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Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th January, 1956.

Honourable Senator MACDONALD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67719

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act.

R.S. c. 33; 1952-53, c. 23; 1953-54, c. 34.

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

1952-53, c. 23, s. 12.

1. (1) Paragraph *(f)* of section 2 of the *Canadian Citizenship Act* is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"Clerk" or "Clerk of the Court."

"*(f)* "Clerk" or "Clerk of the Court" includes all officers exercising the functions of prothonotary, registrar or clerk of any court having jurisdiction under this Act, and, where a person is designated to act as a court for the purposes of this Act, means any such officer approved by the Minister and available to assist the designated person as his clerk or any other person nominated by the Minister to be the Clerk of the Court and, if no such officer is so approved or no other person is so nominated, means the designated person;"

(2) Paragraph *(h)* of section 2 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"Court."

"*(h)* "Court" means any superior, circuit, county or district court and includes in the province of Quebec, any district magistrate, and any court or person designated under subsection (2) of section 34 to act as a court for the purposes of this Act;"

2. Subparagraph (i) of paragraph *(b)* of subsection (1) of section 5 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(i) at the time of that person's birth,

(A) if born in wedlock, his father was a Canadian citizen,

Explanatory Notes.

1. (1) The present provision reads as follows:

"*(f)* "Clerk" or "Clerk of the Court" includes all officers exercising the functions of prothonotary, registrar or clerk of any court having jurisdiction under this Act, and, where a person is designated by the Governor in Council to act as a court for the purposes of this Act, means any such officer approved by the Minister *and available to assist the said person as his clerk* or, if no such officer is so approved, means the said person;"

The purpose of the amendment is to authorize the appointment of a Clerk of the Court for the purposes of this Act in those cases where no existing court official is available to act.

(2) The present definition of "Court" reads as follows:

"*(h)* "Court" means any Superior, Circuit, County or District Court, and includes in the Province of Quebec any district magistrate, and, *in the Northwest Territories and in the Yukon Territory, any stipendiary magistrate or any other person designated by the Governor in Council under this Act;*"

The proposed amendment is consequential upon the amendments to section 34, as set out in clause 8 of this Bill.

2. The present provision reads as follows:

"(i) his father, or in the case of a child born out of wedlock, his mother, at the time of that person's birth, is a Canadian citizen, and"

(B) if born out of wedlock and his parents have not intermarried, his mother was a Canadian citizen, or

(C) if born out of wedlock and his parents have intermarried, either his mother or his father was a Canadian citizen, and"

3. Section 9 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

Indians or Eskimos.

"(4) An Indian as defined in the *Indian Act*, or a person of the race of aborigines commonly referred to as Eskimos, other than a natural-born Canadian citizen, is a Canadian citizen if that person

(a) had a place of domicile in Canada on the 1st day of January, 1947, and

(b) on the 1st day of January, 1956, had resided in Canada for more than ten years,

and such person is deemed, for the purposes of section 19, to have become a Canadian citizen on the 1st day of January, 1947."

4. (1) Paragraph *(e)* of subsection (1) of section 10 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(e)* he has adequate knowledge of either the English or the French language, or, if he has not such adequate knowledge, he has resided continuously in Canada for more than twenty years and makes his application before the 1st day of January, 1961;"

1952-53, c. 23, s. 17 (4). Certificate to minor children.

(2) Subsections (5) and (6) of section 10 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(5) The Minister may, in his discretion, grant a certificate of citizenship to a minor child of a person who is a Canadian citizen other than a natural-born Canadian citizen if

(a) the application is made by the responsible parent of the child or by a person authorized by the regulations, and

The purpose of the amendment is to provide that where a child is legitimatized by the marriage of the parents the requirements of this subparagraph are satisfied if either the father or the mother is a Canadian citizen.

3. This provision is new. It is intended to cover Indians or Eskimos who have long resided in Canada but may have originated in Alaska.

4. (1) The present provision reads as follows:

"*(e)* he has an adequate knowledge of either the English or the French language, or, if he has not such an adequate knowledge, he has resided continuously in Canada for more than twenty years;"

The purpose of the amendment is to require knowledge of English or French after 1961, notwithstanding length of residence in Canada.

(2) Subsections (5) and (6) now read as follows:

"(5) The Minister may, in his discretion, grant a certificate of citizenship to a minor child of a person who is a Canadian citizen other than a natural-born Canadian citizen, *on the application of the said person*

(a) if the said person is the responsible parent of the child; and

(b) if the child has been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence and, where he is fourteen or more years of age, has an adequate knowledge of either the English or the French language."

(6) Any period during which an applicant for a certificate of citizenship has served in the armed forces of Canada or was employed outside of Canada in the public service of Canada or of a province thereof, otherwise than as a locally engaged person, shall be treated as equivalent to a period of residence in Canada for the purposes of subsections (1), (2) and (4)."

(b) the child has been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence and, where he is fourteen or more years of age, has an adequate knowledge of either the English or the French language.

(6) Any period during which an applicant for a certificate of citizenship

(a) has served in the armed forces of Canada,

(b) was employed outside of Canada in the public service of Canada or of a province, otherwise than as a locally engaged person, or

(c) was the wife of a person described in paragraph *(a)* or *(b)* and was residing with him while he was serving or was employed as described in those paragraphs,

shall be treated as equivalent to a period of residence in Canada for the purposes of subsections (1), (2) and (4)."

(3) Section 10 of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

Persons who previously satisfied residence requirements.

"(8) Subparagraph (i) of paragraph *(c)* of subsection (1) does not apply to a person who has resided continuously in Canada for a period of one year immediately preceding the 1st day of June, 1956, and had been admitted to Canada for permanent residence prior to that date and, in addition, has also resided in Canada for a further period of not less than four years during the six years immediately preceding the 1st day of June, 1953.

Effect of visa to member of forces or wife and other cases.

"(9) Any of the following persons, namely,

(a) a person serving or employed as described in subsection (6), or

(b) the wife or child of such person,

who has been granted an immigrant visa by a Canadian Immigration Officer shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence."

5. Section 26 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Where application made.

"**26.** An application under subsection (1) of section 10 for a certificate of citizenship shall be made to the court in the judicial district in which the applicant resides or as otherwise prescribed by regulation."

6. Section 28 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Filing of opposition.

"**28.** At any time after the filing of an application for a certificate of citizenship and previous to the hearing of the application, any person objecting to the granting of the

The purpose of the amendment to section 5 is to permit an application by a guardian or other responsible person.

By this amendment to subsection (6), the wives of persons described in this subsection may also count the period abroad as equivalent to residence in Canada.

(3) This provision is new and provides that persons who satisfy residence and domicile provisions before the 1953 amendments to the *Citizenship Act* may be regarded as satisfying the present provisions if such persons have been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence prior to June 1, 1956.

The proposed subsection (9) is new and is intended to provide that certain persons who have been granted an immigrant visa shall be deemed to have been landed in Canada.

5. Section 26 now reads as follows:

"26. An application for a certificate of citizenship shall be made to the Court in the judicial district in which the applicant resides or as otherwise prescribed by regulation."

Applications are made to a court only in cases under subsection (1) of section 10.

6. Section 28 now reads as follows:

"28. At any time after the filing of an application for a certificate of citizenship and previous to the hearing of the application, any person objecting to the granting of the certificate to the applicant may file in the Court an opposition in which shall be stated the grounds of his objection."

certificate to the applicant may file in the Court, or otherwise as prescribed in the regulations, an opposition in which shall be stated the grounds of his objection."

7. Sections 30, 31 and 32 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Copy of favourable decision transmitted to Minister.

"**30.** If the Court decides that the applicant for a certificate of citizenship is a fit and proper person to be granted such certificate and possesses the required qualifications, the decision shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the Court to the Minister in accordance with the regulations.

Grant and delivery of certificates.

"**31.** When a Court has made a decision under section 30, a certificate of citizenship may in the discretion of the Minister be granted to the applicant, and the certificate shall be delivered to the applicant and the oath of allegiance taken by him as prescribed by regulation.

Instruction re responsibilities and privileges.

"**32.** The Minister shall take such measures as to him may appear fitting to provide facilities to enable applicants for certificates of citizenship to receive instruction in the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship."

1952-53, c. 23, s. 20 (5).

8. Paragraph *(b)* of subsection (2) of section 34 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(b)* designate any court or person in any part of Canada to act as a Court for the purposes of this Act and any court or person so designated shall be deemed to be a Court for all purposes under this Act, and

(c) designate any officer of the Canadian Forces outside of Canada to act as a Court for the purpose of dealing with applications under subsection (1) of section 10 made by persons serving in the armed forces of Canada outside of Canada, and any officer so designated shall be deemed to be a Court under this Act for such purpose."

The purpose of the amendment is to permit regulations to be made respecting the filing of oppositions.

7. Sections 30, 31 and 32 now read as follows:

"30. If the Court decides that the applicant for a certificate of citizenship is a fit and proper person to be granted such certificate and possesses the required qualifications, a certified copy of the decision shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the Court to the Minister *together with the application and such other papers, documents and reports as may be required by regulation.*

"31. When the Minister receives a decision of the Court under section 30 and thereupon, in his discretion, grants a certificate of citizenship, he shall send the certificate to the Clerk of the Court by whom such decision was forwarded, or as otherwise prescribed by regulation, and upon the applicant taking the oath of allegiance, the Clerk shall deliver the certificate to the applicant after having endorsed thereon the date of the taking of the oath of allegiance which date shall be the date of the certificate of citizenship.

