurred:—Salaries, $.....; directors' fees, $.....; auditors' fees, $.....; legal fees, $.....; rents, $.....; travelling expenses, $.....; printing and stationery, $.....; advertising, $.....; postage, telegrams, telephones and express, $.....; commission on sale of debentures, $.....; miscellaneous (Details in separate Schedule), $.....; total		
13. Net profit transferred to Profit and Loss Account		
Total		

*Without deduction of any losses incurred. See Item No. 8.
†Including any amounts written off through use of sums transferred from reserve funds.

PART IV.—PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance brought forward from previous year	$
Amount transferred from Revenue Account	
Premium on capital stock sold during year	
*Amount transferred from Special Reserves and Contingency Accounts	
Total	$
Dividends to shareholders declared during the year	$
Commission on sale of stock and organization expenses	
*Amount transferred to Special Reserves and Contingency Accounts	
Balance of account at December 31, 19	
Total	$

*These items must account for all changes which took place in all reserve funds and contingency accounts during the year.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Average rate of interest per annum paid by the Corporation during the year:—on debentures payable in Canada.....; on debentures payable elsewhere.....; on debenture stock.....
2. Average rate of interest per annum earned by the Corporation during the year:—
   (a) On bonds and debentures: Govt.....; Munic., etc.....; Other.....
   (b) On collateral loans.....
   (c) On stocks owned.....
3. Loans written off, $.....
4. Specify the officers of the Corporation who are under bond and for what sums respectively.....
5. What were the Dividend-days of the Corporation in 19....; and what rate or rates of dividends were declared payable on those days respectively?.....
6. What is the date appointed for the Annual Meeting?.....
   Date of last Annual Meeting?.....
7. Special General Meetings held during year: Dates.....
8. In the case of any Company whose Stocks, Bonds or Debentures are held by the Corporation either directly or indirectly, if such company is otherwise indebted to the Corporation upon loans either secured or unsecured, state the aggregate amount of such loans..... $.....
   The aggregate amount of instalments of principal in arrears..... $.....
   The amount of interest due and unpaid, whether capitalized or not..... $.....
   The amount of interest on such loans taken credit for in the Profit and Loss Account during the past year..... $.....
9. What is the amount of contingent liability of the Corporation not shown as direct debts in the foregoing statement?..... $.....

(Include in this item all contingent liabilities such as or partially paid stocks owned, debentures of other Corporations guaranteed, bills discounted, etc.)

10. State the amount of actual cash receipts during the year for
    (a) interest on bonds and debentures..... $.....
    (b) dividends on stocks..... $.....
    (c) interest on loans on collateral security..... $.....
    (d) net revenue from real estate..... $.....
11. State the amount of interest permanently capitalized during the year..... $.....
    (Where a new loan is made on the same security the amount of interest arrears consolidated in the new loan must be included in the above amount.)
12. Have any of the assets been specially charged or encumbered by assignment, pledge, deed of trust or otherwise in favour of any creditor or creditors, or in favour of the debentureholders or any of them as against the shareholders or other debentureholders? If so, state briefly the nature of the charge and the person or persons in whose favour it has been given.
13. Have any loans or advances, direct or by way of overdraft, secured or otherwise, been made at any time during the year to any director or to the wife or any child of any director or their nominees, or have any such loans or advances, outstanding at the beginning of the year, been increased during the year? If so, give particulars below:

Name of Borrower.	Maximum Amount of Loan or Advance during year.		Amount of Loan at December 31, 19..		Interest due and unpaid.		Interest Accrued.	
	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.

We declare that the foregoing statement and the separate schedules therein referred to and hereunto attached and signed by us are made up from the books of the company and that to the best of our knowledge and belief they are correct and show truly and clearly the financial position of the company and the condition of the company's affairs.

(Place) this.....day of.....19.....

A.B.
President *(or Vice-President, as the case may be).*
C.B.
Manager *(or Secretary, as the case may be).*

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[3].

An Act respecting Alliance Nationale.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

Honourable Mr. BEAUBIEN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81906 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W3.

An Act respecting Alliance Nationale.

1917, c. 69; 1924, c. 101.

WHEREAS Alliance Nationale, hereinafter called "the Association" has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph *(b)* of section two of the Act incorporating the Association, chapter sixty-nine of the statutes of 1917, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Objects.

"(ii) by aiding them in misfortune, in sickness, in accident and in old age, and by defraying expenses of burial;"

2. Paragraph *(c)* of sub-section (1) of section eleven of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Limitation of benefits.

"*(c)* The amount payable at or subsequent to the death of any member, or at or subsequent to the occurrence of permanent disability of any member, or at or subsequent to his surviving a stated term of years, in respect of the contract or contracts of insurance of such member, shall not exceed in value the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the amount payable under an annuity contract issued on any one life shall not exceed six hundred dollars annually; Provided, that additional insurance benefits may be granted to any such member

(i) as one of a group of not less than ten members insured individually under one contract of insurance, or

(ii) payable in event of death from accident and not exceeding the amount payable in event of death from other causes

Explanatory Notes.

The changes proposed are indicated by the black lines in the margin or under words in the text of the Bill or in these Notes.

1. The sub-paragraph (ii) to be repealed reads as follows:—

"(ii) by aiding them in misfortune, in sickness and in old age, and by defraying expenses of burial;"

2. The paragraph *(c)* to be repealed reads as follows:—

"*(c)* The amount payable at or subsequent to the death of any member, or at or subsequent to the occurrence of permanent disability of any member, or at or subsequent to his surviving a stated term of years, in respect of the contract or contracts of Insurance of such member, shall not exceed in value the sum of five thousand dollars, and the amount payable under an annuity contract issued on any one life shall not exceed three hundred dollars annually."

The proviso is new.

but the aggregate amount of additional insurance benefits which may be granted under this proviso shall not exceed ten thousand dollars."

3. The following paragraph is hereby added to subsection (1) of section eleven of the said Act:—

Benefits to be granted by by-law only.

"*(d)* The benefits of each of the three classes mentioned in paragraphs *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)* of this sub-section, shall be granted only to such extent and in such manner as are authorized by by-law of the Association duly passed on the recommendation of the actuary of the Association."

3. Paragraph *(d)* is new.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[3].

An Act to ratify and confirm the organization and the election of directors of Family Trust, and to change the name of that company to "Financial Trust Company."

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

Honourable Mr. L'ESPÉRANCE

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81144 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X3.

An Act to ratify and confirm the organization and the election of directors of Family Trust, and to change the name of that company to "Financial Trust Company."

Preamble. 1914, c. 55; R.S., 1927, c. 29; 1923, c. 86.

WHEREAS "Family Trust", a trust company incorporated by chapter eighty-six of the statutes of 1923, has by its petition represented that certain doubts have arisen as to the regularity of its organization and as to the validity of the first election of directors of the Company, and has prayed in effect that it be enacted as follows: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Ratification of certain acts, meetings, elections, etc.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Trust Companies Act, 1914*, and its amendments, or in *The Trust Companies Act*, chapter twenty-nine of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*, or in the Act, chapter eighty-six of the statutes of 1923, incorporating "Family Trust", hereinafter called "the Company", the resignations, before the holding of the first general meeting of the Company, of their office by the provisional directors of the Company named in and constituted such directors by the said chapter eighty-six, the substitution for them of other persons purporting to act as provisional directors, the calling by those persons of the first general meeting of the shareholders of the Company, the holding of that meeting, the election of persons to be directors and other proceedings had thereat, the calling by the persons so elected of the general meetings of the shareholders of the Company since then held, the holding of such meetings and the elections of directors and other proceedings had thereat, are hereby ratified and confirmed; and it is hereby declared that the said acts, meetings, elections and proceedings had, at the times when respectively done, held or had, and have since then continued to have, the same effect in law as if done, held or had in virtue of and

Declaration as to effect in law.

according to such provisions of the Acts aforesaid as then applied thereto.

Name changed.

2. The name of the Company is hereby changed to "Financial Trust Company"; but such change of name shall not affect any right or obligation of the Company or render defective any legal proceeding by or against the Company, and any legal proceeding that might have been continued or commenced against it by its former name may be continued or commenced against it by its new name.

Existing rights saved.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[3].

An Act for the relief of Molly Vaughan.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80804 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y3.

An Act for the relief of Molly Vaughan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Molly Vaughan, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Arthur Stanley Vaughan, traveller, 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. 1922, at the said city, she then being Molly Allen, 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 Molly Allen and Arthur Stanley Vaughan, 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 Allen may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Stanley Vaughan had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[3].

An Act for the relief of Lillian Augusta Dunn.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80701 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z3.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Augusta Dunn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian Augusta Dunn, residing at the city of Belleville, in the province of Ontario, saleswoman, wife of Bernard Roy Dunn, labourer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of May, A.D. 1915, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Lillian Augusta Booth, 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 Augusta Booth and Bernard Roy Dunn, 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 Augusta Booth may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bernard Roy Dunn had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[4].

An Act for the relief of Myrtle Mary Jane McLean.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80596 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A4.

An Act for the relief of Myrtle Mary Jane McLean.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Myrtle Mary Jane McLean, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of John Alfred McLean, traveller, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of June, A.D. 1919, at the said city, she then being Myrtle Mary Jane Meech, 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 Myrtle Mary Jane Meech and John Alfred McLean, 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 Myrtle Mary Jane Meech may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Alfred McLean had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[4].

An Act for the relief of Catherine Goring.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80700 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B4.

An Act for the relief of Catherine Goring.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Catherine Goring, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, telegraph operator, wife of Edwin Herbert Goring, clerk, 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. 1918, at the said city, she then being Catherine Mann, 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 Catherine Mann and Edwin Herbert Goring, 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 Catherine Mann, may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edwin Herbert Goring, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[4].

An Act for the relief of Mary Bertha Dupuis Ranger.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79751 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C4.

An Act for the relief of Mary Bertha Dupuis Ranger.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Bertha Dupuis Ranger, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of David Victor Ranger, barrister-at-law, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of March, A.D. 1922, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Mary Bertha Dupuis, 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 Bertha Dupuis and David Victor Ranger, 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 Bertha Dupuis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said David Victor Ranger had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[4].

An Act for the relief of Harvey Baden Powell Haney.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78090 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D4.

An Act for the relief of Harvey Baden Powell Haney.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harvey Baden Powell Haney, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Brantford, in the province of Ontario, woodworker, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of February, A.D. 1923, at the said city, he and Irene McKinnon, 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 Harvey Baden Powell Haney and Irene McKinnon, 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 Harvey Baden Powell Haney, may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irene McKinnon had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[4].

An Act for the relief of Jeanie Mathieson Howell.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78645 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E4.

An Act for the relief of Jeanie Mathieson Howell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jeanie Mathieson Howell, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Cyril Lancelot Manuel Howell, draughtsman, 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 March, A.D. 1919, at the town of Kilburn, in the county of Middlesex, England, she then being Jeanie Mathieson, 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 Jeanie Mathieson and Cyril Lancelot Manuel Howell, 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 Jeanie Mathieson, may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cyril Lancelot Manuel Howell, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[4].

An Act for the relief of Ivy Georgina Lloyd.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77325 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F4.

An Act for the relief of Ivy Georgina Lloyd.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ivy Georgina Lloyd, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, demonstrator, wife of Thomas Alton Cecil Lloyd, 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 July, A.D. 1921, at the said city, she then being Ivy Georgina Dawson, 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 Georgina Dawson and Thomas Alton Cecil Lloyd, 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 Georgina Dawson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Alton Cecil Lloyd had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[4].

An Act for the relief of Helen Steele.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78651 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G4.

An Act for the relief of Helen Steele.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helen Steele, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, waitress, wife of Samuel Steele, stonemason, 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. 1903, in the district of Gateshead, in the counties of Gateshead and Durham, England, she then being Helen Beggs, 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 Beggs and Samuel Steele, 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 Beggs may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Samuel Steele had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[4].

An Act for the relief of John Campbell.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78089 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H4.

An Act for the relief of John Campbell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Campbell, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Brantford, in the province of Ontario, woodworker, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of February, A.D. 1918, at the said city of Brantford, he and Vera May Arsenault, who was then of the city of Galt, 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 John Campbell and Vera May Arsenault, 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 Campbell may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Vera May Arsenault had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[4].

An Act for the relief of Gordon Asher True.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78114 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I4.

An Act for the relief of Gordon Asher True.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gordon Asher True, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of September, A.D. 1919, at the said city, he and Winnifred Hariet Thornton, 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 Gordon Asher True and Winnifred Hariet Thornton, 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 Gordon Asher True may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Winnifred Hariet Thornton had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[4].

An Act for the relief of Annie Forbes Sangster.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78081 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J4.

An Act for the relief of Annie Forbes Sangster.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Forbes Sangster, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Sangster, postal employee, 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 November, A.D. 1925, at the said city, she then being Annie Forbes Blues, 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 Forbes Blues and William Sangster, 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 Forbes Blues may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Sangster had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[4].

An Act for the relief of Ethel Evelyn Farrow.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79238 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K4.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Evelyn Farrow.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Evelyn Farrow, residing at the city of Niagara Falls, in the province of Ontario, factory employee, wife of Horace Terence George Farrow, labourer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Niagara Falls, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of September, A.D. 1922, at the city of Toronto, in the said province, she then being Ethel Evelyn Hope, 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 Evelyn Hope and Horace Terence George Farrow, 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 Evelyn Hope may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Horace Terence George Farrow had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[4].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Nicholl.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78112 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L4.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Nicholl.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Nicholl, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, police constable, has by his petition alleged that on the seventh day of June, A.D. 1918, at the said city, he and Margaret Miller, 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 Nicholl and Margaret Miller, 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 Nicholl may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Miller had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M⁴.

An Act for the relief of Charles Stanley Cuneo.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77301 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M4.

An Act for the relief of Charles Stanley Cuneo.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Stanley Cuneo, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, machinist's helper, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of December, A.D. 1923, at the said city, he and Winnifred May Poynton, 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 Stanley Cuneo and Winnifred May Poynton, 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 Stanley Cuneo may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Winnifred May Poynton had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N4.

An Act for the relief of William Allan Griffith.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78905 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N4.

An Act for the relief of William Allan Griffith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Allan Griffith, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Bestel, in the district of Timiskaming, in the province of Ontario, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of August, A.D. 1925, at the town of Cobalt, in the said province, he and Eva Pearl Price, 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 William Allan Griffith and Eva Pearl 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 William Allan Griffith may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eva Pearl Price had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[4].

An Act for the relief of Sydney Bishop.