"32. The Minister, *with the approval of the Governor in Council*, shall take such measures as to him may appear fitting to provide facilities to enable applicants for certificates of citizenship to receive instruction in the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship."

The amendment to section 30 is intended to permit regulations to be made governing the transmission of material to the Minister.

The proposed amendment to section 31 is intended to permit regulations to be made respecting delivery of the certificate and taking of the oath of allegiance.

The proposed amendment to section 32 would authorize the Minister to undertake instruction without the prior approval of the Governor in Council.

8. The present subsection (2) now reads as follows:

"(2) The Governor in Council may

(a) authorize the issue of a proclamation declaring that any part of Her Majesty's dominions not listed in the First Schedule is a country of the British Commonwealth for the purposes of this Act, and

(b) designate, in any part of Canada, any court or person to act as a Court for the purposes of this Act and any such court or person so designated shall be deemed to be a Court for all purposes under this Act."

The purpose of the amendment is to provide for designation of members of the Canadian forces outside Canada to hear applications from members of the Canadian forces.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C.

An Act to amend the Post Office Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th January, 1956.

Honourable Senator MACDONALD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67715

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C.

An Act to amend the Post Office Act.

R.S. c. 212; 1952-53, c. 45; 1953-54, c. 20, 39.

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

1. Section 31 of the *Post Office Act* is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

Transfer of contract.

"(2) The Postmaster General may, if he considers that the public interest will be promoted by such a course and that no additional expenditure is involved, substitute another person for the contractor under any contract for the conveyance of mail, if the contractor and the person to be so substituted agree; and the provisions of this Act apply to the person so substituted as though he were the original contractor."

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this amendment is to permit the Postmaster General to transfer a contract for the unexpired term.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act respecting The General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, The Woman's Auxiliary of the Church of England in Canada and the Church of England Consolidated Trust Fund.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th January, 1956.

Honourable Senator HUGESSEN.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67368

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act respecting The General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, The Woman's Auxiliary of the Church of England in Canada and the Church of England Consolidated Trust Fund.

Preamble.

1921, c. 82; 1903, c. 155; 1908, c. 98.

WHEREAS The General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada and The Woman's Auxiliary of the Church of England in Canada have by petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Change of name.

1. The name of The General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, incorporated by chapter 82 of the statutes of 1921, is hereby changed to "The General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada".

Change of name.

2. The name of The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, incorporated by chapter 155 of the statutes of 1903, is hereby changed to "The Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada".

Change of name.

3. The name of The Woman's Auxiliary of the Church of England in Canada, incorporated by chapter 98 of the statutes of 1908, as amended by section 1 of chapter 93 of the statutes of 1947, is hereby changed to "The Woman's Auxiliary of the Anglican Church of Canada".

Change of name.

4. The name of the Church of England Consolidated Trust Fund as it appears in chapter 34 of the statutes of 1951 is hereby changed to "The Anglican Church of Canada Consolidated Trust Fund".

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The name of the unincorporated religious body formerly known as The Church of England in Canada was changed by a decision of its General Synod in August, 1955, to "The Anglican Church of Canada".

However, the names of three bodies incorporated by Act of the Parliament of Canada as "The General Synod of the Church of England in Canada", "The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada" and "The Woman's Auxiliary of the Church of England in Canada", as well as the statutory name of the "Church of England Consolidated Trust Fund", have not yet been changed.

Accordingly in September, 1955, it was unanimously agreed by the General Synod, the Missionary Society and the Woman's Auxiliary that the names of the above mentioned incorporated bodies and the Fund should be changed so as to refer to "The Anglican Church of Canada" rather than to "The Church of England in Canada".

The sole purpose of this Bill is to change the names of the incorporated bodies and of the Fund in the Acts referred to in the body of the Bill.

Existing rights saved.

5. The changes in the names of the Corporations and in the name of the Fund hereinbefore referred to shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of any of the said Corporations or of the said Fund or any bequest, gift or donation now made or which hereafter may be made to any of the said Corporations or to the said Fund, whether by their original or their new name, or any suit or proceeding now pending or judgment existing, either by or in favour of or against any of the said Corporations or the said Fund which, notwithstanding such changes in the names of the said Corporations or of the said Fund may be enforced and continued as if this Act had not been passed.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act for the relief of George Francis Alfred Yull.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66334

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act for the relief of George Francis Alfred Yull.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Francis Alfred Yull, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, timekeeper, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-third day of August, A.D. 1952, at the said city, he and Sheila Rosemary Hibberd, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Francis Alfred Yull and Sheila Rosemary Hibberd, 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 Francis Alfred Yull may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sheila Rosemary Hibberd had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Joyce Ethel Jaques Horgan.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67767

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Joyce Ethel Jaques Horgan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joyce Ethel Jaques Horgan, residing at the town of Montreal West, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Thomas Ronald Horgan, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Laurent, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of April, A.D. 1949, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Joyce Ethel Jaques, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joyce Ethel Jaques and Thomas Ronald Horgan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joyce Ethel Jaques may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Ronald Horgan had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Jean Thomson Duquette.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66350

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Jean Thomson Duquette.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Thomson Duquette, residing at Pointe St. Charles, in the province of Quebec, wife of Frank Henry Duquette, 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 November, A.D. 1936, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Jean Thomson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Thomson and Frank Henry Duquette, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jean Thomson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Henry Duquette had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Rosa Straub Gehlsen.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67763

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Rosa Straub Gehlsen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rosa Straub Gehlsen, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, dressmaker, wife of Harold Herman Ove Michael Gehlsen, 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. 1952, at the said city, she then being Rosa Straub, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rosa Straub and Harold Herman Ove Michael Gehlsen, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rosa Straub may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold Herman Ove Michael Gehlsen had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Cecile Bezeau Barnabe.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67556

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Cecile Bezeau Barnabe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Cecile Bezeau Barnabe, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, baby sitter, wife of Albert Barnabe, otherwise known as Albert Barnabe Martin, 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 February, A.D. 1932, at the said city, she then being Cecile Bezeau, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Cecile Bezeau and Albert Barnabe, otherwise known as Albert Barnabe 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 Cecile Bezeau may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert Barnabe, otherwise known as Albert Barnabe Martin, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Dora Gina Costello Dash.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68199

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Dora Gina Costello Dash.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dora Gina Costello Dash, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Albert Frederick Dash, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Pine Beach, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of May, A.D. 1946, at the town of Pointe-Claire, in the said province, she then being Dora Gina Costello, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Gina Costello and Albert Frederick Dash, her 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 Gina Costello may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert Frederick Dash had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of Fernand Desmarais.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67755

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of Fernand Desmarais.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Fernand Desmarais, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of September, A.D. 1951, at the said city, he and Marie Micheline Norma Pierrette Louise Doyon, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Fernand Desmarais and Marie Micheline Norma Pierrette Louise Doyon, 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 Fernand Desmarais may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Micheline Norma Pierrette Louise Doyon had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Elsie Abbott Marsden.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67759

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Elsie Abbott Marsden.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elsie Abbott Marsden, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Leslie Vincent Marsden, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of March, A.D. 1942, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Elsie Abbott, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Abbott and Leslie Vincent Marsden, her 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 Abbott may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Leslie Vincent Marsden had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Freda Ethelwinne Henders Jacobson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67572

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Freda Ethelwinne Henders Jacobson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Freda Ethelwinne Henders Jacobson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, sales clerk, wife of Oscar Frederick Jacobson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of March, A.D. 1927, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Freda Ethelwinne Henders, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Freda Ethelwinne Henders and Oscar Frederick Jacobson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Freda Ethelwinne Henders may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Oscar Frederick Jacobson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Hazel Loretta Noseworthy Johnston.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66390

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Hazel Loretta Noseworthy Johnston.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hazel Loretta Noseworthy Johnston, residing at the town of North Sydney, in the province of Nova Scotia, clerk, wife of William Arthur Johnston, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of August, A.D. 1948, at the said town, she then being Hazel Loretta Noseworthy, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hazel Loretta Noseworthy and William Arthur Johnston, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hazel Loretta Noseworthy may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Arthur Johnston had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Veronica Iris Collier Horvath, otherwise known as Veronica Cross Horvath.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67751

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Veronica Iris Collier Horvath, otherwise known as Veronica Cross Horvath.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Veronica Iris Collier Horvath, otherwise known as Veronica Cross Horvath, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Joseph Zoltan Horvath, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of September, A.D. 1953, at the town of Mount Royal, in the said province, she then being Veronica Iris Collier, otherwise known as Veronica Cross, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Veronica Iris Collier, otherwise known as Veronica Cross, and Joseph Zoltan Horvath, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Veronica Iris Collier, otherwise known as Veronica Cross, may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Zoltan Horvath had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of Maria Romano Bove.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67639

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of Maria Romano Bove.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Maria Romano Bove, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, school teacher, wife of Alfonso Bove, 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 August, A.D. 1950, at the said city, she then being Maria Romano, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Maria Romano and Alfonso Bove, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Maria Romano may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfonso Bove had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act to incorporate Hydrocarbons Pipeline Limited.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th January, 1956.

Honourable Senator CRERAR.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68223

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act to incorporate Hydrocarbons Pipeline Limited.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Incorporation.

1. William Forrest Davey, executive, Frederick Bancroft, chartered accountant, Donald Charles Ferns, chartered accountant, Robert Dunbar Guy, solicitor, Charles Whitefield Chappell, solicitor, James Edward Wilson, solicitor, Gordon Clarke Hall, solicitor, and William Murray Coghlin, solicitor, all of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, together with such persons as may become shareholders in the company, are incorporated under the

Corporate name.

name Hydrocarbons Pipeline Limited, hereinafter called "the Company".