Read a first time Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78646 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O4.

An Act for the relief of Sydney Bishop.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sydney Bishop, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, shoemaker, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of October, A.D. 1911, at the said city, he and Alice Lena Hartwick, 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 Sydney Bishop and Alice Lena Hartwick, 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 Sydney Bishop may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alice Lena Hartwick had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[4].

An Act for the relief of Walter Henry Lyne Dixson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80697 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P4.

An Act for the relief of Walter Henry Lyne Dixson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Walter Henry Lyne Dixson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Trenton, in the province of Ontario, market gardener, has by his petition alleged that on the eleventh day of October, A.D. 1922, at the said town, he and Alice Augusta Rosenplot, 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 Walter Henry Lyne Dixson and Alice Augusta Rosenplot, 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 Walter Henry Lyne Dixson, may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alice Augusta Rosenplot had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q4.

An Act for the relief of Ida Rosenberg.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77778 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q4.

An Act for the relief of Ida Rosenberg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ida Rosenberg, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, garment finisher, wife of Louis Rosenberg, coal merchant, 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. 1924, at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Ida Perlman, 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 Perlman and Louis Rosenberg, 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 Perlman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Louis Rosenberg had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R4.

An Act for the relief of Marjory Lavinia Bradford.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78654 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R4.

An Act for the relief of Marjory Lavinia Bradford.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marjory Lavinia Bradford, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of John D'Alton Bradford, solicitor, 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 June, A.D. 1922, at the said city, she then being Marjory Lavinia Ellis, 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 Marjory Lavinia Ellis and John D'Alton Bradford, 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 Marjory Lavinia Ellis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John D'Alton Bradford had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[4].

An Act for the relief of Patrizio Nardini.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78911 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S4.

An Act for the relief of Patrizio Nardini.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Patrizio Nardini, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of April, A.D. 1920, at the city of Fano, in the province of Pesaro, Italy, he and Olinda Giambattistani, who was then of the said city of Fano, 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 Patrizio Nardini and Olinda Giambattistani, 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 Patrizio Nardini may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Olinda Giambattistani had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[4].

An Act for the relief of John Alfred Neary.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79235 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T4.

An Act for the relief of John Alfred Neary.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Alfred Neary, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, book-keeper, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of December, A.D. 1918, at the said city, he and Diamond Loretta Veale, 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 Alfred Neary and Diamond Loretta Veale, 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 Alfred Neary may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Diamond Loretta Veale had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[4].

An Act for the relief of Charles Storey.

Read a first time, Thurday, 18th April, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79240 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U4.

An Act for the relief of Charles Storey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Storey, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, manager, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of July, A.D. 1920, at the said city, he and Sarah Elizabeth Baker, 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 Storey and Sarah Elizabeth Baker, 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 Storey may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sarah Elizabeth Baker had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[4].

An Act for the relief of Eva Alexandra Grayson Smith

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80692 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V4.

An Act for the relief of Eva Alexandra Grayson Smith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eva Alexandra Grayson Smith, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of James Grayson Smith, solicitor, 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 February, A.D. 1908, at the said city, she then being Eva Alexandra Livingston, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she had 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 Eva Alexandra Livingston and James Grayson 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 Eva Alexandra Livingston may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Grayson Smith had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W4.

An Act for the relief of Ernest Gillespie Simpson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81635 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W4.

An Act for the relief of Ernest Gillespie Simpson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ernest Gillespie Simpson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, advertising manager, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of April, A.D. 1918, at the city of Salisbury, in the county of Wiltshire, England, he and Edith Amy Newton, who was then of the said city of Salisbury, 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 Gillespie Simpson and Edith Amy Newton, 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 Gillespie Simpson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edith Amy Newton had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[4].

An Act for the relief of Laura Grace Osborne Lea.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
76211 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[4].

An Act for the relief of Laura Grace Osborne Lea.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Laura Grace Osborne Lea, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Harvey Charles Lea, salesman, 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 April, A.D. 1915, at the town of Simcoe, in the said province, she then being Laura Grace Osborne, 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 Laura Grace Osborne and Harvey Charles Lea, 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 Laura Grace Osborne may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harvey Charles Lea had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[4].

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Helena Martin.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78121 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y4.

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Helena Martin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gertrude Helena Martin, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Alfred Martin, labourer, 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 February, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Gertrude Helena Stewart, 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 Helena Stewart and Alfred Martin, 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 Helena Stewart may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfred Martin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[4].

An Act for the relief of Laura Warren.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81774 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z4.

An Act for the relief of Laura Warren.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Laura Warren, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, cook, wife of Thomas Latham Warren, farmer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing on Thorah Island, near the village of Beaverton, in the county of Ontario, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of December, A.D. 1910, at the village of Sutton, in the said province, she then being Laura Allen, 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 Laura Allen and Thomas Latham Warren, 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 Laura Allen may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Latham Warren had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A5.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Elizabeth Kelley.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81631 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A5.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Elizabeth Kelley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Elizabeth Kelley, residing at the city of Galt, in the province of Ontario, shoe fitter, wife of Frank Alonzo Kelley, metal worker, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of July, A.D. 1914, at the city of Detroit, in the state of Michigan, one of the United States of America, she then being Ethel Elizabeth 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 Ethel Elizabeth Smith and Frank Alonzo Kelley, 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 Elizabeth Smith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Alonzo Kelley had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[5].

An Act for the relief of Andrew Ralph Wilson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78652 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B5.

An Act for the relief of Andrew Ralph Wilson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Andrew Ralph Wilson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the twentieth day of September, A.D. 1918, at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, he and Corinne Mildred Kelly, who was then of the said city of Hamilton, 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 Andrew Ralph Wilson and Corinne Mildred 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 Andrew Ralph Wilson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Corinne Mildred Kelly had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act for the relief of Marion Jane Stewart.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78082 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act for the relief of Marion Jane Stewart.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marion Jane Stewart, residing at the city of North Bay, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of William Stanford Stewart, railway employee, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of September, A.D. 1921, at the town of Sudbury, in the said province, she then being Marion Jane Swan, 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 Jane Swan and William Stanford 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 Marion Jane Swan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Stanford Stewart had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[5].

An Act for the relief of Mildred Muriel Lange.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81636 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D5.

An Act for the relief of Mildred Muriel Lange.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mildred Muriel Lange, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Hector Joseph Lange, sales manager, 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 February, A.D. 1919, at the said city, she then being Mildred Muriel 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 Mildred Muriel Macpherson and Hector Joseph Lange, 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 Muriel Macpherson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hector Joseph Lange had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E5.

An Act for the relief of Linda Lydia Snowdon Pascoe.

Read a first time, Wednesday. 1st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78085 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E5.

An Act for the relief of Linda Lydia Snowdon Pascoe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Linda Lydia Snowdon Pascoe, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of Charles Frederick Pascoe, metallurgist, 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 December, A.D., 1925, at the said city of Westmount, she then being Linda Lydia Snowdon, 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 Linda Lydia Snowdon and Charles Frederick Pascoe, 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 Linda Lydia Snowdon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Frederick Pascoe had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F5.

An Act for the relief of John Carbery Hickman.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78906 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F5.

An Act for the relief of John Carbery Hickman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Carbery Hickman, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the fifteenth day of July, A.D. 1927, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, he and Louise Marshall, who was then of the city of Toronto, in the 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 Carbery Hickman and Louise Marshall, 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 Carbery Hickman may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Louise Marshall had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G5.

An Act for the relief of Lydia Alice Hinch.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78119 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G5.

An Act for the relief of Lydia Alice Hinch.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lydia Alice Hinch, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clothing operator, wife of Sidney Russell Hinch, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of June, A.D. 1914, at the said city, she then being Lydia Alice Mather, 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 Lydia Alice Mather and Sidney Russell Hinch, 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 Lydia Alice Mather may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sidney Russell Hinch had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H5.

An Act for the relief of Allan Plant.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77321 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H5.

An Act for the relief of Allan Plant.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Allan Plant, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, motorman, has by his petition alleged that on the eleventh day of May, A.D. 1921, at the said city, he and Dorothy Hickey, 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 Allan Plant and Dorothy Hickey, 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 Allan Plant may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dorothy Hickey had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[5].

An Act for the relief of Pansy Jean Van Luven.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79233 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I5.

An Act for the relief of Pansy Jean Van Luven.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Pansy Jean Van Luven, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, interior decorator, wife of Harry Esmond Van Luven, salesman, 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 August, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Pansy Jean Lister, 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 Pansy Jean Lister and Harry Esmond Van Luven, 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 Pansy Jean Lister may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Esmond Van Luven had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J5.

An Act for the relief of William Treslove.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81461 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J5.

An Act for the relief of William Treslove.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Treslove, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Fort William, in the province of Ontario, car inspector, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of August, A.D. 1917, at the city of London, England, he and Dorothy Elizabeth Mepham, 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 William Treslove and Dorothy Elizabeth Mepham, 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 Treslove may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dorothy Elizabeth Mepham had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K5.

An Act for the relief of Annie Letticia Smith.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81917 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K5.

An Act for the relief of Annie Letticia Smith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Letticia Smith, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Jeremiah Smith, foreman, 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 October, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Annie Letticia Murray, 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 Letticia Murray and Jeremiah 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 Annie Letticia Murray may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jeremiah Smith had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L5.

An Act respecting The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

Honourable Mr. McGuire.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
84114 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L5.

An Act respecting The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Preamble. 1908, c. 82; 1912, c. 64.

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

1908, c. 82, new s. 4.

1. Section four of chapter eighty-two of the statutes of 1908, as enacted by section two of chapter sixty-four of the statutes of 1912, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Membership.

"**4.** (1) The membership of the Institute shall consist of such persons as are members or honorary members thereof when this section comes into force and of such other persons as become, under the provisions of this Act, members, fellows or honorary fellows of the Institute.

Classes of members.

"(2) The membership may comprise the following classes:—

(a) Members of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada;

(b) Fellows of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada;

(c) Honorary Fellows of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada;

and the class of membership to which a person belongs may be designated by appending to his name the abbreviation M.R.A.I.C., or F.R.A.I.C., or Hon. F.R.A.I.C., as the case may be.

Qualification of members and fellows.

"(3) A person shall not be qualified to become a member or a fellow of the Institute who is not a member in good standing of an association of architects, whether being a corporate body or not, which is recognized by the Institute as properly representative, in Canada, of the profession or architecture.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The present section 4 for which this clause of the Bill proposes to substitute a new one reads as follows:—

"4. The following persons only, in addition to those who are already members of the Institute, shall be members thereof, namely, the members of the provincial architectural associations throughout Canada recognized by the Institute."

The proposed new s. 4 makes more detailed provision for the membership, its various classes and the qualifications for each class.

Qualification of honorary fellows.

"(4) A person shall not be qualified to become an honorary fellow of the Institute unless he has contributed by research, scholarship, public service or professional standing to the good of architecture in Canada or elsewhere."

1908, c. 82, new s. 5.

2. Section five of the said chapter eighty-two as amended by section three of chapter sixty-four of the statutes of 1912, is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor:—

By-laws and rules.

"**5.** The Council of the Institute may, from time to time, make, repeal, amend or re-enact by-laws and rules, not contrary to law nor inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, for—

(a) defining the terms and conditions of membership of the Institute, and the qualification, admission, expulsion, rights, duties and privileges of all classes of members;

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

(c) the appointment, designation, functions, duties and remuneration of all officers, agents and servants of the Institute;

(d) the appointment of committees and the designation of their duties;

(e) the calling of meetings, annual or special, of the Institute, and of meetings, periodical or special, of the Council and of committees;

(f) the fixing of the quorum necessary at, the procedure in all respects at or concerning, and all other requirements of, any meeting of the Institute, or of its Council or committees;

(g) generally, for the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the Institute and the various classes of members thereof, and for carrying out the objects of the Institute."

The present section 5 for which this clause of the Bill proposes to substitute a new one reads as follows:—

"**5.** The Institute may make regulations and by-laws for its direction and management, and also such rules as are deemed necessary for the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the members of the Institute.

2. The Institute may, by by-law, make regulations governing the admission of candidates for membership in the Institute."

The proposed new section makes more detailed provisions for the making of by-laws and rules. It is, with one exception, based on a standard clause of long standing. The exception is that by-laws made by the Council are not subject to confirmation at a general meeting of the Institute, the power to make them being now given entirely to the Council.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M5.

An Act respecting The New Brunswick Railway Company.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st May, 1929.

Honourable Mr. ROBINSON.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
83416 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M5.

An Act respecting The New Brunswick Railway Company.

N.B. 1870, c. 49.

1881, c. 42.

WHEREAS The New Brunswick Railway Company has by its petition represented that it was incorporated by special Act of the legislature of the province of New Brunswick and its work has been declared by the Parliament of Canada to be a work for the general advantage of Canada; and whereas it has by its petition prayed that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Provincial Act adopted.

1. In so far as the Parliament of Canada has authority so to do the Act of the legislature of the province of New Brunswick as passed in the 1929 session of the Legislature of New Brunswick, and assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor on the twenty-seventh day of March, 1929, and set forth in the Schedule to this Act, is hereby adopted, confirmed and re-enacted with the same effect as if set forth at length herein.

R.S. 1927, c. 170, s. 151.

2. Section one hundred and fifty-one of the *Railway Act* shall not apply to the transactions herein authorized.

SCHEDULE.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY COMPANY.

WHEREAS The New Brunswick Railway Company was incorporated by Act of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, and

WHEREAS, said The New Brunswick Railway Company has leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for a term of nine hundred and ninety years from the first day of July, 1890, all its lands and other property used

for the purpose of operating railways and the appurtenances thereto; and

WHEREAS, in addition to said railway property said The New Brunswick Railway Company owns extensive lands which were acquired as subsidy grants from the Province of New Brunswick, and are not used in connection with its railway and are not required for any of its corporate purposes, and while so held cannot be properly developed; and

WHEREAS, the only obligations of said The New Brunswick Railway Company are its First Mortgage Bonds issued under Indenture dated the first day of August, 1884, with Central Trust Company, and its Consolidated Debenture stock issued under the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 53 Victoria, Chapter 71, and on which the interest has been guaranteed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and

WHEREAS, said Act 53 Victoria, Chapter 71, authorizing the issuance of said Consolidated Debenture stock provides inter alia as follows:

> "This act shall not apply, nor shall any charge or lien created thereby extend to any of the lands owned by the Company not now or hereafter used by it for the purpose of operating its railways or the appurtenances thereto, nor shall this Act affect any present encumbrance on such lands or any part thereof or any agreement in respect of the same."