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section 1 of this Act shall be the first directors of the Company.

Capital.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall consist of one million shares without nominal or par value.

Head office and other offices.

4. (1) The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Calgary, in the province of Alberta, which head office shall be the domicile of the Company in Canada; and the Company may establish such other offices and agencies elsewhere within or without Canada as it deems expedient.

(2) The Company may, by by-law, change the place where the head office of the Company is to be situate.

(3) No by-law for the said purpose shall be valid or acted upon until it is sanctioned by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of the shareholders duly called for considering the by-law and a copy of the by-law certified under the seal of the Company has been filed with the Secretary of State and published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Pipe lines legislation to apply.

R.S. c. 211.

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 *Pipe Lines Act*, and any other general legislation relating to pipe lines enacted by Parliament with respect to the transportation of crude oil and other liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons.

Power to construct and operate pipe lines.

6. The Company, subject to the provisions of any general legislation which is enacted by Parliament relating to pipe lines for the transmission and transportation of crude oil and other liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons, may

(a) within Canada in the Northwest Territories and the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario and outside Canada, construct, purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire and hold, develop, operate, maintain, control, lease, mortgage, create liens upon, sell, convey or otherwise dispose of and turn to account any and all interprovincial and extra-provincial pipe lines connecting a province with any other or others of the provinces or extending beyond the limits of a province and all works and appurtenances relative thereto for gathering, processing, transmitting, transporting, storing and delivering liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons and products thereof:

Proviso.

Provided that the main pipe line or pipe lines for the transmission of gaseous hydrocarbons shall be located entirely within Canada; and own, lease, sell, operate and maintain aircraft and aerodromes for the purpose of its undertaking, together with the facilities required for the operation of such aircraft and aerodromes; and own, lease, operate and maintain interstation telephone, teletype and telegraph communication systems,

R.S., c. 233.

and subject to the *Radio Act*, and any other statute relating to radio, own, lease, operate and maintain, interstation radio communication facilities;

Power to hold land.

(b) purchase, hold, lease, sell, improve, exchange or otherwise deal in real property or any interest and rights therein legal or equitable or otherwise howsoever and deal with any portion of the lands and property so acquired, and may subdivide the same into building lots and generally lay the same out into lots, streets and building sites for residential purposes or otherwise and may construct streets thereon and necessary sewerage and drainage systems and build upon the same for residential purposes or otherwise and supply any buildings so erected, or other buildings erected upon such lands, with electric light, heat, gas, water or other requisites, and lease or sell the same, upon such terms and subject to such conditions as appear requisite, either to its employees or to others; and

Ancillary powers.

(c) exercise as ancillary and incidental to the purposes or objects set forth in this Act, the powers following, unless such powers or any of them are expressly excluded by this Act, namely, the powers set forth in paragraphs *(a)* to *(bb)* inclusive of subsection (1) of section 14 of the *Companies Act*.

R.S. c. 53.

Sections of the *Companies Act* to apply.

7. The provisions of subsections (7), (8), (9), (10) and (11) of section 12, and sections 15, 39, 40, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 84, 91 and 94 of Part I of the *Companies Act* apply to the Company: Provided that wherever in the said subsection (10) of section 12 and in the said section 59 the words "letters patent or supplementary letters patent" appear, the words "Special Act" shall be substituted therefor.

Proviso.

Sections of the *Companies Act* not to apply.

8. Sections 153, 162, 167, 184, 190, 193 and 194 of Part III of the *Companies Act* shall not be incorporated with this Act.

When redemption or purchase not a reduction of paid-up capital.

9. The redemption or purchase for cancellation of any fully paid preferred shares created by by-law pursuant to the provisions of this Act, in accordance with any right of redemption or purchase for cancellation reserved in favour of the Company in the provision attaching to such preferred shares, or the redemption or purchase for cancellation of any fully paid shares of any class, not being common or ordinary shares, and in respect of which the by-laws provide for such right of redemption or purchase, in accordance with the provisions of such by-laws, shall not be deemed to be a reduction of the paid-up capital of the Company, if such redemption or purchase for cancellation is made out of the proceeds of an issue of shares made for the purpose of such redemption or purchase for cancellation, or if,

(a) no cumulative dividends, on the preferred shares or shares of the class in respect of which such right of redemption or purchase exists and which are so redeemed or purchased for cancellation, are in arrears; and

(b) if such redemption or purchase for cancellation of such fully paid shares is made without impairment of the Company's capital by payments out of the ascertained net profits of the Company which have been set aside by the directors for the purposes of such redemption or of such purchase for cancellation, and if such net profits are then available for such application as liquid assets of the Company, as shown by the last balance sheet of the Company, certified by the Company's auditors, and being made up to a date not more than ninety days prior to such redemption or purchase for cancellation, and after giving effect to such redemption or purchase for cancellation;

And subject as aforesaid, any such shares may be redeemed or purchased for cancellation by the Company on such terms and in such manner as is set forth in the provisions attaching to such shares, and the surplus resulting from such redemption or purchase for cancellation shall be designated as a capital surplus, which shall not be reduced or distributed by the Company except as provided by a subsequent Act of the Parliament of Canada.

Commission on subscription.

10. The Company may pay a commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the Company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the Company: Provided, however, that as regards shares, such commission shall not exceed ten per centum of the amount realized therefrom.

Proviso.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act to incorporate Mercantile Trust Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th January, 1956.

Honourable Senator CROLL.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67372

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act to incorporate Mercantile Trust Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Maurice Buxton Dix, executive, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, Leonard Proctor Chalmers, executive, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, Harry Melvin Claridge, executive, of the city of Sudbury, in the province of Ontario, S. Stanley Leggatt, executive, of the county of Halton, in the province of Ontario and William John Shave, executive, of the town of Weston, in the province of Ontario, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are incorporated under the name of Mercantile Trust Company, hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section 1 shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be two million dollars divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Head office.

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

R.S. c. 272.

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 *Trust Companies Act*.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S.

An Act to amend the Foreign Insurance Companies Act.

Read a first time, Thursday, 26th January, 1956.

Honourable Senator MACDONALD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67608

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S.

An Act to amend the Foreign Insurance Companies Act.

R.S., c. 125.

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

1. Paragraph *(a)* of subsection (3) of section 7 of the *Foreign Insurance Companies Act* is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

For life or fire insurance.

"*(a)* for a certificate of registry to transact life insurance, or fire insurance, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and"

2. Subsection (4) of section 21 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Date of filing.

"(4) The annual statement of Canadian business required to be made under this section shall be deposited in the Department

(a) on or before the 1st day of March, except in the case provided for in paragraph *(b)*, and

(b) in the case of a company holding a certificate of registry limited to the business of reinsurance, on or before the 15th day of March

next following the date at which the condition and affairs of the company are thereby shown, but such of the schedules thereto as are designated by the Minister may be deposited at any time on or before the 1st day of April."

3. Section 22 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Time for filing general statements.

"**22.** The statement of general business required to be made under section 21 shall be deposited in the Department within one month after it is required by law to be furnished to the government of the country in which the head office of the company is situated, or, if the statement is not required to be so furnished, then within six months after the balancing day of the company in each year."

Explanatory Notes.

1. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to increase the initial deposit for life insurance or fire insurance from $100,000 to $200,000. The present paragraph reads as follows:

"*(a)* for a certificate of registry to transact life insurance, or fire insurance, the sum of *one hundred* thousand dollars, and".

2. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to allow foreign reinsurance companies an additional two weeks in which to prepare and file their annual statement. The present subsection reads as follows:

"(4) The annual statement of Canadian business required to be made under this section shall be deposited in the Department on the *1st day of January* next following the date at which the condition and affairs of the company are thereby shown *or within two months after that day*, but such schedules to the statement as may be designated by the Minister from time to time may be deposited not later than three months after the said 1st day of January."

3. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to provide a more practicable filing date for general business statements of companies that are not required by law to furnish a statement to the government of the country in which their head office is situated. The present section reads as follows:

"22. The statement of general business required to be made under section 21 shall be deposited in the Department within one month after it is required by law to be furnished to the government of the country in which the head office of the company is situated, or, if the statement is not required to be so furnished, *then within one month after its submission at the annual meeting of the shareholders or members of the company, but in no case later than the 30th day of June next following the date as at which the condition and affairs of the company are thereby shown.*"

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act to amend the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act.

Read a first time, Thursday, 26th January, 1956.

Honourable Senator MACDONALD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67604

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act to amend the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act.

R.S. c. 31.

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

1. Paragraph (*a*) of subsection (3) of section 53 of the *Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act* is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(a)* for a certificate of registry to transact life insurance or fire insurance, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and"

2. Subsection (3) of section 69 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Form and deposit of annual statement.

"(3) The annual statement shall be in such form as the Minister determines and shall be deposited in the Department in each year

(a) on or before the 1st day of March, except in the case provided for in paragraph *(b)*, and

(b) in the case of a company holding a certificate of registry limited to the business of reinsurance, on or before the 15th day of March

but such of the schedules thereto as are designated by the Minister may be deposited at any time on or before the 1st day of April."

3. Subparagraph (i) of paragraph (*b*) of section 123 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

For life or fire insurance.

"(i) for a certificate of registry to transact the business of life insurance or fire insurance, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and"

Explanatory Notes.

1. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to increase the initial deposit to be made by Canadian companies for life insurance or fire insurance from $50,000 to $100,000. The present paragraph reads as follows:

"*(a)* for a certificate of registry to transact life insurance, or fire insurance, the sum of *fifty thousand* dollars, and".

2. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to allow Canadian reinsurance companies an additional two weeks in which to prepare and file their annual statement. The present subsection reads as follows:

"(3) The annual statement shall be in such form or forms as the Minister may from time to time determine and shall be deposited in the Department *within two months after the 1st day of January in each year*, but such schedules to the said statement as the Minister may from time to time designate may be deposited not later than three months after that day."

3. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to increase the initial deposit to be made by British companies for life insurance or fire insurance from $100,000 to $200,000. The present subparagraph reads as follows:

"(i) for a certificate of registry to transact the business of life insurance or fire insurance, the sum of *one hundred* thousand dollars, and".

4. Subsection (4) of section 130 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Date of filing.

"(4) The annual statement of Canadian business required to be made under this section shall be deposited in the Department

(a) on or before the 1st day of March, except in the case provided for in paragraph *(b)*, and

(b) in the case of a company holding a certificate of registry limited to the business of reinsurance, on or before the 15th day of March

next following the date at which the condition and affairs of the company are thereby shown, but such of the schedules thereto as are designated by the Minister may be deposited at any time on or before the 1st day of April."

5. Subsection (1) of section 131 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Time for filing general statements.

"**131.** (1) The statement of general business required to be made under section 130 shall be deposited in the Department within one month after it is required by law to be furnished to the government of the country in which the head office of the British company is situated, or, if the statement is not required to be so furnished, then within six months after the balancing day of the company in each year."

4. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to allow British reinsurance companies an additional two weeks in which to prepare and file their annual statement. The present subsection reads as follows:

"(4) The annual statement of Canadian business required to be made under this section shall be deposited in the Department on the *1st day of January* next following the date at which the condition and affairs of the company are thereby shown *or within two months after that day*, but such schedules to the statement as may be designated by the Minister from time to time may be deposited not later than three months after the said 1st day of January."

5. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to provide a more practicable filing date for general business statements of companies that are not required by law to furnish a statement to the government of the country in which their head office is situated. The present subsection reads as follows:

"131. (1) The statement of general business required to be made under section 130 shall be deposited in the Department within one month after it is required by law to be furnished to the government of the country in which the head office of the British company is situated, or, if the statement is not required to be so furnished, *then within one month after its submission at the annual meeting of the shareholders or members of the company, but in no case later than the 30th day of June next following the date as at which the condition and affairs of the company are thereby shown.*"

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Nora Marian Tilley McBain.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67783

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Nora Marian Tilley McBain.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Nora Marian Tilley McBain, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of John Warrender McBain, 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 sixteenth day of September, A.D. 1950, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Nora Marian Tilley, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Nora Marian Tilley and John Warrender McBain, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Nora Marian Tilley may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Warrender McBain had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Tremblay Nathan.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67659

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Tremblay Nathan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marguerite Tremblay Nathan, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, auditor, wife of Carlos Nathan, 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 April, A.D. 1944, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Marguerite Tremblay, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Dolores Marion Zolov Karpman.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67385

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Dolores Marion Zolov Karpman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dolores Marion Zolov Karpman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Murray Moses Karpman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Outremont, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of June, A.D. 1949, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Dolores Marion Zolov, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dolores Marion Zolov and Murray Moses Karpman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dolores Marion Zolov may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Murray Moses Karpman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Rosalie Rosetti Acason.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66616

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Rosalie Rosetti Acason.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rosalie Rosetti Acason, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, chief clerk, wife of Robert Edward Acason, 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 October, A.D. 1946, at the said city, she then being Rosalie Rosetti, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rosalie Rosetti and Robert Edward Acason, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rosalie Rosetti may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Edward Acason had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Edmund Joseph Cochrane.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67663

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Edmund Joseph Cochrane.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edmund Joseph Cochrane, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of April, A.D. 1948, at the said city, he and Iris Merle Godin, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edmund Joseph Cochrane and Iris Merle Godin, 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 Edmund Joseph Cochrane may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Iris Merle Godin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Edna Hannah Keene Newberg.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66398

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Edna Hannah Keene Newberg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edna Hannah Keene Newberg, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, teacher, wife of John Miller Newberg, 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 thirty-first day of March, A.D. 1951, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Edna Hannah Keene, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Hannah Keene and John Miller Newberg, her 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 Hannah Keene may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Miller Newberg had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[1].

An Act for the relief of Charlotte Jean McAndrew Boyd Thompson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67821

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[1].

An Act for the relief of Charlotte Jean McAndrew Boyd Thompson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charlotte Jean McAndrew Boyd Thompson, residing at the town of St. Pierre, in the province of Quebec, switchboard operator, wife of James David Thompson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Laurent, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of July, A.D. 1950, at the city of Lachine, in the said province, she then being Charlotte Jean McAndrew Boyd, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charlotte Jean McAndrew Boyd and James David 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 Charlotte Jean McAndrew Boyd may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James David Thompson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[1].

An Act for the relief of Wilma June Keast Noel.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67787

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[1].

An Act for the relief of Wilma June Keast Noel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wilma June Keast Noel, residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, comptometer operator, wife of Richard John Noel, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Laurent, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of May, A.D. 1953, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Wilma June Keast, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Wilma June Keast and Richard John Noel, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Wilma June Keast may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Richard John Noel had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[1].

An Act for the relief of Patricia O'Neill Primiani.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67779

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[1].

An Act for the relief of Patricia O'Neill Primiani.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Patricia O'Neill Primiani, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Constantino Primiani, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of May, A.D. 1949, at the said city, she then being Patricia O'Neill, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Patricia O'Neill and Constantino Primiani, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Patricia O'Neill may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Constantino Primiani had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[1].

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Nellie Keemer Mein.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67336

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[1].

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Nellie Keemer Mein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Evelyn Nellie Keemer Mein, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Kenneth Fraser Mein, 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 June, A.D. 1950, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Evelyn Nellie Keemer, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Nellie Keemer and Kenneth Fraser Mein, her 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 Nellie Keemer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth Fraser Mein had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[1].

An Act for the relief of Pierre Roger Vuille.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67771

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[1].

An Act for the relief of Pierre Roger Vuille.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Pierre Roger Vuille, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, grinder, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of February, A.D. 1948, at La Garenne-Colombes, France, he and Jeanne Josephine Schweig, who was then of Arlon, Belgium, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Pierre Roger Vuille and Jeanne Josephine Schweig, 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 Pierre Roger Vuille may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jeanne Josephine Schweig had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[1].

An Act for the relief of Marie Gertrude Antoinette Hotte Ouellette.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67421

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[1].

An Act for the relief of Marie Gertrude Antoinette Hotte Ouellette.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Gertrude Antoinette Hotte Ouellette, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, milliner, wife of Roger Ouellette, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of St. Jerome, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of September, A.D. 1942, at the village of Ferme Neuve, in the said province, she then being Marie Gertrude Antoinette Hotte, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Gertrude Antoinette Hotte and Roger Ouellette, her 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 Gertrude Antoinette Hotte may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Roger Ouellette had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[1].

An Act for the relief of Euphrosina Kowalyk Whalley, otherwise known as Rose Kowalyk Whalley.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
66471 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[1].

An Act for the relief of Euphrosina Kowalyk Whalley, otherwise known as Rose Kowalyk Whalley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Euphrosina Kowalyk Whalley, otherwise known as Rose Kowalyk Whalley, residing at Ville St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Edward Whalley, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville Emard, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of September, A.D. 1938, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Euphrosina Kowalyk, otherwise known as Rose Kowalyk, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Euphrosina Kowalyk, otherwise known as Rose Kowalyk, and Edward Whalley, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Euphrosina Kowalyk, otherwise known as Rose Kowalyk, may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Whalley had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[1].

An Act for the relief of Matilda Stoner Adams.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67775

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[1].

An Act for the relief of Matilda Stoner Adams.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Matilda Stoner Adams, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Gerald Bruce Adams, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Quebec, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of March, A.D. 1934, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Matilda Stoner, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Matilda Stoner and Gerald Bruce Adams, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Matilda Stoner may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gerald Bruce Adams had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[1].

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Bailiss Goodlin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67833

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[1].

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Bailiss Goodlin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gertrude Bailiss Goodlin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, examiner, wife of Max Goodlin, 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 June, A.D. 1927, at the said city, she then being Gertrude Bailiss, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Bailiss and Max Goodlin, her 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 Bailiss may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Max Goodlin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[1].

An Act for the relief of Leokadja Laura Rozycka Haber.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67829

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[1].

An Act for the relief of Leokadja Laura Rozycka Haber.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Leokadja Laura Rozycka Haber, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, office clerk, wife of John Haber, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Laurent, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of April, A.D. 1951, at the said city, she then being Leokadja Laura Rozycka, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Leokadja Laura Rozycka and John Haber, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Leokadja Laura Rozycka may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Haber had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[1].

An Act for the relief of Teofila Kurjata Marciniak.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66612

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[1].

An Act for the relief of Teofila Kurjata Marciniak.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Teofila Kurjata Marciniak, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clothier, wife of Roman Marciniak, 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 February, A.D. 1947, at Einbeck, Germany, she then being Teofila Kurjata, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Teofila Kurjata and Roman Marciniak, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Teofila Kurjata may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Roman Marciniak had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[1].

An Act for the relief of Shirley Gelber Kaufman.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66414

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[1].