WHEREAS, said The New Brunswick Railway Company has shown that its subscribed and issued capital stock consists of thirty thousand shares, and

WHEREAS, said The New Brunswick Railway Company has by its Petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AS FOLLOWS:

1. It is hereby declared that the capital stock of said The New Brunswick Railway Company consists of thirty thousand shares as shown by the books of the Company and that said shares are all fully paid.

2. The New Brunswick Railway Company shall, in addition to its other powers, have the powers set out in Section 14, and in sub-sections (5) and (6) of Section 77 of the New Brunswick Companies' Act, and shall also have power, if authorized so to do by vote of the holders of all of its said thirty thousand shares of capital stock present or represented by proxy at a general meeting called for considering the matter, to convey, assign or transfer any or all of its lands and property that are not leased as aforesaid to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and all of its other assets, subject, however, in so far as the same applies

thereto, to the lien of said First Mortgage Indenture, without further consideration than assumption by the transferee of all obligations of said The New Brunswick Railway Company under said First Mortgage Indenture and the Bonds outstanding thereunder.

3. Nothing in this Act shall affect any obligation of said The New Brunswick Railway Company to the Province of New Brunswick, and such obligation shall be binding upon the successors and assigns of the Company.

4. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect any right which said The New Brunswick Railway Company may now or hereafter have to issue further Consolidated Debenture Stock under said Act, 53 Victoria, Chapter 71.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N5.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Herman Schelke.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79232 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N5.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Herman Schelke.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick Herman Schelke, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, horse trainer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of July, A.D. 1917, at the said city, he and Mabel Mary Costello, 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 Frederick Herman Schelke and Mabel Mary Costello, 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 Frederick Herman Schelke may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mabel Mary Costello had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O5.

An Act for the relief of Jennie White.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
83038 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O5.

An Act for the relief of Jennie White.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jennie White, residing at the town of Wallaceburg, in the province of Ontario, wife of John White, farmer, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said town, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of May, A.D. 1917, at the said town, she then being Jennie Murray, 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 Jennie Murray and John White, 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 Jennie Murray may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John White had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P5.

An Act for the relief of Alma Berlinda Swayne.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81632 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P5.

An Act for the relief of Alma Berlinda Swayne.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alma Berlinda Swayne, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, secretary, wife of George Ray Swayne, agent, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Smiths Falls, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of August, A.D. 1920, at the town of Perth, in the said province, she then being Alma Berlinda Code, 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 Berlinda Code and George Ray Swayne, 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 Berlinda Code may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Ray Swayne had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q5.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Evelyn Lawrence.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
83036 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q5.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Evelyn Lawrence.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys Evelyn Lawrence, residing in the township of Harwich, in the county of Kent, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Gordon Lawrence, farmer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing in the said township, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of June, A.D. 1922, at the city of Chatham, in the said province, she then being Gladys Evelyn Tole, 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 Evelyn Tole and William Gordon 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 Gladys Evelyn Tole may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Gordon Lawrence had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R5.

An Act for the relief of Daniel Ray Bouvier.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78907 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R5.

An Act for the relief of Daniel Ray Bouvier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Daniel Ray Bouvier, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, manufacturer, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of November, A.D. 1914, at the city of Buffalo, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, he and Loa Budd Helmer, who was then of the said city of Buffalo, 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 Ray Bouvier and Loa Budd Helmer, 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 Ray Bouvier may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Loa Budd Helmer had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S5.

An Act for the relief of Edyth Viola Beacock.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81633 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S5.

An Act for the relief of Edyth Viola Beacock.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edyth Viola Beacock, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Bertram Hughes Beacock, taxi driver, 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. 1914, at the said city, she then being Edyth Viola Earl, 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 Edyth Viola Earl and Bertram Hughes Beacock, 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 Edyth Viola Earl may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bertram Hughes Beacock had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T5.

An Act for the relief of Bertha Nichols.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79231 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T5.

An Act for the relief of Bertha Nichols.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bertha Nichols, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Frank Henry Nichols, draughtsman, 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 August, A.D. 1924, at the said city, she then being Bertha Eisenhardt, 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 Bertha Eisenhardt and Frank Henry Nichols, 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 Bertha Eisenhardt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Henry Nichols had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U5.

An Act for the relief of George Nelson Brown.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81623 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U5.

An Act for the relief of George Nelson Brown.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Nelson Brown, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stock broker, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of March, A.D. 1908, at the city of London, in the said province, he and Edna Johnson Munro, 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 George Nelson Brown and Edna Johnson Munro, 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 Nelson Brown may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edna Johnson Munro had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V5.

An Act for the relief of Albert Victor Walter Holman Homan.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80128 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V5.

An Act for the relief of Albert Victor Walter Holman Homan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Albert Victor Walter Holman Homan, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, carpenter, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of July, A.D. 1922, at the said city, he and Laura LaRocque, 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 Albert Victor Walter Holman Homan and Laura LaRocque, 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 Albert Victor Walter Holman Homan may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Laura LaRocque had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W5.

An Act for the relief of James Duncan Gerard.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80017 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W5.

An Act for the relief of James Duncan Gerard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Duncan Gerard, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of November, A.D. 1924, at the said city, he and Violet Diana Cassells, 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 James Duncan Gerard and Violet Diana Cassells, 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 Duncan Gerard may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Violet Diana Cassells had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[5].

An Act for the relief of Frances Vera Carter Van Luven.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
82671 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X5.

An Act for the relief of Frances Vera Carter Van Luven.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frances Vera Carter Van Luven, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of Cecil Frederick Van Luven, clerk, 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 December, A.D. 1926, at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, she then being Frances Vera Carter, 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 Vera Carter and Cecil Frederick Van Luven, 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 Vera Carter may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cecil Frederick Van Luven had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y5.

An Act for the relief of Violet Haney.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81772 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y5.

An Act for the relief of Violet Haney.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Violet Haney, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, operator, wife of Clarence Gordon Haney, taxi driver, 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 June, A.D. 1925, at the said city, she then being Violet 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 Violet Thompson and Clarence Gordon Haney, 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 Thompson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clarence Gordon Haney had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[5].

An Act for the relief of James Thompson Clark.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81918 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z5.

An Act for the relief of James Thompson Clark.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Thompson Clark, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, carpenter, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of September, A.D. 1925, at the said city, he and Vera May Level, 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 James Thompson Clark and Vera May Level, 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 Thompson Clark may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Vera May Level had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A6.

An Act for the relief of James Collingwood Darroch.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78084 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A6.

An Act for the relief of James Collingwood Darroch.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Collingwood Darroch, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, civic employee, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of November, A.D. 1918, at the said city, he and Marjorie Ellen Green, 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 o Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Collingwood Darroch and Marjorie Ellen Green, 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 Collingwood Darroch may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marjorie Ellen Green had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[6].

An Act for the relief of Ross James Smalley.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78656 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B6.

An Act for the relief of Ross James Smalley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ross James Smalley, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, book-keeper, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of October, A.D. 1919, at the said city, he and Mabel Clarabel Scott, 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 Ross James Smalley and Mabel Clarabel Scott, 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 Ross James Smalley may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mabel Clarabel Scott had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C6.

An Act for the relief of Alexander James Purse.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78077 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C6.

An Act for the relief of Alexander James Purse.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alexander James Purse, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of December, A.D. 1924, at the village of Swansea, in the county of York, in the said province, he and Florence May Howard, who was then of the said city, a widow, 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 James Purse and Florence May Howard, 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 James Purse may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Florence May Howard had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D6.

An Act for the relief of Wilfred Keith Black.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78124 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D6.

An Act for the relief of Wilfred Keith Black.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wilfred Keith Black, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Palmerston, in the province of Ontario, accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of December, A.D. 1925, at the city of Guelph, in the said province, he and Alda Douglas Drysdale, who was then of the city of Norfolk, in the state of Virginia, one of the United States of America, 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 Wilfred Keith Black and Alda Douglas Drysdale, 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 Wilfred Keith Black may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alda Douglas Drysdale had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E6.

An Act for the relief of Henry Feldman.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E6.

An Act for the relief of Henry Feldman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry Feldman, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, merchant, has by his petition alleged that on the fourteenth day of January, A.D. 1912, at the said city, he and Rebecca Hornstein, 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 Feldman and Rebecca Hornstein, 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 Feldman may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rebecca Hornstein had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[6].

An Act for the relief of Fanny Green Fuchs Webber.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81628 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F6.

An Act for the relief of Fanny Green Fuchs Webber.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Fanny Green Fuchs Webber, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, domestic servant, wife of Joseph Webber, furrier, 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 February, A.D. 1924, at the said city, she then being Fanny Green Fuchs, 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 Fanny Green Fuchs and Joseph Webber, 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 Fanny Green Fuchs may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Webber had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G6.

An Act for the relief of Henry Lawrence Jones.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80694 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G6.

An Act for the relief of Henry Lawrence Jones.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry Lawrence Jones, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Arnprior, in the province of Ontario, weaver, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-third day of April, A.D. 1921, at the city of Ottawa, in the said province, he and Irvine Violet Hope, 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 Henry Lawrence Jones and Irvine Violet Hope, 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 Lawrence Jones may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irvine Violet Hope had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H6.

An Act for the relief of Marion Rose Harrison.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81624 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H6.

An Act for the relief of Marion Rose Harrison.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marion Rose Harrison, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of James Harrison, gardener, 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. 1915, at the said city, she then being Marion Rose White, 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 Rose White and James Harrison, 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 Rose White may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Harrison had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[6].

An Act for the relief of Dean William Moncrieff.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
82786 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[6].

An Act for the relief of Dean William Moncrieff.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dean William Moncrieff, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Magnesite, in the county of Argenteuil, in the province of Quebec, locomotive engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of January, A.D. 1927, at the town of Hawkesbury, in the province of Ontario, he and Katherine Gwynne, who was then of the said town of Hawkesbury, 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 Dean William Moncrieff and Katherine Gwynne, 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 Dean William Moncrieff may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Katherine Gwynne had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[6].

An Act for the relief of William John Brett.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81757 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J6.

An Act for the relief of William John Brett.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William John Brett, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the fifth day of November, A.D. 1918, at the city of St. John's, in the Dominion of Newfoundland, he and Christiana Newell, who was then of the said city of St. John's, 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 Brett and Christiana Newell, 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 Brett may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Christiana Newell had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[6].

An Act for the relief of Robert Wilson Reoch.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80129 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K6.

An Act for the relief of Robert Wilson Reoch.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Wilson Reoch, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, painter, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of September, A.D. 1901, at the village of Vernon, in the said province, he and Marjorie Stewart McLean, who was then of the village of Ormond, 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 Robert Wilson Reoch and Marjorie Stewart McLean, 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 Wilson Reoch may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marjorie Stewart McLean had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[6].

An Act for the relief of Grace Viola Byers.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77320 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L6.

An Act for the relief of Grace Viola Byers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Grace Viola Byers, residing at the city of Peterborough, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Walter Tisdale Byers, factory superintendent, 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. 1913, at the said city, she then being Grace Viola Edmundson, 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 Viola Edmundson and Walter Tisdale Byers, 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 Viola Edmundson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Walter Tisdale Byers had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M6.

An Act for the relief of Mildred Soden.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77308 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M6.

An Act for the relief of Mildred Soden.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mildred Soden, residing at the city of Peterborough, in the province of Ontario, student, wife of Lawrence Elder Soden, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of September, A.D. 1924, at the village of Bethany, in the province of Ontario, she then being Mildred Sisson, 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 Sisson and Lawrence Elder Soden, 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 Sisson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lawrence Elder Soden had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N6.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Graham.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81625 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N6.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Graham.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mabel Graham, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Thomas Graham, fireman, 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 April, A.D. 1904, at the said city, she then being Mabel Pember, 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 Pember and Thomas Graham, 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 Pember may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Graham had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁶.

An Act for the relief of Velma Stella Seadon.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
82706 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O6.

An Act for the relief of Velma Stella Seadon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Velma Stella Seadon, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, waitress, wife of John Joseph Seadon, street railway employee, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of August, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Velma Stella Raines, 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 Velma Stella Raines and John Joseph Seadon, 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 Velma Stella Raines may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Joseph Seadon had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P6.

An Act for the relief of Emma O'Grady.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
82705 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P6.

An Act for the relief of Emma O'Grady.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emma O'Grady, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William O'Grady, plumber, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of New Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of July, A.D. 1892, at the town of Lindsay, in the said province, she then being Emma Strong, 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 Emma Strong and William O'Grady, 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 Emma Strong may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William O'Grady had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q6.

An Act for the relief of Edna Marguerite Stroud Robinson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80803 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q6.

An Act for the relief of Edna Marguerite Stroud Robinson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edna Marguerite Stroud Robinson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of James George Robinson, merchant, 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. 1913, at the said city, she then being Edna Marguerite Stroud, 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 Edna Marguerite Stroud and James George 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 Edna Marguerite Stroud may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James George Robinson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[6].

An Act for the relief of Gordon Hanna.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81762 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R6.

An Act for the relief of Gordon Hanna.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gordon Hanna, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Prescott, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of July, A.D. 1915, at the city of Ottawa, in the said province, he and Charlotte Richards, 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 Gordon Hanna and Charlotte Richards, 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 Gordon Hanna may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charlotte Richards had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[6].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Richardson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81919 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S6.

An act for the relief of Joseph Richardson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Richardson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of September, A.D. 1922, at the town of Montreal South, in the county of Chambly, in the said province, he and Isabel Beatrice Bennie, 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 Joseph Richardson and Isabel Beatrice Bennie, 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 Richardson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isabel Beatrice Bennie had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T6.

An Act for the relief of William Edward King.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79866 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T6.

An Act for the relief of William Edward King.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Edward King, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manager, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of February, A.D. 1914, at the said city, he and Minnie Isabel Gladwin, 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 Edward King and Minnie Isabel Gladwin, 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 Edward King may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Minnie Isabel Gladwin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[6].

An Act for the relief of John Wilson Pickering.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80131 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U6.

An Act for the relief of John Wilson Pickering.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Wilson Pickering, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, police sergeant, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of December, A.D. 1903, in the district of Basford, in the counties of Nottingham and Derby, England, he and Charlotte Hair, 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 John Wilson Pickering and Charlotte Hair, 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 Wilson Pickering may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charlotte Hair had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V6.

An Act for the relief of Angus John Archibald Blaine.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80133 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V6.

An Act for the relief of Angus John Archibald Blaine.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Angus John Archibald Blaine, domiciled in Canada and residing in the township of Mountain, in the county of Dundas, in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of September, A.D. 1918, at the village of Kemptville, in the said province, he and Virine Lula May Adams, who was then of the township of Oxford, 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 Angus John Archibald Blaine and Virine Lula May Adams, 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 Angus John Archibald Blaine may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Virine Lula May Adams had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W6.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Horace Sillery.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
82698 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W6.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Horace Sillery.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Horace Sillery, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1912, at the said city, he and Eva Myrtle Grice, 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 Thomas Horace Sillery and Eva Myrtle Grice, 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 Thomas Horace Sillery may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eva Myrtle Grice had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[6].

An Act for the relief of George Melville Fulton.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78123 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X6.

An Act for the relief of George Melville Fulton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Melville Fulton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of July, A.D. 1920, at the said city, he and Myrtle Rhoda Ewing, 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 Melville Fulton and Myrtle Rhoda Ewing, 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 Melville Fulton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Myrtle Rhoda Ewing had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y6.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Elizabeth Boyd.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
83587 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y6.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Elizabeth Boyd.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys Elizabeth Boyd, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Norman Selby Boyd, life insurance agent, 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. 1913, 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 Norman Selby Boyd, 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 Norman Selby Boyd had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[6].

An Act for the relief of Wallace Wellington Corkum.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78116 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z6.

An Act for the relief of Wallace Wellington Corkum.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wallace Wellington Corkum, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, cook, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of June, A.D. 1923, at the town of Canning, in the province of Nova Scotia, he and Minnie Hughes, who was then of the town of Parrsboro, in the province of Nova Scotia, 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 Wallace Wellington Corkum and Minnie 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 Wallace Wellington Corkum may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Minnie Hughes had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A7.

An Act for the relief of Annie Fraser Rice.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
82697 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A7.

An Act for the relief of Annie Fraser Rice.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Fraser Rice, residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, machine operator, wife of Walter Robinson Rice, punch-presser, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of December, A.D. 1921, at the said city, she then being Annie Fraser Barclay, 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 Fraser Barclay and Walter Robinson Rice, 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 Fraser Barclay may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Walter Robinson Rice had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B7.

An Act for the relief of Clarence Spurgeon White.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77775 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B7.

An Act for the relief of Clarence Spurgeon White.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Clarence Spurgeon White, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, metal finisher, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of June, A.D. 1919, at the city of Oshawa, in the said province, he and Irene Mary Bain, who was then of the said city of Oshawa, 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 Clarence Spurgeon White and Irene Mary Bain, 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 Clarence Spurgeon White may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irene Mary Bain had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C7.

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Georgeanna Anderson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78088 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C7.

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Georgeanna Anderson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gertrude Georgeanna Anderson, residing at the village of Cooksville, in the county of Peel, in the province of Ontario, wife of Joseph Henry Anderson, garage-man, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided in the township of Esquesing, in the county of Halton, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of December, A.D. 1913, at the said village, she then being Gertrude Georgeanna Walterhouse, 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 Georgeanna Walterhouse and Joseph Henry Anderson, 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 Georgeanna Walterhouse may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Henry Anderson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[7].

An Act for the relief of Lloyd Edward Angel.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 7th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78113 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D7.

An Act for the relief of Lloyd Edward Angel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lloyd Edward Angel, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, foreman, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of January, A.D. 1920, at the city of Ottawa, in the said province, he and Louise Mary Jordan, who was then of the town of Barry's Bay, 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 Lloyd Edward Angel and Louise Mary Jordan, 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 Lloyd Edward Angel may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Louise Mary Jordan had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E7.

An Act for the relief of Marion Anne Terry.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

83037

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E7.

An Act for the relief of Marion Anne Terry.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marion Anne Terry, residing at the town of Lansdowne, in the county of Leeds, in the province of Ontario, wife of Edgar Douglas Terry, labourer, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said town of Lansdowne, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of March, A.D. 1921, at the town of Gananoque, in the said province, she then being Marion Anne Copeland, 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 Anne Copeland and Edgar Douglas Terry, 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 Anne Copeland may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edgar Douglas Terry had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F7.

An Act for the relief of Frank Milsom Ruggles.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80970 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F7.

An Act for the relief of Frank Milsom Ruggles.

reamble.

WHEREAS Frank Milsom Ruggles, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, broker, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of May, A.D. 1922, at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, he and Ella Rosa Cuninghame, who was then of the town of Middleton, in the province of Nova Scotia, 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:—

arriage ssolved.

1. The said marriage between Frank Milsom Ruggles and Ella Rosa Cuninghame, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

ight to arry again.

2. The said Frank Milsom Ruggles may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ella Rosa Cuninghame had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G7.

An Act for the relief of George Stanley Warner.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77312 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G7.

An Act for the relief of George Stanley Warner.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Stanley Warner, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Capreol, in the province of Ontario, road master, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of October, A.D. 1912, at the city of Toronto, in the said province, he and Evelyn Elizabeth Dodd, who was then of the town of Parry Sound, 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 George Stanley Warner and Evelyn Elizabeth Dodd, 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 Stanley Warner may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Evelyn Elizabeth Dodd had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[7].

An Act for the relief of Vincenzina Gramigna.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79385 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H7.

An Act for the relief of Vincenzina Gramigna.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Vincenzina Gramigna, residing at the town of Sudbury, in the province of Ontario, wife of Guliermo Gramigna, tailor, 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 third day of February, A.D. 1908, at the said city, she then being Vincenzina Rossetti, 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 Vincenzina Rossetti and Guliermo Gramigna, 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 Vincenzina Rossetti may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Guliermo Gramigna had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I7.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Edwin Wood.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80699 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I7.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Edwin Wood.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Edwin Wood, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Port Colborne, in the province of Ontario, electrician, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of October, A.D. 1916, at the city of Toronto, in the said province, he and Golden Irene Morrow, 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 Edwin Wood and Golden Irene Morrow, 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 Edwin Wood may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Golden Irene Morrow had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J7.

An Act for the relief of Dora Chearnley Chearnley.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81760 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J7.

An Act for the relief of Dora Chearnley Chearnley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dora Chearnley Chearnley, residing at the town of Cappoquin, in the county of Waterford, in the Irish Free State, wife of Henry John Chearnley, who is domiciled in Canada and residing in the county of Wright, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of April, A.D. 1910, at the city of London, England, she then being Dora Chearnley Lamont, 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 Dora Chearnley Lamont and Henry John Chearnley, 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 Dora Chearnley Lamont may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henry John Chearnley had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K7.

An Act for the relief of Kenneth Evan Thompson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80698 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K7.

An Act for the relief of Kenneth Evan Thompson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kenneth Evan Thompson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, railway mail clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the seventh day of April, A.D. 1914, at the said city, he and Winnifred Galbraith, 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 Kenneth Evan Thompson and Winnifred Galbraith, 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 Kenneth Evan Thompson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Winnifred Galbraith had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L7.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Matthews Moland.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78649 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L7.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Matthews Moland.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Matthews Moland, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Sudbury, in the province of Ontario, electrician, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of April, A.D. 1926, at the said town, he and Gladys Tanner, 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 Thomas Matthews Moland and Gladys Tanner, 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 Thomas Matthews Moland may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gladys Tanner had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M7.

An Act for the relief of Andrew Townsley Hirsch.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80693 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M7.

An Act for the relief of Andrew Townsley Hirsch.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Andrew Townsley Hirsch, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-sixth day of August, A.D. 1919, in the parliamentary and county borough of Bootle, Lancashire, England, he and Ann Williams, who was then of the said borough, 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 Andrew Townsley Hirsch and Ann Williams, 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 Andrew Townsley Hirsch may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ann Williams had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N7.

An Act for the relief of William Edgar Baird.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
82701 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N7.

An Act for the relief of William Edgar Baird.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Edgar Baird, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, sales manager, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of July, A.D. 1917, at the city of Moose Jaw, in the province of Saskatchewan, he and Grace Isabelle Finkle, who was then of the city of Belleville, in the 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 William Edgar Baird and Grace Isabelle Finkle, 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 Edgar Baird may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Grace Isabelle Finkle had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O7.

An Act for the relief of Charles Edwin Walker.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78912 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O7.

An Act for the relief of Charles Edwin Walker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Edwin Walker, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Paris, in the province of Ontario, broker, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of January, A.D. 1906, at the town of Big Rapids, in the state of Michigan, one of the United States of America, he and Eva Mary LeRoy, who was then of the said town of Big Rapids, 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 Edwin Walker and Eva Mary LeRoy, 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 Edwin Walker may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eva Mary LeRoy had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[7].

An Act to Amend the Criminal Code (Fines and Forfeitures).

Read a first time, Wednesday, 15th May, 1929.

Honourable Mr. BEAUBIEN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
85575 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P7.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Fines and Forfeitures).

Preamble.

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

1. Subsection (1) of section one thousand and thirty-five of the *Criminal Code*, chapter thirty-six of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*, is hereby repealed and the following subsection substituted therefor:—

Fines in lieu of other punishment.

"**1035.** (1) Any person convicted by any magistrate under Part XVI or by any court of an indictable offence punishable with imprisonment for five years or less may be fined in addition to, or in lieu of any punishment otherwise authorized, in which case the sentence may direct that in default of payment of his fine the person so convicted shall be imprisoned until such fine is paid, or for a period not exceeding five years, to commence at the end of the term of imprisonment awarded by the sentence, or forthwith as the case may require. The sentence may further direct that the fine shall be paid by instalments, or within a certain period, or that the person so convicted shall, until payment of the fine, be admitted to bail."

Payment by instalments, periodically, or bail allowed.

Explanatory Notes.

The whole of the subsection amended is repeated in the Bill.

The amendment is the addition of the words underlined.

The purpose of the amendment is to allow fines to be paid in instalments.

It is estimated that three-quarters of the persons convicted are imprisoned because they cannot pay the fine imposed. The amendment is intended to allow them to do so.

It will also lessen the expense to the public of their maintenance in prison.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[7].

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 15th May, 1929.

Honourable Mr. BUREAU.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
85255 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q7.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

Preamble. R.S., 1927, c. 36.

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

Interpretation "the principal Act".

1. In this Act the expression "the principal Act" means the *Criminal Code*, chapter thirty-six of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*.

2. Subsection two of section five hundred and eighty of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Adjournment of Court of King's Bench in Quebec when no jury summoned.

"(2) Whenever, in the province of Quebec, it has been decided by the competent authority that no jury is to be summoned at the appointed time in any district in the province within which a term of the Court of King's Bench holding criminal pleas should be then held, the Clerk of the Crown may, on the date of the opening of such term, if there be no judge to preside over the Court,

"*(a)* adjourn the Court and the appeals to any further day; or

Renewal of recognizances.

"*(b)* adjourn the appeals to the first day of the then next term of the Court; and renew the recognizances or bail bonds so as to secure the presence of all the accused and others who are bound to appear on the first day of the then next term or on the day to which he will have adjourned the Court or the appeals."

New section 604A added.

3. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section 604 thereof the following as section 604A:—

Authority for issue of summonses to witnesses by Clerks of the Crown and Clerks of the Peace in province of Quebec.

"**604A.** Every Clerk of the Crown and every Clerk of the Peace in the province of Quebec shall have power to issue a summons under his hand requiring any person being or residing within the province who he believes capable of giving material evidence either for the prosecution or for the accused in any matter pending before the court of which he is the clerk to appear before such

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

2. (2) In the province of Quebec the Clerk of the Crown acts as Clerk of the Court when it sits. The subsection (2) as it now is in the Code has the "Clerk of the Peace."

The only other change in the subsection is a grammatical one, the insertion of the word "over."

604A. This is new.

In rural districts in the province of Quebec, when a case is set for trial, and it is necessary to summon witnesses, if there is no magistrate, expense and delay are caused. This inconvenience will be put an end to by giving the power to the Clerks of the Crown and the Clerks of the Peace.

court at the time and place mentioned in the summons to give evidence respecting such matter and to bring with him any documents or things in his possession relating thereto."

New Form 11A.

4. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting in the schedule thereto, immediately after Form 11, the following as Form 11A:—

"FORM 11A.

Summons to a Witness.

Canada,
Province of Quebec,
District of.....

To E. F., of.....*(occupation)*

Whereas information has been laid before me the undersigned.....*(name of the Clerk of the Crown or Clerk of the Peace)*.....that A. B. *(etc., as in the summons against the accused)* and it has been made to appear to me that you are likely to give material evidence for *(the prosecution* or *for the accused):* These are therefore to require you to appear before the presiding justice on the.....day of.....A.D. 19.... at.....o'clock.....in the.....noon, at.....to testify what you know concerning the said charge so made against the said A.B. *(If the production of documents in the possession or under the control of the witness is required add here* "and have with you then and there any documents in your possession or under your control relating to the said charge, and more particularly the following *(specify any particular documents required).*

Given under my hand, this.....day of.... .....in the year.....

Clerk of the Peace, or Clerk of the Crown
for the District of.....
in the Province of....."

4. The new Form 11A is inserted in consequence of the powers given to the Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace by clause 3 of this bill. It is on the lines of Form 11.

S. 641 amended.

5. Section six hundred and forty-one of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Search in gaming houses.

"**641.** (1) If a constable or other peace officer of any city, town, incorporated village or other municipality or district, organized or unorganized, or place, reports in writing to the mayor or chief magistrate, or to a judge of the Sessions of the Peace, or to the police, stipendiary or district magistrate of such city, town, incorporated village or other municipality, district, or place, or to any police or stipendiary magistrate having jurisdiction there, or to any justice having such jurisdiction, that there are good grounds for believing, and that he does believe, that any house, room or place within the said city or town, incorporated village or other municipality, district or place is kept or used as a disorderly house as defined by section two hundred and twenty-nine, or for betting, wagering or pool selling contrary to the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-five, or for the purpose of carrying on a lottery or for the sale of lottery tickets, or for the purpose of conducting or carrying on of any scheme, contrivance or operation for the purpose of determining the winners in any lottery contrary to the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-six, whether admission thereto is limited to those possessed of entrance keys or otherwise;

Grounds for search.

Order for search.

such mayor, chief magistrate, police, stipendiary or district magistrate or justice, may, by order in writing, authorize the constable or other peace officer to enter and search any such house, room or place with such other constables or peace officers as are deemed requisite by him, and such peace officer or peace officers may thereupon enter and search all parts of such house, room or place and if necessary may use force for the purpose of effecting such entry, whether by breaking open doors, or otherwise, and may take into custody all persons who are found therein, and may seize all tables and instruments of gaming, wagering or betting and all moneys and securities for money and all instruments or devices for the carrying on of a lottery, or of any scheme, contrivance or operation for determining the winners in any lottery, and all lottery tickets and all intoxicating liquors and all circulars, advertisements, printed matter, stationery and things which may be found in such house or premises which appear to have been used or to be intended for use for any illegal purpose or business, and shall bring the same before the person issuing such order or any justice, to be by him dealt with according to law.