An Act for the relief of Shirley Gelber Kaufman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Shirley Gelber Kaufman, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of Samuel Kaufman, 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 seventh day of December, A.D. 1948, at the said city of Westmount, she then being Shirley Gelber, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[1].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Pounden Greenstien.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67540

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[1].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Pounden Greenstien.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Pounden Greenstien, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hostess, wife of Max Greenstien, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Laurent, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of November, A.D. 1939, at the said city, she then being Margaret Pounden, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Pounden and Max Greenstien, her 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 Pounden may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Max Greenstien had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[1].

An Act for the relief of Gaston Maille.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67568

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[1].

An Act for the relief of Gaston Maille.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gaston Maille, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, watchmaker, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of August, A.D. 1940, at the said city, he and Marcelle Laurence, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gaston Maille and Marcelle Laurence, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gaston Maille may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marcelle Laurence had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[1].

An Act for the relief of Mary Dufresne Cosco.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66330

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[1].

An Act for the relief of Mary Dufresne Cosco.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Dufresne Cosco, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cashier, wife of Francesco Cosco, 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. 1946, at the said city, she then being Mary Dufresne, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Dufresne and Francesco Cosco, her 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 Dufresne may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Francesco Cosco had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[1].

An Act for the relief of Julienne Marchesseault Jasmin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1946.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66608

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[1].

An Act for the relief of Julienne Marchesseault Jasmin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Julienne Marchesseault Jasmin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, district manager, wife of Louis Joseph Jasmin, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Vincent de Paul, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of April, A.D. 1935, at the said city, she then being Julienne Marchesseault, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Julienne Marchesseault and Louis Joseph Jasmin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Julienne Marchesseault may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Louis Joseph Jasmin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[1].

An Act for the relief of Helen Mary Farrell Hickey.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67671

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[1].

An Act for the relief of Helen Mary Farrell Hickey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helen Mary Farrell Hickey, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, teleprinter student, wife of Martin Denis Hickey, 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. 1947, at the said city, she then being Helen Mary Farrell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Mary Farrell and Martin Denis Hickey, her 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 Mary Farrell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Martin Denis Hickey had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[1].

An Act for the relief of Hazel Mair Grant Mander.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67675

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[1].

An Act for the relief of Hazel Mair Grant Mander.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hazel Mair Grant Mander, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cashier, wife of Jack Mander, 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 October, A.D. 1953, at the city of Outremont, in the said province, she then being Hazel Mair Grant, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hazel Mair Grant and Jack Mander, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hazel Mair Grant may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jack Mander had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[1].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Roland Gaston Charette.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
67845 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[1].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Roland Gaston Charette.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Roland Gaston Charette, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Eustache, in the province of Quebec, sales manager, has by his petition alleged that on the fifth day of January, A.D. 1944, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Marie-Paule Robillard, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Roland Gaston Charette and Marie-Paule Robillard, 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 Roland Gaston Charette may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie-Paule Robillard had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[1].

An Act for the relief of Beulah Sybil Chapman Maus.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68456

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[1].

An Act for the relief of Beulah Sybil Chapman Maus.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Beulah Sybil Chapman Maus, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, school teacher, wife of John Henry Maus, 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 October, A.D. 1930, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Beulah Sybil Chapman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Beulah Sybil Chapman and John Henry Maus, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Beulah Sybil Chapman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Henry Maus had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[1].

An Act for the relief of John Elwood Way.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
67841 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[1].

An Act for the relief of John Elwood Way.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Elwood Way, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Dorval, in the province of Quebec, shipping clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of July, A.D. 1949, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Joyce Frances Steen, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Elwood Way and Joyce Frances Steen, 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 Elwood Way may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joyce Frances Steen had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[1].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Charles Desmarais.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st January, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67837

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[1].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Charles Desmarais.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Charles Desmarais, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, sales manager, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of December, A.D. 1948, at the town of Pointe Claire, in the said province, he and Hazel Margaret McGillivray, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Charles Desmarais and Hazel Margaret McGillivray, 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 Charles Desmarais may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hazel Margaret McGillivray had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[1].

An Act for the relief of John Caldwell Scriver.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67913

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[1].

An Act for the relief of John Caldwell Scriver.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Caldwell Scriver, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Huntingdon, in the province of Quebec, lineman, has by his petition alleged that on the thirty-first day of May, A.D. 1947, at Athelstan, in the said province, he and Eunice Evelyn Stark, who was then of the township of Elgin, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Caldwell Scriver and Eunice Evelyn Stark, 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 Caldwell Scriver may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eunice Evelyn Stark had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[1].

An Act for the relief of Marie Therese Provost Lapointe.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67825

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[1].

An Act for the relief of Marie Therese Provost Lapointe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Therese Provost Lapointe, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Jean-Marie Lapointe, 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 August, A.D. 1953, at the said city, she then being Marie Therese Provost, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Therese Provost and Jean-Marie Lapointe, her 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 Therese Provost may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jean-Marie Lapointe had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[1].

An Act for the relief of Margeryann Williams Farrow Chesney.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67857

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[1].

An Act for the relief of Margeryann Williams Farrow Chesney.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margeryann Williams Farrow Chesney, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, florist, wife of Philip Edward Harvey Chesney, 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. 1942, at the said city, she then being Margeryann Williams Farrow, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margeryann Williams Farrow and Philip Edward Harvey Chesney, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margeryann Williams Farrow may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Philip Edward Harvey Chesney had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[1].

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Birdie MacPhail Morgan.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67917

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[1].

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Birdie MacPhail Morgan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kathleen Birdie MacPhail Morgan, residing at the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Stanley Morgan, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of May, A.D. 1949, at the said city, she then being Kathleen Birdie MacPhail, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Birdie MacPhail and Stanley Morgan, her 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 Birdie MacPhail may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stanley Morgan had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A2.

An Act for the relief of Sylvia Colato Le Pottier.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
67560 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[2].

An Act for the relief of Sylvia Colato Le Pottier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sylvia Colato Le Pottier, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, passenger agent, wife of Jean Le Pottier, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1953, at the said city, she then being Sylvia Colato, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sylvia Colato and Jean Le Pottier, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sylvia Colato may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jean Le Pottier had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[2].

An Act for the relief of Antonina Dieni Choumanchuk.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66681

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[2].

An Act for the relief of Antonina Dieni Choumanchuk.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Antonina Dieni Choumanchuk, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cashier, wife of Nicholas Choumanchuk, 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 July, A.D. 1949, at the said city, she then being Antonina Dieni, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Antonina Dieni and Nicholas Choumanchuk, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Antonina Dieni may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nicholas Choumanchuk had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C2.

An Act for the relief of Rena Amelia Duncan Chenier.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66422

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[2].

An Act for the relief of Rena Amelia Duncan Chenier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rena Amelia Duncan Chenier, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, comptometer operator, wife of Joseph Urgel Chenier, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of April, A.D. 1939, at the said city, she then being Rena Amelia Duncan, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rena Amelia Duncan and Joseph Urgel Chenier, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rena Amelia Duncan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Urgel Chenier had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[2].

An Act for the relief of Stanley Edgar Barnes.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66669

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[2].

An Act for the relief of Stanley Edgar Barnes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Stanley Edgar Barnes, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Pointe Claire, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the thirty-first day of May, A.D. 1952, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Rita Marion Whittaker, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Stanley Edgar Barnes and Rita Marion Whittaker, 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 Stanley Edgar Barnes may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rita Marion Whittaker had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E2.

An Act for the relief of Molly Joyce LaPlante Baggott.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67849

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[2].

An Act for the relief of Molly Joyce LaPlante Baggott.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Molly Joyce LaPlante Baggott, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of George Edward Baggott, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Rigaud, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of June, A D. 1953, at the said city, she then being Molly Joyce LaPlante, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Joyce LaPlante and George Edward Baggott, her 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 Joyce LaPlante may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Edward Baggott had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F2.

An Act for the relief of Jean Dorothy McLean Lewis.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67564

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F².

An Act for the relief of Jean Dorothy McLean Lewis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Dorothy McLean Lewis, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Donald Charles Lewis, 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 November, A.D. 1948, at the said city, she then being Jean Dorothy McLean, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Dorothy McLean and Donald Charles Lewis, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be hence forth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jean Dorothy McLean may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Donald Charles Lewis had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G2.

An Act for the relief of John Walter Thoburn.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67667

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G².

An Act for the relief of John Walter Thoburn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Walter Thoburn, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stationary engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of April, A.D. 1941, at the said city, he and Phyllis Carmel Russell, 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 marraige 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Walter Thoburn and Phyllis Carmel Russell, 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 Walter Thoburn may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Phyllis Carmel Russell had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[2].

An Act for the relief of Panorea Delaporta Alivizatos.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67409

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H².

An Act for the relief of Panorea Delaporta Alivizatos.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Panorea Delaporta Alivizatos, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, factory worker, wife of Spyridon Alivizatos, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1944, at Byron, in the province of Attiki, Greece, she then being Panorea Delaporta, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Panorea Delaporta and Spyridon Alivizatos, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Panorea Delaporta may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Spyridon Alivizatos had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[2].

An Act for the relief of William James Stoddart Edington.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67853

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I².

An Act for the relief of William James Stoddart Edington.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William James Stoddart Edington, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, in the province of Quebec, medical doctor, has by his petition alleged that on the fifteenth day of September, A.D. 1945, at the town of Gosforth, in the county of Northumberland, England, he and Pamela Rimmer, who was then of the town of Newcastle, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 James Stoddart Edington and Pamela Rimmer, 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 James Stoddart Edington may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Pamela Rimmer had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[2].

An Act to incorporate The Canadian Standard Insurance Company.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 1st February, 1956.