Arrest of persons and seizure of gaming instruments.

5. The object of the amendment is to permit the constable or peace officer to report to a justice of the peace over the head of a mayor in rural municipalities.

The whole of section 641 as it will be, if amended as in the bill, is printed for the information and convenience of those who will have to carry out the provisions of the section.

641. Subsection (1) of section 641 at present reads as follows:—

"**641** (1) If a constable or other peace officer of any city, town, incorporated village or other municipality or district, organized or unorganized, or place, reports in writing to the mayor or chief magistrate or to the police, stipendiary or district magistrate of such city, town, incorporated village or other municipality, district, or place, or to any police or stipendiary magistrate having jurisdiction there, or, if there be no such mayor or chief magistrate, or police, stipendiary or district magistrate, to any justice having such jurisdiction, etc., etc."

The changes made are shown by the words underlined in the text of the bill and this note, respectively. The rest of the subsection remains unchanged.

When gaming instruments, etc., may be seized without an order for search.

"(2) If at any time a peace officer, although not having an order under subsection one of this section, finds any person in the act of keeping a gaming house or being present in a gaming house, such peace officer may seize all instruments of gaming and all other articles mentioned in subsection one of this section found in or on the premises where the above offence is taking place: Provided that as soon as possible thereafter a charge shall be laid according to law against the persons found committing an offence as above: Provided also that such objects so seized shall in due course be brought before the magistrate seized with the matter, to be dealt with in the manner provided for in subsection three of this section.

Destruction or disposal of property seized.

"(3) The person issuing such order, or the justice before whom any person is taken by virtue of an order under this section, may direct that any money or securities for money so seized shall be forfeited to the Crown for the public uses of Canada, and that any other thing seized shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of: Provided that nothing shall be destroyed or disposed of pending any appeal or any proceeding in which the right of seizure is questioned or before the time within which such appeal or other proceeding may be taken has expired."

S. 823 amended.

6. Section eight hundred and twenty-three of the principal Act is hereby amended by substituting for subparagraph (ii) of paragraph *(a)* the following:—

Speedy trials of indictable offences. Definition of "judge".

"(ii) in the province of Quebec any judge of the sessions of the peace or any district magistrate."

7. Section nine hundred and seventy of the Criminal Code is hereby amended by adding thereto the following as subsection (2) thereof:—

Removal of feeble minded or mentally deficient prisoner from reformatory or industrial school to a place of safe keeping.

Return to imprisonment on recovery.

Discharge.

"(2) Without limiting in any way the application of the provisions contained in the next preceding subsection of this section, the lieutenant-governor, upon evidence satisfactory to him that a person imprisoned in a reformatory prison, reformatory school or industrial school, is feeble minded or mentally deficient, may order the removal of such person to a place of safe keeping; and the person so removed shall remain there or in such other place of safe keeping as the lieutenant-governor may from time to time order, until his complete or partial recovery is certified to the satisfaction of the lieutenant-governor who may then order the person back to imprisonment, if he is then liable thereto, or if otherwise that he be discharged."

641. (2) This subsection is new. It allows seizure without warrant of gambling devices found on the premises.

641. (3) Subsection (3) is the present subsection (2) in the Code. Except its number it is unchanged.

6. Subparagraph (ii) as at present in the Code, reads as follows:—

"(ii) in the province of Quebec, in any district wherein there is a judge of the sessions of the peace, such judge of the sessions, and in any district wherein there is no judge of the sessions of the peace, but wherein there is a district magistrate, such district magistrate, or any judge of sessions of the peace; and in any district wherein there is no judge of the sessions of the peace and no district magistrate, any judge of the sessions of the peace or the sheriff of such district."

7. (2) This is new.

At present when a person imprisoned in a reformatory, reformatory school or industrial school, is feeble minded or mentally deficient, there is no provision for the removal of him to a place of safe keeping. The power to do so is given to the lieutenant-governor by this amendment.

The power of the lieutenant-governor to deal similarly with cases of insanity is given by subsection (1) of section 970.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R7.

An Act for the relief of Edith Laura Hewitt.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81767 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R7.

An Act for the relief of Edith Laura Hewitt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edith Laura Hewitt, residing at the town of Perth, in the province of Ontario, factory employee, wife of Donald Archibald Hewitt, railway employee, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Smiths Falls, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirty-first day of October, A.D. 1923, at the said town of Perth, she then being Edith Laura Tysick, 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 Laura Tysick and Donald Archibald Hewitt, 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 Laura Tysick may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Donald Archibald Hewitt had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S7.

An Act for the relief of Stella Pearl Duncan.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
85045 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S7.

An Act for the relief of Stella Pearl Duncan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Stella Pearl Duncan, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Andrew Rudolphe Duncan, mechanic, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Huntsville, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of December, A.D. 1914, at the town of Bracebridge, in the said province, she then being Stella Pearl Yonge, 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 Stella Pearl Yonge and Andrew Rudolphe Duncan, 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 Stella Pearl Yonge may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Andrew Rudolphe Duncan had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T7.

An Act for the relief of Bertha Jane Phelan.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
31769 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T7.

An Act for the relief of Bertha Jane Phelan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bertha Jane Phelan, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, factory employee, wife of Leo Joseph Phelan, taxi driver, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Toronto, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of April, A.D. 1916, at the city of Peterborough, in the said province, she then being Bertha Jane 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 Bertha Jane Wilson and Leo Joseph Phelan, 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 Bertha Jane Wilson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Leo Joseph Phelan had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U7.

An Act for the relief of Hurley Alexander Fummerton.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80696 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U7.

An Act for the relief of Hurley Alexander Fummerton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hurley Alexander Fummerton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Fort William, in the province of Ontario, brakeman, has by his petition alleged that on the fifth day of June, A.D. 1917, at the said city, he and Blanche Stanley, 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 Hurley Alexander Fummerton and Blanche Stanley, 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 Hurley Alexander Fummerton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Blanche Stanley had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V7.

An Act for the relief of Roland Emory Anderson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81920 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V7.

An Act for the relief of Roland Emory Anderson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Roland Emory Anderson, domiciled in Canada and residing in the township of Niagara, in the county of Lincoln, in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of April, A.D. 1923, at the city of St. Catharines, in the said province, he and Margaret Stevens, who was then of the said township, a widow, 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 Roland Emory Anderson and Margaret Stevens, 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 Roland Emory Anderson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Stevens had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W7.

An Act for the relief of Olive Marion Gerrard.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
83396 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W7.

An Act for the relief of Olive Marion Gerrard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Olive Marion Gerrard, residing at the city of Fort William, in the province of Ontario, school teacher, wife of Percy Rowland Gerrard, brakeman, 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. 1923, at the said city, she then being Olive Marion Langley, 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 Marion Langley and Percy Rowland Gerrard, 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 Marion Langley may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Percy Rowland Gerrard had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[7].

An Act for the relief of John Beck.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
84019 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X7.

An Act for the relief of John Beck.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Beck, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, mechanical engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the fifth day of February, A.D. 1919, at the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, he and Mary Eileen Walsh, who was then of the said city of Halifax, 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 Beck and Mary Eileen Walsh, 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 Beck may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Eileen Walsh had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y7.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Leonard Wiser.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80971 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y7.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Leonard Wiser.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruth Leonard Wiser, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of John Godard Wiser, distiller, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Prescott, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of June, A.D. 1926, at the town of Brockville, in the province of Ontario, she then being Ruth Leonard, 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 Leonard and John Godard Wiser, 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 Leonard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Godard Wiser had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[7].

An Act for the relief of George King.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
83795 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z7.

An Act for the relief of George King.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George King, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, shipper, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of February, A.D. 1925, in the township of York, in the said province, he and Jessie Georgina King, 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 King and Jessie Georgina King, 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 King may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jessie Georgina King had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[8].

An Act to amend the Penny Bank Act.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th May, 1929.

Honourable Mr. DANDURAND.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
85731 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A8.

An Act to amend the Penny Bank Act.

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

R.S., 1927, c. 13. S. 26 amended.

1. Subsections two and four of section twenty-six of the *Penny Bank Act*, chapter thirteen of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*, are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor respectively:—

Withdrawals for investment in other approved securities.

"(2) The board may also withdraw such portion of the amounts from time to time at the credit of the bank in the Government savings bank, or in the post office savings bank, or in a chartered bank under the provisions of the last preceding section, as the Minister of Finance may approve, for the purpose of using and investing the same in the purchase of such bonds, debentures, stocks or other securities of or guaranteed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or of or guaranteed by any province of Canada, or of the Government of the United Kingdom, or of any municipal corporation in Canada, including debentures issued for public school purposes or guaranteed by any such municipal corporation, as the Minister may approve. The Board may also invest, to an amount not exceeding fifty per cent of the funds at the credit of the bank as aforesaid, in first mortgages on improved real estate in the Dominion of Canada, not exceeding fifty per cent of the value thereof, and may apply towards paying the working expenses, or for the purpose of augmenting the guarantee fund of the bank, such portion of the interest or other profit received from such investments as represents the excess of the interest or profit so received over the interest paid or allowed by the bank to depositors therein."

Application of interest.

Explanatory Notes.

The directors of the Penny Bank of Ontario request that the proposed amendment to the *Penny Bank Act* be made to facilitate the operation of the bank.

Penny banks are purely philanthropic in purpose. The directors represent that a large proportion of the funds of the bank is at present invested in Victory Bonds which are soon to mature, and the directors would like to have greater latitude as to future investments in order to ensure as high a yield as possible, which is necessary for the successful continuance of the operations of the Bank. Under the Act as it now stands, it would not be possible to invest these moneys so as to enable the continuance of the interest rate now paid to depositors. The proposed additions to the list of investments are all within the field of trustee investments.

The present subsection (2) limits investments to bonds, debentures, stocks or other securities of the Dominion of Canada, and the present subsection (4) applies only to such investments.

The amendments consist in each case in the insertion of the words underlined. The rest of each subsection reads as in the text of the Bill.

Securities deposited with Minister, proceeds credited to bank.

"(4) All bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities mentioned in subsection (2) of this section, other than mortgages, which may be purchased by the board shall be deposited with the Minister of Finance and when the same or any part thereof are thereafter paid off or sold, the proceeds shall be deposited to the credit of the bank in a Government savings bank or in a post office savings bank to the credit of the bank."

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[8].

An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act as respects locality of a debtor.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th May, 1929.

Honourable Mr. BUREAU.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
85653 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[8].

An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Act as respects locality of a debtor.

Preamble.

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

S. 2 amended. Definitions.

1. Paragraph *(y)* of section two of the *Bankruptcy Act*, chapter eleven of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following as sub-paragraph (iv):—

Locality of a debtor.

"(iv) In the province of Quebec, the judicial district wherein the debtor carries on his business, as defined by the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, 1925, chapter two, section fourteen, and the amendments to the said section, if any."

S. 4 amended.

2. Subsection (1) of section four of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following subsection is substituted therefor:—

Bankruptcy petition.

"**4.** (1) Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, if a debtor commits an act of bankruptcy a creditor may present, to the court of the locality of the debtor, a bankruptcy petition."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. Paragraph *(y)* at present reads as follows:—

"*(y)* "locality of a debtor," whether a bankrupt or assignor, means

"(i) the principal place where the debtor has carried on business during the year immediately preceding the date of the presentation against him of a bankruptcy petition or the making by him of an authorized assignment;

"(ii) the place where the debtor has resided during the year immediately preceding the date of the presentation against him of a bankruptcy petition or the making by him of an authorized assignment; or

"(iii) in cases not coming within (i) or (ii), the place where the greater portion of the property of such debtor is situate;"

The object of the subparagraph added is to remove the handicap under which the debtor is when an assignment is made at a great distance from his place of business and to avoid additional expenditure in the winding up of the estate.

4. (1) Subsection (1) of section four at present reads as follows:—

"**4.** (1) Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, if a debtor commits an act of bankruptcy a creditor may present to the court a bankruptcy petition."

This amendment is proposed to carry out the object of the amendment made by clause 1 of the Bill.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[8].

An Act for the relief of Barbara Elise Sewell de la Penotiere.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 21st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79491 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C8.

An Act for the relief of Barbara Elise Sewell de la Penotiere.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Barbara Elise Sewell de la Penotiere, residing at the city of St. Thomas, in the province of Ontario, wife of Arthur Frederick de la Penotiere, automobile mechanic, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the city of London, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of October, A.D. 1906, at the city of Niagara Falls, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Barbara Elise Sewell, 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 Barbara Elise Sewell and Arthur Frederick de la Penotiere, 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 Barbara Elise Sewell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Frederick de la Penotiere had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[8].

An Act for the relief of Oliver Milton Martin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 21st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80691 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D8.

An Act for the relief of Oliver Milton Martin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Oliver Milton Martin, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, school teacher, has by his petition alleged that on the fifteenth day of September, A.D. 1917, at the city of London, England, he and Irene Leonora Preece, 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 Oliver Milton Martin and Irene Leonora Preece, 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 Oliver Milton Martin may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irene Leonora Preece had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[8].

An Act for the relief of Catherine McRae Beattie McRae.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 21st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
78657 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E8.

An Act for the relief of Catherine McRae Beattie McRae.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Catherine McRae Beattie McRae, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, nurse, wife of George McRae, electrician, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of January, A.D. 1917, at the city of Glasgow, Scotland, she then being Catherine McRae Beattie, 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 Catherine McRae Beattie and George McRae, 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 Catherine McRae Beattie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George McRae had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[8].

An Act for the relief of Mary Jane Teeson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 21st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81768 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F8.

An Act for the relief of Mary Jane Teeson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Jane Teeson, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, labeller, wife of Everitt Guy Teeson, clerk, 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 July, A.D. 1914, at the said city, she then being Mary Jane Bly, 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 Jane Bly and Everitt Guy Teeson, 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 Jane Bly may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Everitt Guy Teeson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[8].

An Act for the relief of Sam Gladstone.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 21st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81637 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G8.

An Act for the relief of Sam Gladstone.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sam Gladstone, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, tailor, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of April, A.D. 1916, at the said city, he and Bertha Dassall, 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 Sam Gladstone and Bertha Dassall, 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 Sam Gladstone may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bertha Dassall had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[8].

An Act for the relief of Charles Smolkin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 21st May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
85046 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H8.

An Act for the relief of Charles Smolkin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Smolkin, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Almonte, in the province of Ontario, merchant, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of December, A.D. 1919, at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, he and Clara Alberts, 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 Smolkin and Clara Alberts, 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 Smolkin may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clara Alberts had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[8].

An Act for the relief of James Franklin McDonagh.

Read a first time, Thursday, 23rd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81629 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[8].

An Act for the relief of James Franklin McDonagh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Franklin McDonagh, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, investment banker, has by his petition alleged that on the twentieth day of June, A.D. 1915, at the said city, he and Marjorie Josephine Brouse, 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 James Franklin McDonagh and Marjorie Josephine Brouse, 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 Franklin McDonagh may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marjorie Josephine Brouse had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[8].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Louis Philippe Corbeau.

Read a first time, Thursday, 23rd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81626 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J8.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Louis Philippe Corbeau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Louis Philippe Corbeau, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of November, A.D. 1912, at the said city, he and Marie Rhéa Hortense Bastien, 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 Louis Philippe Corbeau and Marie Rhéa Hortense Bastien, 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 Louis Philippe Corbeau may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Rhéa Hortense Bastien had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[8].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Elizabeth Greene.

Read a first time, Thursday, 23rd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81758 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K8.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Elizabeth Greene.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruth Elizabeth Greene, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Gerald Elliott Denbeigh Greene, architect and structural engineer, 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 October, A.D. 1921, at the said city, she then being Ruth Elizabeth 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 Ruth Elizabeth Smith and Gerald Elliott Denbeigh Greene, 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 Elizabeth Smith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gerald Elliott Denbeigh Greene had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[8].

An Act for the relief of Frances Thirza Edlund.

Read a first time, Thursday, 23rd May, 1929.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81763 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[8].

An Act for the relief of Vivian Elizabeth Pearce.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Vivian Elizabeth Pearce, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, dressmaker, wife of Walter Bruce Pearce, salesman, 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 October, A.D. 1920, at the said city, she then being Vivian Elizabeth Kydd, 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 Vivian Elizabeth Kydd and Walter Bruce Pearce, 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 Vivian Elizabeth Kydd may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Walter Bruce Pearce had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[8].

An Act for the relief of Alice Clarke.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 28th MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81797 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N8.

An Act for the relief of Alice Clarke.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Clarke, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Albert William Clarke, clothier, 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. 1890, at the city of London, England, she then being Alice Knight, 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 Alice Knight and Albert William Clarke, 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 Alice Knight may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert William Clarke had not been solemnized.

326

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O8.

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Mary Hambourg.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 28th MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81802 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O8.

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Mary Hambourg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kathleen Mary Hambourg, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of Clement Theodore Hambourg, musician, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of February, A.D. 1928, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Kathleen Mary Fitzgerald, 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 Kathleen Mary Fitzgerald and Clement Theodore Hambourg, 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 Kathleen Mary Fitzgerald may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clement Theodore Hambourg had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[8].

An Act for the relief of Florence Gertrude Singer.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 28th MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81676 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P8.

An Act for the relief of Florence Gertrude Singer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Gertrude Singer, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, saleswoman, wife of George Edgar Singer, salesman, 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 July, A.D. 1922, at the said city, she then being Florence Gertrude McKim, 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 Gertrude McKim and George Edgar Singer, 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 Gertrude McKim may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Edgar Singer had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[8].

An Act for the relief of Mabel Bullis.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 28th MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
85253 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q8.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Bullis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mabel Bullis, residing at the city of Hull, in the province of Quebec, wife of William Bullis, railway employee, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of August, A.D. 1894, at the said city of Ottawa, she then being Mabel Davis, 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 Davis and William Bullis, 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 Davis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Bullis had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[8].

An Act for the relief of Fanny Elizabeth Reed Kendall.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 28th MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
82722 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R8.

An Act for the relief of Fanny Elizabeth Reed Kendall.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Fanny Elizabeth Reed Kendall, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hairdresser, wife of Kenneth George Kendall, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of November, A.D. 1922, at the town of Portsmouth, in the county of Portsea, England, she then being Fanny Elizabeth Reed, 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 Fanny Elizabeth Reed and Kenneth George Kendall, 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 Fanny Elizabeth Reed may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth George Kendall had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[8].

An Act for the relief of Robert Henry Dunlop Ellis.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 28th MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81665 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S8.

An Act for the relief of Robert Henry Dunlop Ellis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Henry Dunlop Ellis, domiciled in Canada, and residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, steel worker, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of July, A.D. 1925, at the city of Belfast, Northern Ireland, he and Emma Andrews, who was then of the said city of Belfast, a widow, 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 Henry Dunlop Ellis and Emma Andrews, 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 Henry Dunlop Ellis may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Emma Andrews had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[8].

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Cowie.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 28th MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81801 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T8.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Cowie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Evelyn Cowie, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, advertising saleswoman, wife of James Thomas Cowie, salesman, 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. 1922, at the said city, she then being Evelyn Allen, 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 Allen and James Thomas Cowie, 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 Allen may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Thomas Cowie had not been solemnized.

3 T 2

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U8.

An Act for the relief of Enid Marjorie Judd.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 28th MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77781 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U8.

An Act for the relief of Enid Marjorie Judd.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Enid Marjorie Judd, residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, tailoress, wife of William Judd, clerk, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of July, A.D. 1920, at the said city of Hamilton, she then being Enid Marjorie Attale, 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 Enid Marjorie Attale and William Judd, 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 Enid Marjorie Attale may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if she said marriage with the said William Judd had not been solemnized.

333

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V8.

An Act for the relief of Vera Alice Griffin.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 28th MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81921 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V8.

An Act for the relief of Vera Alice Griffin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Vera Alice Griffin, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Patrick Edward Griffin, soldier, 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. 1919, at the said city, she then being Vera Alice Harris, 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 Vera Alice Harris and Patrick Edward Griffin, 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 Vera Alice Harris may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Patrick Edward Griffin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W8.

An Act for the relief of Christina Adams Bourne.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 28th MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
82719 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W8.

An Act for the relief of Christina Adams Bourne.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Christina Adams Bourne, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, tailoress, wife of John Bourne, sand and gravel contractor, 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 February, A.D. 1918, at the said city, she then being Christina Adams Birnie, 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 Christina Adams Birnie and John Bourne, 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 Christina Adams Birnie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Bourne had not been solemnized.

335

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[8].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Agnes Townsend.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 28th MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80158 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[8].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Agnes Townsend.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruth Agnes Townsend, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Layton Watson Townsend, radio dealer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hamilton, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of September, A.D. 1923, at the village of Freelton, in the said province, she then being Ruth Agnes Irving, 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 Agnes Irving and Layton Watson Townsend, 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 Agnes Irving may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Layton Watson Townsend had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[8].

An Act for the relief of William John Blight.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 30th MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
86218 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y8.

An Act for the relief of William John Blight.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William John Blight, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Kenora, in the province of Ontario, locomotive engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of March, A.D. 1904, at the city of Falmouth, in the county of Cornwall, England, he and Elizabeth Mary Gay, 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 Blight and Elizabeth Mary Gay, 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 Blight may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elizabeth Mary Gay had not been solemnized.

337

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[8].

An Act for the relief of Edward Ernest True.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 31st MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
84809 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[8].

An Act for the relief of Edward Ernest True.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edward Ernest True, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, machinist, has by his petition alleged that on the eleventh day of June, A.D. 1920, at the said city, he and Mary Evron Kincaid, 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 Ernest True and Mary Evron Kincaid, 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 Ernest True may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Evron Kincaid had not been solemnized.

338

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A9.

An Act for the relief of Glennville Wesley Potter.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 31st MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80160 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A9.

An Act for the relief of Glennville Wesley Potter.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Glennville Wesley Potter, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Gananoque, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-third day of August, A.D. 1920, at the said town, he and Adorna Ida Kane, 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 Glennville Wesley Potter and Adorna Ida Kane, 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 Glennville Wesley Potter may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Adorna Ida Kane had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[9].

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Mitchell.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 31st MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80166 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B9.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Mitchell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Mitchell, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, saleswoman, wife of George Bertrand Mitchell, electrician, 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. 1912, at the said city, she then being Elizabeth Tomlinson, 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 Tomlinson and George Bertrand Mitchell, 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 Tomlinson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Bertrand Mitchell had not been solemnized.

340

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C9.

An Act for the relief of Edith May Enfield.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 31st MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80163 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C9.

An Act for the relief of Edith May Enfield.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edith May Enfield, residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, wife of Ernest Edward Enfield, engineer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of May, A.D. 1915, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Edith May Jones, 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 May Jones and Ernest Edward Enfield, 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 May Jones may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ernest Edward Enfield had not been solemnized.

341

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[9].

An Act for the relief of Lillian Elizabeth Barton.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 31st MAY, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
86040 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D9.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Elizabeth Barton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian Elizabeth Barton, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Maurice Frank Barton, clerk, 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. 1920, at the said city, she then being Lillian Elizabeth Burns, 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 Elizabeth Burns and Maurice Frank Barton, 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 Elizabeth Burns may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Maurice Frank Barton had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E9.

An Act for the relief of Kenneth Blackwood Gibb.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81795 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E9.

An Act for the relief of Kenneth Blackwood Gibb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kenneth Blackwood Gibb, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, architectural draughtsman, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of October, A.D. 1920, at the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, he and Doris Lily Brodie, who was then of the said city of Quebec, 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 Kenneth Blackwood Gibb and Doris Lily Brodie, 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 Kenneth Blackwood Gibb may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Doris Lily Brodie had not been solemnized.

345

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F9.

An Act for the relief of Edith Spencley.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
85058 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F9.

An Act for the relief of Edith Spencley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edith Spencley, residing at the city of Peterborough, in the province of Ontario, factory employee, wife of Wilbert Boulton Spencley, commercial traveller, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Guelph, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of January, A.D. 1913, at the said city of Peterborough, she then being Edith 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 Edith Smith and Wilbert Boulton Spencley, 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 Smith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Wilbert Boulton Spencley had not been solemnized.

346

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G9.

An Act for the relief of Annie Farrow.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
86038 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G9.

An Act for the relief of Annie Farrow.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Farrow, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Cyril William Farrow, labourer, 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 September, A.D. 1924, at the said city, she then being Annie Meighan, 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 Meighan and Cyril William Farrow, 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 Meighan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cyril William Farrow had not been solemnized.

347

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H9.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Mae Warren.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
86039 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H9.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Mae Warren.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Evelyn Mae Warren, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, punch press operator, wife of Joseph Edward Warren, leather worker, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of April, A.D. 1923, at the said city, she then being Evelyn Mae Baker, 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 Mae Baker and Joseph Edward Warren, 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 Mae Baker may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Edward Warren had not been solemnized.

345

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[9].

An Act for the relief of Lewis Coit Dargavel.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
84532 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[9].

An Act for the relief of Lewis Coit Dargavel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lewis Coit Dargavel, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Brockville, in the province of Ontario, manager, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of September, A.D. 1913, at the said town, he and Grace Ethel Hart, who was then of the city of Fulton, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, 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 Lewis Coit Dargavel and Grace Ethel 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 Lewis Coit Dargavel may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Grace Ethel Hart had not been solemnized.

341

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J9.

An Act for the relief of Vera Maud Gendron.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
85057 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J9.

An Act for the relief of Vera Maud Gendron.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Vera Maud Gendron, residing at the village of Rodney, in the province of Ontario, typist, wife of Oscar Luke Gendron, commercial traveller, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said village of Rodney, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of August, A.D. 1921, at the village of West Lorne, in the said province, she then being Vera Maud Carpenter, 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 Vera Maud Carpenter and Oscar Luke Gendron, 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 Vera Maud Carpenter may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Oscar Luke Gendron had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K9.

An Act respecting the Great Lakes and Atlantic Canal and Power Company, Limited.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 5th June, 1929.

HON. MR. LESSARD.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
86116 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K9.

An Act respecting the Great Lakes and Atlantic Canal and Power Company, Limited.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented by the Great Lakes and Atlantic Canal and Power Company, Limited, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated under the *Companies Act*, chapter seventy-nine of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906*, hereinafter called "the Company," praying that it may be authorized to construct and operate a combined canal and ship channel or deep waterway from a point below the city of Sorel, in the county of Richelieu, or as an alternative from a point at or near the western limit of the harbour of Montreal to a point at or near the town of Cornwall in the county of Stormont, in the province of Ontario, so as to make and complete throughout the entire distance a navigable canal or canals and ship channels of a depth of not less than thirty-five feet, between said points for the passage of ocean-going vessels, and to generate, distribute and sell such electric energy as may be available by the construction of the works aforesaid; to construct a viaduct or vehicular traffic bridge over the river St. Lawrence from a point at or near Valleyfield in the county of Beauharnois to a point at, near or between Coteau Landing and Coteau du Lac, in the county of Soulanges, and to regulate and maintain the waters of lake St. Francis to the average spring level, and to have all powers necessary or expedient thereto; and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., 1906, c. 79.

"Canal."

1. *(a)* The word "canal" wherever used in this Act shall mean "canal for navigation," and shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include every kind of work necessary or done in respect of the canal for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act;

"Land." R.S., 1927, c. 170.

(b) The word "land" wherever used in the *Railway Act*, or in this Act, shall include land covered or partly covered by water;

"Vessel."

(c) The word "vessel" shall mean and include any steamship, boats or crafts, barges, boats, rafts, or vessels navigating or passing through the ship channels or canals, or any of them hereby authorized, or plying upon the lakes, waters or rivers, connecting herewith;

"Goods."

(d) The word "goods" shall mean and include any goods, wares, merchandise and commodities of whatsoever description passing through the ship channels, or canals or any of them hereby authorized;

"Ship channel."

(e) The word "ship channel" shall mean a channel of a present existing waterway deepened and widened to a depth of at least thirty-five feet, and to a width of at least four hundred feet, except as provided in section five of this Act, so as to create a safe passage for ocean-going ships.

Plans to be approved by Governor in Council.

2. Before the Company breaks ground or commences the construction of any of the canals, ship channels, viaduct, or works hereby authorized, the plans, locations, dimensions, and all necessary particulars of such canals, ship channels, viaduct, and other work already authorized under its incorporation, or hereby authorized, shall be submitted to and receive the approval of the Governor in Council.

R.S., 1927, c. 140; c. 55; c. 54; c. 170; to apply.