Honourable Senator CAMPBELL.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68023

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J².

An Act to incorporate The Canadian Standard Insurance Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

Corporate name.

1. Wilfred Laurier Esson, insurance executive, Charles Walter Gale, insurance executive, and Howard Ross Douglas, solicitor, all of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are incorporated under the name of The Canadian Standard Insurance Company, hereinafter called "the Company".

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section 1 shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Subscription before general meeting.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting is called for the election of directors shall be five hundred thousand dollars.

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario.

Classes of insurance authorized.

6. The Company may undertake, transact and make contracts of insurance for all or any of the following classes of insurance:

(a) fire insurance;
(b) accident insurance;
(c) aircraft insurance;
(d) automobile insurance;
(e) boiler insurance;
(f) credit insurance;
(g) earthquake insurance;
(h) explosion insurance;
(i) falling aircraft insurance;
(j) forgery insurance;
(k) guarantee insurance;
(l) hail insurance;
(m) impact by vehicles insurance;
(n) inland transportation insurance;
(o) live stock insurance;
(p) machinery insurance;
(q) marine insurance;
(r) personal property insurance;
(s) plate glass insurance;
(t) real property insurance;
(u) sickness insurance;
(v) sprinkler leakage insurance;
(w) theft insurance;
(x) water damage insurance;
(y) weather insurance;
(z) windstorm insurance;

Subscription and payment of capital before commencing business.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least five hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been bona fide subscribed and at least that amount paid thereon. It may thereupon transact the business of fire insurance, accident insurance, automobile insurance, boiler insurance excluding machinery insurance, inland transportation insurance, personal property insurance, plate glass insurance, real property insurance, sickness insurance, theft insurance and in addition thereto, civil commotion insurance, earthquake insurance, limited or inherent explosion insurance, falling aircraft insurance, impact by vehicles insurance, hail insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, water damage insurance, weather insurance and windstorm insurance limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company.

Additional amounts for certain classes of business.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section 6 of this Act until the paid capital, or the paid capital together with the surplus, has been increased by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for aircraft insurance, the said increase shall not be less than forty thousand dollars; for credit insurance, not less than forty thousand dollars; for earthquake insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for explosion insurance, not less than forty thousand dollars; for falling aircraft insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for forgery insurance, not less than forty thousand dollars; for guarantee insurance, not less than one hundred thousand dollars; for hail insurance, not less than fifty thousand dollars; for impact by vehicles insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for live stock insurance, not less than forty thousand dollars; for machinery insurance, not less than forty thousand dollars; for marine insurance, not less than one hundred thousand dollars; for sprinkler leakage insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for water damage insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for weather insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for windstorm insurance, not less than fifty thousand dollars.

Periodic increase of paid capital and surplus.

(3) The Company shall, during the five years next after the date of its being registered for the transaction of fire insurance, increase its paid capital and surplus so that at the end of the first year it will be at least fifteen thousand dollars more than is required under the foregoing subsections of this section, and at the end of the second year at least thirty thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the third year at least forty-five thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the fourth year at least sixty thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the fifth year at least seventy-five thousand dollars more than so required.

When Company may transact any or all classes of insurance business.

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section the Company may transact all or any of the classes of insurance business authorized by section 6 of this Act when the paid capital amounts to at least five hundred thousand dollars and the paid capital together with the surplus amounts to at least one million dollars.

"Surplus" defined.

(5) In this section the word "surplus" means the excess of assets over liabilities, including the amount paid on account of capital stock and the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

R.S., c. 31. to apply.

8. The *Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act* shall apply to the Company.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[2].

An Act for the relief of Audrey Hilda Voysey Beaudoin.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P;
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67929

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[2].

An Act for the relief of Audrey Hilda Voysey Beaudoin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Audrey Hilda Voysey Beaudoin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeping machine operator, wife of Norman Erwin Lionel Beaudoin, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of December, A.D. 1948, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Audrey Hilda Voysey, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Audrey Hilda Voysey and Norman Erwin Lionel Beaudoin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Audrey Hilda Voysey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Norman Erwin Lionel Beaudoin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[2].

An Act for the relief of Frederick Howard Blaikie.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66491

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L².

An Act for the relief of Frederick Howard Blaikie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick Howard Blaikie, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, steel worker, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of April, A.D. 1949, at the said city, he and Helen Woollard, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Howard Blaikie and Helen Woollard, 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 Howard Blaikie may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Helen Woollard had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M2.

An Act for the relief of Muriel Tetreau St. George.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66410

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M².

An Act for the relief of Muriel Tetreau St. George.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Muriel Tetreau St. George, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, travel consultant, wife of Harry Stewart St. George, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of June, A.D. 1935, at the said city, she then being Muriel Tetreau, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Muriel Tetreau and Harry Stewart St. George, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Muriel Tetreau may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Stewart St. George had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N².

An Act for the relief of Patricia Colleen Hewitt Nelson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67933

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N².

An Act for the relief of Patricia Colleen Hewitt Nelson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Patricia Colleen Hewitt Nelson, residing at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Peter Nelson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of June, A.D. 1952, at the village of Hagersville, in the said province of Ontario, she then being Patricia Colleen Hewitt, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Patricia Colleen Hewitt and Peter Nelson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Patricia Colleen Hewitt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Peter Nelson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O^2.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Mildred Thompson McBain.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68452

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O².

An Act for the relief of Ruth Mildred Thompson McBain.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruth Mildred Thompson McBain, residing at the town of Loretteville, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Stanley Ernest McBain, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Quebec, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of August, A.D. 1948, at the said town, she then being Ruth Mildred 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Mildred Thompson and Stanley Ernest McBain, her 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 Mildred Thompson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stanley Ernest McBain had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P2.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Theophile Lambert.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
67925 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[2].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Theophile Lambert.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Theophile Lambert, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cook, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-sixth day of May, A.D. 1951, at the said city, he and Marie Noella Jolicoeur, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Theophile Lambert and Marie Noella Jolicoeur, 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 Theophile Lambert may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Noella Jolicoeur had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[2].

An Act for the relief of Lillian Baron Goodman.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67945

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[2].

An Act for the relief of Lillian Baron Goodman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian Baron Goodman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Irving Goodman, 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 November, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Lillian Baron, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Baron and Irving Goodman, her 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 Baron may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irving Goodman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[2].

An Act for the relief of Madeleine Erna McArthur Blais.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
67941 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[2].

An Act for the relief of Madeleine Erna McArthur Blais.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Madeleine Erna McArthur Blais, residing at the town of Lachute, in the province of Quebec, wife of Leopold Claude Blais, 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-first day of January, A.D. 1950, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Madeleine Erna McArthur, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Madeleine Erna McArthur and Leopold Claude Blais, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Madeleine Erna McArthur may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Leopold Claude Blais had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[2].

An Act for the relief of Queenie Molly Wolfson Phillips.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
67651 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[2].

An Act for the relief of Queenie Molly Wolfson Phillips.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Queenie Molly Wolfson Phillips, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Sydney Phillips, 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 March, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Queenie Molly Wolfson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Queenie Molly Wolfson and Sydney Phillips, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Queenie Molly Wolfson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sydney Phillips had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T2.

An Act for the relief of Annie May Elizabeth Godson Brooks.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67324

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T².

An Act for the relief of Annie May Elizabeth Godson Brooks.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie May Elizabeth Godson Brooks, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Wilfred Harcourt Brooks, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Shaftesbury, in the county of Dorset, England, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of October, A.D. 1922, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Annie May Elizabeth Godson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 May Elizabeth Godson and Wilfred Harcourt Brooks, her 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 May Elizabeth Godson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Wilfred Harcourt Brooks had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U2.

An Act for the relief of Ada June Mannard Wilmoth.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67937

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U².

An Act for the relief of Ada June Mannard Wilmoth.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ada June Mannard Wilmoth, residing at the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Donald Redvers Wilmoth, 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 sixth day of March, A.D. 1954, at the said town, she then being Ada June Mannard, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ada June Mannard and Donald Redvers Wilmoth, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ada June Mannard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Donald Redvers Wilmoth had not solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V2.

An Act for the relief of Rose Florczyk Greenwood.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67401

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[2].

An Act for the relief of Rose Florczyk Greenwood.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Beryl Grace Leaper Shufelt.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67182

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W².

An Act for the relief of Beryl Grace Leaper Shufelt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Beryl Grace Leaper Shufelt, residing at Lochiel, in the province of Ontario, wife of John Wesley Shufelt, 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-fourth day of September, A.D. 1932, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Beryl Grace Leaper, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Beryl Grace Leaper and John Wesley Shufelt, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Beryl Grace Leaper may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Wesley Shufelt had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X².

An Act for the relief of Ralph Patrick Dowling.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67921

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X².

An Act for the relief of Ralph Patrick Dowling.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ralph Patrick Dowling, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of La Salle, in the province of Quebec, engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of April, A.D. 1939, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Janet Mary Archambault, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ralph Patrick Dowling and Janet Mary Archambault, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ralph Patrick Dowling may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Janet Mary Archambault had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y2.

An Act for the relief of Alice Guernon Peladeau.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67576

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y².

An Act for the relief of Alice Guernon Peladeau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Guernon Peladeau, residing at the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario, waitress, wife of Emile Peladeau, 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 thirtieth day of August, A.D. 1941, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Alice Guernon, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Guernon and Emile Peladeau, her 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 Guernon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Emile Peladeau had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[2].

An Act respecting Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 2nd February, 1956.

Honourable Senator POWER.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69072

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z².

An Act respecting Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company.

Preamble 1947, c. 80.

WHEREAS Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Extension of time for completion of line.

1. Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company", may within a period of ten years from the 14th day of May, 1957, complete that portion of its line of railway authorized by chapter 80 of the statutes of 1947 which is not now completed, namely, from the town of Shefferville, in the province of Quebec, to Ungava Bay, and if within the said period the said line of railway is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by the Parliament of Canada shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said line of railway as then remains uncompleted.

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this bill is to extend the time for completion by Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company of the uncompleted portion of its railway from Shefferville, in the province of Quebec, to Ungava Bay, for a period of ten years from the 14th May, 1957. Shefferville is a new town 355 miles north of Seven Islands on the St. Lawrence River.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A3.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Baird McDowall Whitlock.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68066

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[3].

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Baird McDowall Whitlock.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Baird McDowall Whitlock, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Darwin Booth Whitlock, 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 April, A.D. 1939, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Elizabeth Baird McDowall, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Baird McDowall and Darwin Booth Whitlock, her 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 Baird McDowall may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Darwin Booth Whitlock had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[3].

An Act for the relief of Adrien Patrick Dicaire.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68062

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[3].

An Act for the relief of Adrien Patrick Dicaire.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Adrien Patrick Dicaire, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, sheet metal worker, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of June, A.D. 1937, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, he and Winnifred Lorraine Smith, who was then of the said city of Verdun, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Adrien Patrick Dicaire and Winnifred Lorraine 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 Adrien Patrick Dicaire may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Winnifred Lorraine Smith had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C3.

An Act for the relief of Jessie Altha MacBride Burnside.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
68050 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[3].

An Act for the relief of Jessie Altha MacBride Burnside.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie Altha MacBride Burnside, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of John Robert Burnside, 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 March, A.D. 1940, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Jessie Altha MacBride, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie Altha MacBride and John Robert Burnside, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jessie Altha MacBride may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Robert Burnside had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Marianne Adorjan Balogh.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67949

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Marianne Adorjan Balogh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marianne Adorjan Balogh, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Charles Balogh, 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 July, A.D. 1951, at the village of Aszalo, Hungary, she then being Marianne Adorjan, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marianne Adorjan and Charles Balogh, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marianne Adorjan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Balogh had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E3.

An Act for the relief of Helene Marguerite Peck Cooper.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68034

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[3].

An Act for the relief of Helene Marguerite Peck Cooper.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helene Marguerite Peck Cooper, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, school teacher, wife of Cyril James Cooper, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of January, A.D. 1942, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Helene Marguerite Peck, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Helene Marguerite Peck and Cyril James Cooper, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Helene Marguerite Peck may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cyril James Cooper had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F3.

An Act for the relief of Una Margaret Prower Douglas Heubach.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68058

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[3].

An Act for the relief of Una Margaret Prower Douglas Heubach.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Una Margaret Prower Douglas Heubach, residing at the town of Montreal West, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Frederick Allan Heubach, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1948, at the city of St. Lambert, in the said province, she then being Una Margaret Prower Douglas, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Una Margaret Prower Douglas and Frederick Allan Heubach, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Una Margaret Prower Douglas may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick Allan Heubach had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G3.

An Act for the relief of Hilary Hope-Hawkins Hardie Henders.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67655

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[3].

An Act for the relief of Hilary Hope-Hawkins Hardie Henders.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilary Hope-Hawkins Hardie Henders, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of David Russell Henders, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Laurent, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of March, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Hilary Hope-Hawkins Hardie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hilary Hope-Hawkins Hardie and David Russell Henders, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hilary Hope-Hawkins Hardie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said David Russell Henders had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[3].

An Act for the relief of Marie Arthemise Marguerite Denise Laperriere Mercier.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68030

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[3].

An Act for the relief of Marie Arthemise Marguerite Denise Laperriere Mercier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Arthemise Marguerite Denise Laperriere Mercier, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, bookkeeper, wife of Joseph Andre Ernest Mercier, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of July, A.D. 1950, at the city of Outremont, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Marie Arthemise Marguerite Denise Laperriere, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his failure to consummate the said marriage, their marriage be annulled; and whereas the said marriage and the said failure to consummate have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her 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 Marie Arthemise Marguerite Denise Laperriere and Joseph Andre Ernest Mercier, 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 Marie Arthemise Marguerite Denise Laperriere may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Andre Ernest Mercier had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Harry Hood.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68042

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Harry Hood.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harry Hood, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, banker, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1940, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, he and Sylvia Lillian Parry, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Hood and Sylvia Lillian Parry, 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 Hood may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sylvia Lillian Parry had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[3].

An Act for the relief of Delima Chalifoux Prevost.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
68156 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[3].

An Act for the relief of Delima Chalifoux Prevost.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Delima Chalifoux Prevost, residing at the city of Timmins, in the province of Ontario, charwoman, wife of Gerard Prevost, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Arntfield, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of March, A.D. 1938, at the town of Ste. Agathe des Monts, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Delima Chalifoux, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Delima Chalifoux and Gerard Prevost, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Delima Chalifoux may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gerard Prevost had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[3].

An Act for the relief of Frances Raven Sherman.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68152

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[3].

An Act for the relief of Frances Raven Sherman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frances Raven Sherman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, comptometer operator, wife of Nathan Max Sherman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of August, A.D. 1953, at the said city, she then being Frances Raven, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Raven and Nathan Max Sherman, her 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 Raven may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nathan Max Sherman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Constance Louisa Kelly McKenna.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68140

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Constance Louisa Kelly McKenna.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Constance Louisa Kelly McKenna, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cashier, wife of Robert Emmett McKenna, 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. 1947, at the said city, she then being Constance Louisa Kelly, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Louisa Kelly and Robert Emmett McKenna, her 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 Louisa Kelly may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Emmett McKenna had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M3.

An Act for the relief of Jean Mailman Greenleaf.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68136

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[3].

An Act for the relief of Jean Mailman Greenleaf.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Mailman Greenleaf, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of Douglas Herbert Greenleaf, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Rock Island, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of February, A.D. 1941, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Jean Mailman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Mailman and Douglas Herbert Greenleaf, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jean Mailman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Douglas Herbert Greenleaf had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[3].

An Act for the relief of Grace Elizabeth DavidsonAlexander.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67417

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[3].

An Act for the relief of Grace Elizabeth Davidson Alexander.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Grace Elizabeth Davidson Alexander, residing at the village of St. Basile le Grand, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of James Black Alexander, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of St. Lambert, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of September, A.D. 1934, at the said city, she then being Grace Elizabeth Davidson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Elizabeth Davidson and James Black Alexander, her 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 Elizabeth Davidson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Black Alexander had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Frederick Arthur Waltho.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66318

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Frederick Arthur Waltho.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick Arthur Waltho, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, driver, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of November, A.D. 1944, at the said city, he and Elaine Margaret Vernal, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Arthur Waltho and Elaine Margaret Vernal, 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 Arthur Waltho may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elaine Margaret Vernal had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P3.

An Act for the relief of Jean Decary.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68160

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[3].

An Act for the relief of Jean Decary.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Decary, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of St. Michel, in the province of Quebec, cement finisher, has by his petition alleged that on the eighteenth day of February, A.D. 1946, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Therese Chartier, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Decary and Therese Chartier, 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 Jean Decary may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Therese Chartier had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of Sylvia Barbara Murphy Simon.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68148

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of Sylvia Barbara Murphy Simon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sylvia Barbara Murphy Simon, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Mark Woodrow Simon, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Mount Royal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of July, A.D. 1950, at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Sylvia Barbara Murphy, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sylvia Barbara Murphy and Mark Woodrow Simon, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sylvia Barbara Murphy may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mark Woodrow Simon had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[3].

An Act for the relief of Amy Elizabeth Torrance Fraser Walker.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67348

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[3].

An Act for the relief of Amy Elizabeth Torrance Fraser Walker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Amy Elizabeth Torrance Fraser Walker, residing at the town of Hampstead, in the province of Quebec, wife of Francis de Brisay Walker, 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 eleventh day of September, A.D. 1937, at the said city, she then being Amy Elizabeth Torrance Fraser, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Amy Elizabeth Torrance Fraser and Francis de Brisay Walker, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Amy Elizabeth Torrance Fraser may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Francis de Brisay Walker had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[3].

An Act for the relief of Margery Cooper Mason.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68038

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[3].

An Act for the relief of Margery Cooper Mason.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margery Cooper Mason, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cosmetician, wife of Gordon Taylor Mason, 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 October, A.D. 1945, at the village of Guestling, in the county of Sussex, England, she then being Margery Cooper, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margery Cooper and Gordon Taylor Mason, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margery Cooper may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gordon Taylor Mason had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T3.

An Act for the relief of Caroline Scortaru Ungariano, otherwise known as Caroline Scortaru Ungar.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
68144 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[3].

An Act for the relief of Caroline Scortaru Ungariano, otherwise known as Caroline Scortaru Ungar.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Caroline Scortaru Ungariano, otherwise known as Caroline Scortaru Ungar, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, designer, wife of Chaim Ungariano, otherwise known as Henry Ungar, 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 January, A.D. 1949, at the city of Haifa, Israel, she then being Caroline Scortaru, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Caroline Scortaru and Chaim Ungariano, otherwise known as Henry Ungar, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Caroline Scortaru may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Chaim Ungariano, otherwise known as Henry Ungar, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[3].

An Act for the relief of John Joseph Rahilly.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67552

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[3].