3. The provisions of the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*, chapter one hundred and forty of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*, the *Electricity Inspection Act*, chapter fifty-five of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*, the *Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act*, chapter fifty-four of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*, the *Railway Act*, chapter one hundred and seventy of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*, shall so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, and of any Act or Acts of the Legislature of the province of Quebec respecting the said canals and ship channels, apply to the Company and to its works and undertakings and wherever in the *Railway Act*, the word "railway" occurs it shall for the purposes of the Company, and unless the context otherwise requires, mean the aforesaid "ship channels and canals."

Powers.

4. The Company may—

(a) lay out, construct, excavate, dig, dredge, maintain and operate a combined canal and ship channel or deep waterway for the passage of ocean liners

(i) from a point at or near the western limit of the harbour of Montreal to a point on the southwest

shore of Laprairie Basin, in the County of Laprairie, or

(ii) as an addition to the aforementioned: improve and make navigable, for ocean navigation, the Richelieu river from a point at or near the city of Sorel, in the county of Richelieu, in the province of Quebec, to Chambly Basin, in the county of Chambly; construct a suitable canal from the said basin to a point on the southeast shore of Laprairie Basin;

(b) improve and dredge Laprairie Basin;

(c) construct a canal on the southwest shore of Laprairie Basin, in the county of Laprairie, to a point at or near Hungry Bay on the southeast shore of lake St. Francis, in the county of Beauharnois, with the power of creating a reservoir of sufficient height for the storage of water to the level of lake St. Francis, said reservoir to be constructed from Laprairie Basin to a point as far westerly in the county of Laprairie, or the counties of Laprairie and Châteauguay as may be necessary to enter into said canal at or near a point between Laprairie Basin and the height of land in the said counties, lying thirty-five feet below the level of lake St. Francis;

(d) construct, erect, maintain and operate by any kind of motive power all such locks, apparatus, appliances and machinery, dams, tow-paths, branches, basins, feeders to supply water from the said lakes, or from any rivers, creeks, reservoirs, or cuttings, as may be desirable or necessary for the construction and operation of the said canals or ship channel;

(e) make all works necessary for dredging and improving of the channels in Hungry Bay, in lake St. Francis and the St. Lawrence river to the city of Cornwall, in the county of Stormont, in the province of Ontario;

(f) enter upon and take such lands as are necessary and proper for the making, preserving, maintaining, operating and using the canals, ship channels, and other works of the Company hereby authorized; dig, cut, trench, get, remove, take and carry away, and lay earth, clay, stone, soil, rubbish, trees, roots of trees, beds of gravel, or sand, or any other matter or things which may be dug or got in making the said intended canals, ship channels and other works, on or out of the lands or grounds of any person or persons, adjoining or lying convenient thereto, and which may be proper, requisite or necessary for making or repairing the said intended canals, ship channels, or the works incidental or relative thereto, or which may hinder, prevent, or obstruct the making, using or completing, extending or maintaining the same, respectively, according to the intent and purpose of this Act;

(g) construct and operate water works, power plants or tramways; and acquire lease or charter and operate vessels of all kinds, construct, acquire, lease and operate dry docks and shipbuilding plants;

(h) make, maintain and alter any places or passages over, under or through the said canals or their connections;

(i) obtain, take and use during the construction and operation of the said canals, from the rivers, lakes, brooks, streams, water courses, reservoirs, and other sources of water supply, adjacent or near to said canals, water sufficient for the purposes of constructing, maintaining, operating and using the said canals and works hereby authorized, and sufficient to establish and maintain a current at the rate on the average of three miles per hour through the navigable channel of the canals, and the Company shall in the exercise of the power by this paragraph granted, do as little damage as possible, and shall make full compensation to all persons interested for all damage by them sustained, by reason of the exercise of such powers, and, such damage, in case of disagreement, shall be settled in the same manner as is provided for fixing compensation under the provisions of the *Railway Act;*

R.S., c. 170.

(j) for the purposes of the said undertaking, construct, maintain and operate, by any motive power, a single or double line of railway, along or near the side or sides of the said canals and ship channels;

(k) acquire, construct, maintain and operate and use and lease or otherwise dispose of, terminals, harbours, wharfs, docks, piers, elevators, and warehouses, dry docks, floating dry docks, and other structure, and building and repairing yards and all works incidental thereto, upon the said canals or upon lands adjoining or near the same;

(l) acquire, by purchase or otherwise, or by expropriation under the provisions of the *Railway Act*, lay out, and use and lease or otherwise dispose of lands, water lots public or private, as may be necessary for the construction and operation of their works, and use, lease, sell or otherwise dispose of water brought by or for the said canals or works and not requisite for the same, construct, maintain and operate works for and produce hydraulic, electric, natural gas, steam or other power, and sell, lease, supply and otherwise dispose of light, heat and power from the same, and propel vessels in and through the said canals by the same or any kind of force, and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the said works or any of them;

(m) purchase, construct, complete, fit out, charter and repair, sell, dispose of, work and control vessels to ply on the said canals, lakes, rivers, ship channels and

canals connecting therewith, and also make arrangements and agreements with vessel proprietors by chartering or otherwise, to ply upon the said lakes, rivers, ship channels and canals;

(n) acquire, by license, purchase or otherwise, the right to use any patented invention for the purposes of the works hereby authorized and again dispose of the same;

(o) construct, make and do all such matter and thing, whatsoever necessary or proper for the making, completing and properly maintaining and operating the said canals and ship channels, and carrying out in other respects the objects in this section mentioned subject, however, to all the provisions of this Act;

(p) use any waters which may become available by the making and operating of the said canals and ship channels or any of them, and which has been necessary and has been used to render navigable the said ship channels and canals or any of them; and may generate, acquire, use, transmit and distribute electric and other power and energy, and may sell and dispose of the same and exact tolls therefor, and for the purpose of such generation, acquisition, use, transmission and distribution, may, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and sixty-eight of the *Railway Act*, construct, acquire, operate and maintain the necessary plant, works, and line for the conveyance of light, heat, power, and electricity.

R.S. d. 170.

(q) subject to the approval of its plans, as provided for in section two of this Act, erect a viaduct or vehicular traffic bridge from the south bank of the river St. Lawrence at or near Valleyfield, to the north bank, at, near, or between, Coteau Landing and Coteau du Lac, with all necessary locks and control gates of said viaduct to be operated as ordered by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and the Department of Railways and Canals, and to levy tolls for all traffic, vehicular or other, as will make use of the said viaduct or vehicular traffic bridge, but said viaduct shall not raise the waters of the St. Lawrence river and of lake St. Francis to a point above the mean spring level.

Dimension of canals

5. The canals and ship channels authorized by this Act, shall in all places therein be of a depth of not less than thirty-five feet, and of a width of not less than four hundred feet at the water line, except in places where the channels or canals pass through rock formations, in which case the width of the said canals and channels shall be at least three hundred feet and the locks shall be of a length of not less than one thousand feet.

Sale of electricity and power.

6. The Company shall have the right to sell and dispose of any electricity and other power or energy made available by the construction and operation of the said canals and ship channels and generated pursuant to paragraph *(p)* of section four of this Act, in the best possible market, regardless of any boundary lines between any of the provinces of Canada, subject to the provisions of section three of this Act.

Crossing of drains and watercourses.

7. (1) The Company shall make due provision for, take care and dispose of all water and drainage, to the extent to which it disturbs or interferes therewith, whether from artificial drains, natural streams or watercourses, which drains, natural streams or water courses, the said canals cross, touch or interfere with, and which are in existence at the time of the construction of the said canals or any of them.

Settlements of disputes.

(2) All subsequent questions, disputes or complaints as to the construction of new drains and as to the alteration, enlargement and change of existing drains and of natural streams or water courses, and as to who shall make such alteration, enlargement and change, and by whom the expense thereof shall be paid and also any complaint or dispute as to the manner or sufficiency of the compliance with the provisions of the next preceding section, shall be inquired into, heard, and determined by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada in the same manner as is provided for other matters to be inquired into, heard and determined by the said Board.

Taking over of Government works.

8. If any lock, canal, dam, slide, boom, bridge, or other work, the property of the Government of Canada, and whether now in their possession or leased to any corporation or person, is required by the Company for the purposes of its undertakings, the Company may, with the consent of the Governor in Council, and upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Company and the Government, take, acquire or lease such lock, canal, dam, slide, boom, bridge or other work for the purposes of its undertakings.

Telegraph and telephone lines.

9. The Company may, subject to section three hundred and sixty-nine, three hundred and seventy, three hundred and seventy-one, three hundred and seventy-two, three hundred and seventy-three and three hundred and seventy-five of the *Railway Act*, construct, equip, operate and maintain, telegraph and telephone lines, or wires, or pipes, for the purpose of conveying or transmitting messages, along the whole length of the said canals and ship channels and their approaches, and from and between the said canals, and ship channels, and, to all or any of the towns

and villages near or adjacent to the said canals and ship channels, and, transmit telegraph and telephone messages for the public and collect tolls therefor.

Works not to affect level of boundary waters.

10. All the works authorized by this Act shall be made and constructed in such manner, as not to materially affect the level or flow of any boundary waters between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America.

Power to expropriate for certain constructions.

11. The Company shall have power, subject to the provisions of section two of this Act, to expropriate, in the counties wherein its works may be located, immoveable property, or any part thereof, and riparian rights necessary for the construction and maintenance of power-houses, transformer houses, drains, canal sluices, pipes, flumes and dams, and other works or structures necessary or incidental to its undertakings.

Settlement of compensation for lands.

12. (1) When the Company and the owners or occupiers of private property entered upon, cannot agree as to the compensation for lands required for the construction or maintenance of any work authorized under this Act, or for damage to lands injured thereby, the matter shall be settled in the same manner as is provided for obtaining title and fixing compensation under the *Railway Act*, so far as the same may be applicable.

"Lands" defined.

(2) In this section and in section sixteen the expression "lands" means the lands, the acquiring, taking or using of which is incidental to the exercise of the powers given by this Act, and includes real property, messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments of any tenure, and also comprises any users of the waters of the river St. Lawrence for purposes of developing electric or hydraulic energy, which might be affected or who would claim that they were affected by the canal, navigable channels, viaduct or other works of the Company.

Urgent repairs to works.

13. In case of any accident requiring immediate repair on any of the said canals or any part thereof, the Company, their agents or workmen may enter upon the adjoining land, (not being an orchard or garden) and dig for, work, get and carry away and use all such gravel, stone, earth, clay or other materials, as may be necessary, for the repair of the accident as aforesaid, doing as little damage as may be to such land and making compensation therefor; and in case of dispute or difference regarding the amount to be paid therefor, the same shall be decided by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Basins, docks, etc.

14. The Company may open, cut and erect such ponds and basins for the laying up and turning of vessels, boats or

rafts, using the said canals, and at such points thereon as it deems expedient and may also build and erect such dry docks, slips and machinery connected therewith for the hauling out and repairing of such vessels as it thinks proper, and may lease or hire the same on such terms, as it deems expedient or may operate the same by their servants or agents, as the Company shall decide from time to time.

Crossing highways.

15. The Company shall, at each and every place, where any of the said canals cross any railways, highway or public road (unless exempted from the provisions of this section, as far as any highway or public road is concerned, by the municipality having jurisdiction over such highway or public road) construct and maintain to the satisfaction of, and as ordered by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, bridges for passage over the said canals, so that the public thoroughfare or railway may be as little impeded as reasonably may be; and the company shall not, in making the said canals, cut through or interrupt the passage on any highway or public road, until they have made a convenient road past their works for the use of the public; and for every day on which they shall neglect to comply with the requirements of this section, the Company shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Breadth of land on each side of works.

16. The land, ground or property to be taken or used, without the consent of the proprietors, for the said canals and works and the ditches, drains and fences to separate the same from the adjoining lands, shall not together exceed one thousand four hundred feet in breadth, except in places where basins and other works are required to be cut or made as necessary parts of any of the canals, as shown on the plans to be approved as hereinafter provided by the Governor in Council.

By-laws.

17. In addition to the general powers to make by-laws under the *Railway Act*, the Company may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, make by-laws, rules or regulations for the following purposes, that is to say:—

(a) for preventing the smoking of tobacco upon the works, the bringing into or upon the property of the Company of dangerous or deleterious substances, and for the proper care and preservation of the Company's property;

(b) for regulating the conduct of the officers, servants, and employees of the Company;

(c) for providing for the due management of the affairs of the Company in all respects.

Tolls chargeable.

18. The Company may charge tolls for the use of the said vehicular traffic bridge, mentioned in paragraph *(q)* of section four, of the tramways or railways mentioned in paragraphs *(g)* and *(j)* respectively of section four, and for the telegraph and telephone messages mentioned in section nine, and may regulate the tolls to be charged: Provided that such tolls shall have been previously approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners which may revise the same from time to time, and said tolls shall be equal to all persons using the said bridge, approaches and facilities.

Lands to be fenced.

19. The Company shall, within six months after any lands shall be taken for the use of the said canals, divide and separate, and shall keep constantly divided and separated the land so taken, from the lands or ground adjoining thereto with a sufficient post and rail, hedge, ditch, bank or other kind of fence sufficient to keep off hogs, sheep, and cattle, to be set and made on the land or grounds purchased by, conveyed to or vested in the Company as aforesaid, and shall at their own costs and charges, from time to time, maintain, support and keep in sufficient repair the said posts, fences, rails, hedges, ditches, trenches, banks and other fences set up and made as aforesaid.

Time for commencement limited.

20. The Company shall within six months from the coming into force of the present Act submit its plans for their approval and sanction as provided herein above, and shall within six months of the date of such approval and sanction of its plans forthwith proceed with the construction of the canals, ship channels or works and expend thereon in surveys, soundings, purchase of right of way and actual construction work, the sum of two million dollars, and the Company shall within the next twelve months expend a further sum of ten million dollars, and if the said canals and ship channels and works be not completed and in operation within five years from the date of said approval and sanction, then the powers granted by this Act shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said canals, ship channels and works as then remain uncompleted.

Power to acquire Transportation and Power Corporation.

21. The Company may acquire the whole or any part of the rights, goodwill and advantages of every nature and kind, and pay for the same in cash or in shares of the Company, and do all things necessary for and incidental to taking over the enterprises of The Transportation and Power Corporation, Limited, incorporated by letters patent under the *Companies Act*, chapter seventy-nine of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906*, and in the event of such acquisition the Company shall perform and discharge

all such duties, obligations and liabilities of that Company in respect to the rights and property acquired, as are not performed and discharged by that Company.

Division of undertakings.

22. The Company may divide its works and undertakings into different sections for all purposes whatsoever and may finance same separately.

Issue of bonds.

23. (1) The Company may, for the purposes of its undertaking and subject to the provisions of the *Railway Act*, issue bonds on the whole of its undertaking or may issue series of bonds on each separate section or undertaking, so that such distinct sections or undertakings may be covered by a separate deed of trust, covering such section or undertaking and its revenues specially and exclusively.

Mortgages.

(2) For the purpose of securing the issue of such bonds the Company may execute a mortgage or mortgages, not inconsistent with law or with the provisions of this Act, in such form and containing such provisions as are approved by a resolution passed at a special meeting of the shareholders called for the purpose.

Tolls and revenues.

(3) The Company may charge and bind the tolls and revenues of the property to which any such mortgage relates in the manner and to the extent therein specified.

Interest on bonds, etc.

(4) The bonds, debentures, and other securities of the Company may, pursuant to any arrangement in that behalf, be made payable at such times and in such manner and at such place or places and may bear such rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent per annum as the directors think proper.

When property, etc., to be conveyed to Dominion.

24. When and so soon as the said canals and other works shall have been fully constructed and completed in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Governor in Council, the Company shall for and in consideration of the payment of the actual cost of the locks and gates connected with the navigation thereof, which said locks and gates shall have been constructed by the Company but under the orders, direction and supervision of the chief engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, offer to convey to the Government of the Dominion of Canada the full ownership of said canals for navigation purposes. The Company, however, will retain the right to the waters of the said canals and also user and occupation for the purpose of repairs, enlargement, or other works, to its power house, gates, and to its other property connected with or incidental to the development or manufacturing of electrical energy, all of which shall remain the absolute property of the said Company.

Additional business.

25. The Company may carry on warehousing, elevating and forwarding business and generally have all powers necessary or incidental thereto, or to an undertaking of this kind.

Arrangements with municipalities

26. The Company may enter into arrangements with municipalities to supply them with energy or water; to obtain from them franchises to construct and operate water works, power plants or tramways in such municipalities.

Approval of arrangements.

27. The Company may enter into arrangements with municipalities and receive from them subsidies or guarantees or other advantages or aid, towards the furthering of its undertaking, provided same are approved of by the respective governments of the provinces of Ontario or Quebec, as the case may be.

Rights of municipalities saved.

28. Notwithstanding anything in this Act the Company shall not locate, construct or operate any of the works mentioned in this Act upon, under or connect the same with any highway, street or other public place, without first obtaining the consent expressed by by-law, of the municipality having jurisdiction over such highway, street or other public place, and upon terms to be agreed upon with such municipality, and failing such consent, within sixty days from the date of the request made in writing by the Company for such consent to the said municipality, then upon such terms as are fixed by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Dealings in lands.

29. The Company may deal in lands on or near the banks of such canals and channels and approaches to the vehicular traffic bridge viaduct; take stock in land companies in connection with such lands, and guarantee bonds.

Crossing railways or altering bridges.

30. In addition to the powers hereinabove set out, the Company may cross railways or alter bridges, whether railway or other, on such terms and conditions as may be established by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada and on plans approved by them and the Departments of Railways, Public Works, and Marine and Fisheries.

Works to be subject to regulations.

31. The said canals, ship channels, buildings, structures, transmission lines and other works shall be located, laid out, constructed and made subject to such regulations as the Governor in Council may prescribe, and to such end, the Company shall submit to the Governor in Council for examination and approval, the plans, locations, dimensions and all necessary particulars of such canals, ship channels, buildings, structures, transmission lines and other works hereby authorized.

Powers not restrictive.

32. None of the powers or enactments granted by this Act, shall be limitative or restrictive of any of the powers granted to any company by Act or Acts of the Legislature of the province of Quebec.

Transfer of head office.

33. The head office of the Company now in the city of Montreal, may be transferred by a resolution of the board of directors to another city, provided it always be located in one of the cities of Canada. The Company on and after the coming into force of this Act may discontinue the use of the word "Limited" of its name, but nothing herein contained shall in any way affect any of its rights, nor free it from any of its obligations, said rights and obligations remaining in full force and effect.

Declaratory.

34. The works and undertaking of the Company are declared to be for the general advantage of Canada.

Labour and materials.

35. The employment of labour in the construction, maintenance and supervision of the said canal and ship channel shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the Fair Wage clauses set forth in the Order in Council, No. 1206, of June 7th, 1922, and any amendments thereto.

Canadian materials and labour must be used in the construction of the said canal and ship channel, so far as it may be practical to do so, and a certified statement shall be sent weekly to the Department of Labour giving the names and addresses of firms supplying materials and the quantity thereof.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

36. The right to alter, amend or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[9].

An Act for the relief of Lillian Ainsworth.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81800 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L9.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Ainsworth.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian Ainsworth, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, dressmaker, wife of Harry Floyd Ainsworth, woodworker, 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 March, A.D. 1910, at the town of Orangeville, in the said province, she then being Lillian Winterton, 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 Winterton and Harry Floyd Ainsworth, 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 Winterton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Floyd Ainsworth had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M9.

An Act for the relief of Sarah Berkovitz.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81903 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M9.

An Act for the relief of Sarah Berkovitz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sarah Berkovitz, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, tailoress, wife of Samuel Berkovitz, labourer, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of October, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Sarah Finkelstein, 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 Finkelstein and Samuel Berkovitz, 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 Finkelstein may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Samuel Berkovitz had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N9.

An Act for the relief of George Frederick Wilson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
85464 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N9.

An Act for the relief of George Frederick Wilson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Frederick Wilson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of July, A.D. 1923, at the city of Utica, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, he and Lillian Agnes Lamirande, who was then of the city of Rome, in the said state of New York, 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 Frederick Wilson and Lillian Agnes Lamirande, 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 Frederick Wilson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian Agnes Lamirande had not been solemnized.

353

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O9.

An Act for the relief of Roy Franklin Beattie.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
82724 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O9.

An Act for the relief of Roy Franklin Beattie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Roy Franklin Beattie, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, contractor, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of February, A.D. 1918, at the town of Taber, in the province of Alberta, he and Fern May Kuns, who was then of the village of Grassy Lake, in the province of Alberta, 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 Roy Franklin Beattie and Fern May Kuns, 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 Roy Franklin Beattie may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Fern May Kuns had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P9.

An Act for the relief of John George Laney.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
86386 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P9.

An Act for the relief of John George Laney.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John George Laney, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Bloomfield, in the province of Ontario, driver, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of February, A.D. 1923, at the city of Belleville, in the said province, he and Mary May Louise Bolyea, 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 George Laney and Mary May Louise Bolyea, 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 George Laney may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary May Louise Bolyea had not been solemnized.

355

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[9].

An Act for the relief of Albert Nott.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
82720 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q9.

An Act for the relief of Albert Nott.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Albert Nott, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of June, A.D. 1920, in the township of West Korah, in the district of Algoma, in the said province, he and Etha Edith Bovingdon, who was then of the said township, 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 Albert Nott and Etha Edith Bovingdon, 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 Albert Nott may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Etha Edith Bovingdon had not been solemnized.

356

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R9.

An Act for the relief of John Thomas Legge.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
77817 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R9.

An Act for the relief of John Thomas Legge.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Thomas Legge, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, photo engraver, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of November, A.D. 1903, at the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, he and Margaret Elizabeth Field, who was then of the said city of Victoria, 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 Thomas Legge and Margaret Elizabeth Field, 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 Thomas Legge may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Elizabeth Field had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S9.

An Act for the relief of Isabella Henderson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81807 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S9.

An Act for the relief of Isabella Henderson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Isabella Henderson, residing at the city of Oshawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of Thomas Parker Henderson, battery expert, 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 May, A.D. 1922, at the city of Brunswick, in the state of Victoria, in the Commonwealth of Australia, she then being Isabella Mills, 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 Isabella Mills and Thomas Parker Henderson, 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 Mills may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Parker Henderson had not been solemnized.

358

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T9.

An Act for the relief of Emil Henry Hornburg.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80260 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T9.

An Act for the relief of Emil Henry Hornburg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emil Henry Hornburg, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Kitchener, in the province of Ontario, cabinetmaker, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of May, A.D. 1919, at the said city of Kitchener, he and Caroline Van Audenarde, who was then of the town of Waterloo, in the said province, a widow, 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 Emil Henry Hornburg and Caroline Van Audenarde, 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 Emil Henry Hornburg may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Caroline Van Audenarde had not been solemnized.

360

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U9.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Oretta Taaffe.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 6th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
79611 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U9.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Oretta Taaffe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruth Oretta Taaffe, residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, machine operator, wife of Richard Ford Taaffe, steeple-jack, 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 October, A.D. 1921, at the said city, she then being Ruth Oretta Penfold, 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 Oretta Penfold and Richard Ford Taaffe, 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 Oretta Penfold may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Richard Ford Taaffe had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V9.

An Act for the relief of Frank William Benson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 6th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
81806 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V9.

An Act for the relief of Frank William Benson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frank William Benson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, inspector, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of January, A.D., 1923, at the said city, he and Beatrice Maude Newson, 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 Frank William Benson and Beatrice Maude Newson, 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 Frank William Benson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Beatrice Maude Newson had not been solemnized.

3 1 2

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W9.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Rebecca Allison.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 6th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
80719 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W9.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Rebecca Allison.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Rebecca Allison, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, waitress, wife of Ross Ainley Allison, toolmaker, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Toronto, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of October, A.D. 1918, at the city of Peterborough, in the said province, she then being Hilda Rebecca Enfield, 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 Rebecca Enfield and Ross Ainley Allison, 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 Rebecca Enfield may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ross Ainley Allison had not been solemnized.

363

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[9].

An Act for the relief of Sydney James Black.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 6th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
82723 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[9].

An Act for the relief of Sydney James Black.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sydney James Black, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Peterborough, in the province of Ontario, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-third day of November, A.D. 1913, at the city of Toronto, in the said province, he and Minnie MacLean, who was then of the said city of Toronto, 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 Sydney James Black and Minnie MacLean, 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 Sydney James Black may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Minnie MacLean had not been solemnized.

314

Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y9.

An Act for the relief of Llewellyn John Chubb.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 6th JUNE, 1929.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
83286 1929

3rd Session, 16th Parliament, 19-20 George V, 1929

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y9.

An Act for the relief of Llewellyn John Chubb.

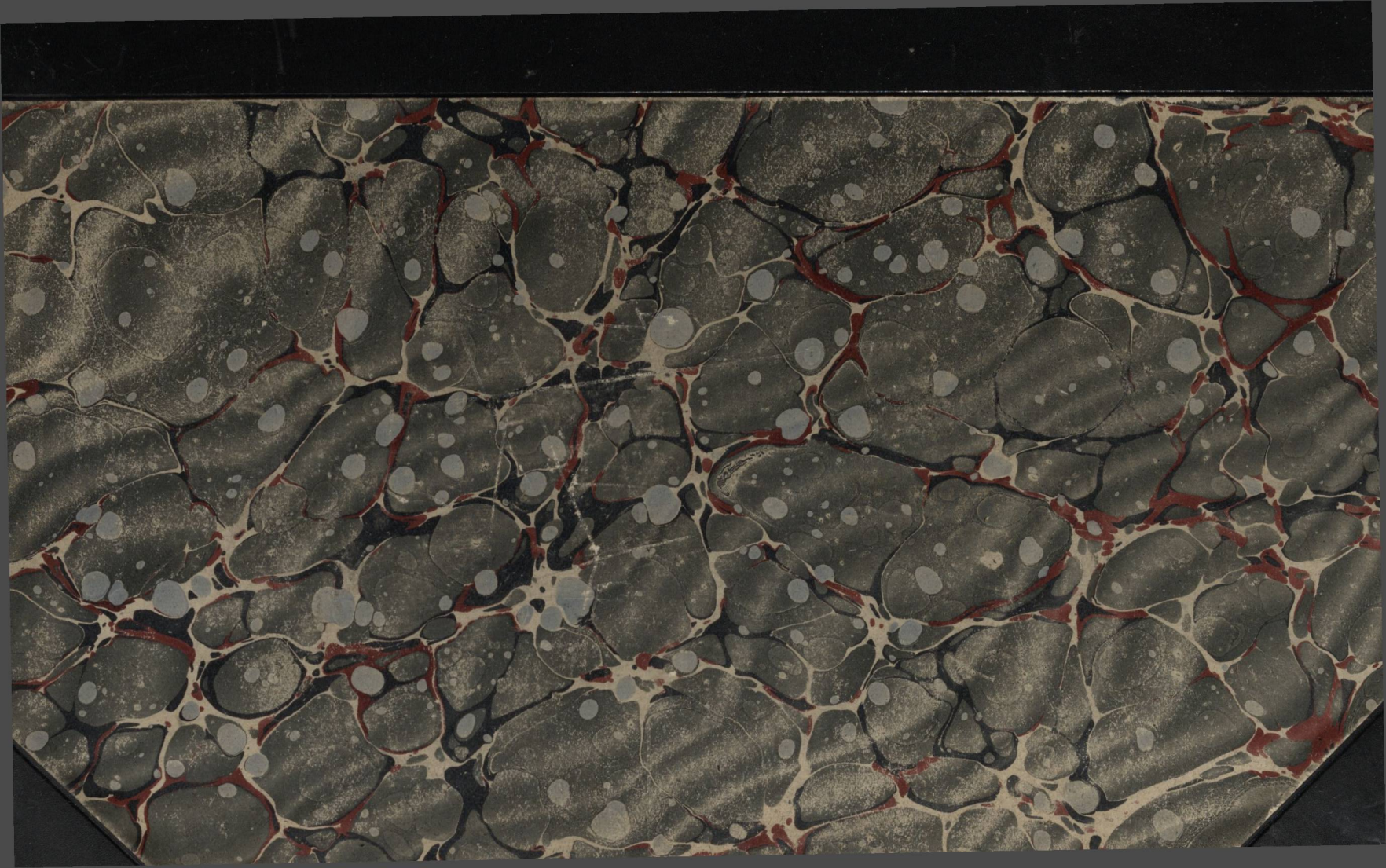
Preamble.

WHEREAS Llewellyn John Chubb, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of October, A.D. 1921, at the town of La Salle, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, he and Ruby Merle Hilborn, 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 Llewellyn John Chubb and Ruby Merle Hilborn, 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 Llewellyn John Chubb may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ruby Merle Hilborn had not been solemnized.

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