An Act for the relief of John Joseph Rahilly.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Joseph Rahilly, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, aircraft mechanic, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-third day of April, A.D. 1952, at Wedgeport, in the province of Nova Scotia, he and Mary Evelyn Hortence Surette, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Joseph Rahilly and Mary Evelyn Hortence Surette, 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 Joseph Rahilly may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Evelyn Hortence Surette had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V3.

An Act for the relief of William Ross Gould.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66620

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[3].

An Act for the relief of William Ross Gould.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Ross Gould, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, sheet metal worker, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of April, A.D. 1945, in the district of Surrey South Western, county of Surrey, England, he and Janet Mitchell Kirkaldy, who was then of the city of Kirkaldy, Scotland, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Ross Gould and Janet Mitchell Kirkaldy, 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 Ross Gould may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Janet Mitchell Kirkaldy had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W3.

An Act for the relief of Morris Gilbert.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 8th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68168

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W3.

An Act for the relief of Morris Gilbert.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Morris Gilbert, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, foreman, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of November, A.D. 1951, at the said city, he and Clara Mauer, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Morris Gilbert and Clara Mauer, 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 Morris Gilbert may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clara Mauer had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[3].

An Act for the relief of Margaret McDonald Williamson Gebbie.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 8th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66483

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[3].

An Act for the relief of Margaret McDonald Williamson Gebbie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret McDonald Williamson Gebbie, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, social worker, wife of William Burns Gebbie, 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. 1945, at the town of Ayr, Scotland, she then being Margaret McDonald Williamson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 McDonald Williamson and William Burns Gebbie, her 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 McDonald Williamson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Burns Gebbie had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[3].

An Act for the relief of Gwytha Olwyn Lillian Pring Evans.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 8th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68250

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[3].

An Act for the relief of Gwytha Olwyn Lillian Pring Evans.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gwytha Olwyn Lillian Pring Evans, residing at Hanover, in the state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, art teacher, wife of Ronald William Evans, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of La Salle, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of January, A.D. 1940, at the city of Christ Church, New Zealand, she then being Gwytha Olwyn Lillian Pring, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gwytha Olwyn Lillian Pring and Ronald William Evans, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gwytha Olwyn Lillian Pring may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ronald William Evans had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[3].

An Act for the relief of Georges Durand.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 8th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68242

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z³.

An Act for the relief of Georges Durand.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Georges Durand, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Three Rivers, in the province of Quebec, foreman, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of May, A.D. 1933, at the said city, he and Juliette Janvier, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Georges Durand and Juliette Janvier, 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 Georges Durand may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Juliette Janvier had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A4.

An Act for the relief of Mary Rose Kenny Deline.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 8th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68172

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[4].

An Act for the relief of Mary Rose Kenny Deline.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Rose Kenny Deline, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Hubert Arthur Deline, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of May, A.D. 1947, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Mary Rose Kenny, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Rose Kenny and Hubert Arthur Deline, her 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 Rose Kenny may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hubert Arthur Deline had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[4].

An Act for the relief of Katherine Marle Saretski.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 8th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66689

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[4].

An Act for the relief of Katherine Marle Saretski.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Katherine Marle Saretski, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Edgar Saretski, 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 July, A.D. 1948, at the said city, she then being Katherine Marle, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Katherine Marle and Edgar Saretski, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Katherine Marle may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edgar Saretski had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C4.

An Act for the relief of Rose Juliana Evelyn Kedroskie Quincey.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 8th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66604

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[4].

An Act for the relief of Rose Juliana Evelyn Kedroskie Quincey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rose Juliana Evelyn Kedroskie Quincey, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, receptionist, wife of Frederick Quincey, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of July, A.D. 1947, at the town of Dorval, in the said province, she then being Rose Juliana Evelyn Kedroskie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rose Juliana Evelyn Kedroskie and Frederick Quincey, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rose Juliana Evelyn Kedroskie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick Quincey had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[4].

An Act for the relief of Jeannette Morin Parent.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 8th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68246

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[4].

An Act for the relief of Jeannette Morin Parent.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jeannette Morin Parent, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Roger Parent, 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 May, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Jeannette Morin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E4.

An Act for the relief of Mona Ruth Davis Goldberg.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 8th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68668

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[4].

An Act for the relief of Mona Ruth Davis Goldberg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mona Ruth Davis Goldberg, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Joseph Goldberg, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of December, A.D. 1947, at the said city, she then being Mona Ruth 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mona Ruth Davis and Joseph Goldberg, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mona Ruth Davis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Goldberg had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F4.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Goodman Silverstein.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 8th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66499

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[4].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Goodman Silverstein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruth Goodman Silverstein, residing at the city of St. Michel, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Harry Silverstein, 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. 1946, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Ruth Goodman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Goodman and Harry Silverstein, her 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 Goodman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Silverstein had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G4.

An Act for the relief of Simonne Auger Boule.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 8th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66346

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[4].

An Act for the relief of Simonne Auger Boule.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Simonne Auger Boule, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, model, wife of Raoul Boule, 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 July, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Simonne Auger, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Simonne Auger and Raoul Boule, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Simonne Auger may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Raoul Boule had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[4].

An Act for the relief of Leslie Archibald Hood.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 8th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66406

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[4].

An Act for the relief of Leslie Archibald Hood.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Leslie Archibald Hood, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of July, A.D. 1952, at the said city, he and Olive Myrtle Weston Rouet, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Leslie Archibald Hood and Olive Myrtle Weston Rouet, 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 Leslie Archibald Hood may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Olive Myrtle Weston Rouet had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[4].

An Act for the relief of George Hugh Wadge.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
66588 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[4].

An Act for the relief of George Hugh Wadge.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Hugh Wadge, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of St. Michel, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of April, A.D. 1941, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, he and Dorcas Jane Bailey, who was then of the city of Montreal, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Hugh Wadge and Dorcas Jane Bailey, 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 Hugh Wadge may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dorcas Jane Bailey had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[4].

An Act for the relief of Martha Bailly Maher.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67352

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[4].

An Act for the relief of Martha Bailly Maher.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Martha Bailly Maher, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Thomas Joseph Maher, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of December, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Martha Bailly, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Martha Bailly and Thomas Joseph Maher, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Martha Bailly may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Joseph Maher had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[4].

An Act for the relief of Helena Roy Buckland.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68254

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[4].

An Act for the relief of Helena Roy Buckland.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helena Roy Buckland, residing at Beebe, in the province of Quebec, seamstress, wife of George Wright Buckland, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Beebe aforesaid, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of June, A.D. 1926, at Rock Island, in the said province, she then being Helena Roy, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Helena Roy and George Wright Buckland, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Helena Roy may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Wright Buckland had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[4].

An Act for the relief of Marion Mildred McKnight Newman.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68444

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[4].

An Act for the relief of Marion Mildred McKnight Newman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marion Mildred McKnight Newman, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Robert Allan Newman, 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 January, A.D. 1941, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Marion Mildred McKnight, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Mildred McKnight and Robert Allan Newman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marion Mildred McKnight may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Allan Newman had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M4.

An Act for the relief of Marie Laura Francoise Lamothe Newcombe.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68262

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[4].

An Act for the relief of Marie Laura Francoise Lamothe Newcombe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Laura Francoise Lamothe Newcombe, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Maxwell Newcombe, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of October, A.D. 1939, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Marie Laura Francoise Lamothe, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Laura Francoise Lamothe and Maxwell Newcombe, her 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 Laura Francoise Lamothe may at any time hereafter marry any man who she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Maxwell Newcombe had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[4].

An Act for the relief of Frances Caplan Sirota.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68572

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[4].

An Act for the relief of Frances Caplan Sirota.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frances Caplan Sirota, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Eddie Isadore Sirota, 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. 1942, at the said city, she then being Frances Caplan, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Caplan and Eddie Isadore Sirota, her 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 Caplan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eddie Isadore Sirota had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O4.

An Act for the relief of Joyce Smith Gwinnell.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
68270 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[4].

An Act for the relief of Joyce Smith Gwinnell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joyce Smith Gwinnell, residing at Ville La Salle, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Kenneth Douglas Gwinnell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Lachine, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirteenth day of March, A.D. 1948, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Joyce 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joyce Smith and Kenneth Douglas Gwinnell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joyce Smith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth Douglas Gwinnell had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P4.

An Act for the relief of Joan Sheila Rosser Roland.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68274

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P4.

An Act for the relief of Joan Sheila Rosser Roland.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joan Sheila Rosser Roland, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, registered nurse, wife of Joseph Gordon Roland, 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 August, A.D. 1947, at the said city, she then being Joan Sheila Rosser, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joan Sheila Rosser and Joseph Gordon Roland, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joan Sheila Rosser may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Gordon Roland had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[4].

An Act for the relief of Shprintza Gelber Shildkraut.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
68258 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[4].

An Act for the relief of Shprintza Gelber Shildkraut.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Shprintza Gelber Shildkraut, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Hyman Shildkraut, 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 July, A.D. 1939, at the said city, she then being Shprintza Gelber, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Shprintza Gelber and Hyman Shildkraut, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Shprintza Gelber may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hyman Shildkraut had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R4.

An Act for the relief of Sabina Rosenzweig Rosenblum Faust.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66379

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[4].

An Act for the relief of Sabina Rosenzweig Rosenblum Faust.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sabina Rosenzweig Rosenblum Faust, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, dressmaker, wife of Samuel Boleslaw Faust, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Outremont, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1946, at Bergen-Belsen, Germany, she then being Sabina Rosenzweig Rosenblum, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sabina Rosenzweig Rosenblum and Samuel Boleslaw Faust, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sabina Rosenzweig Rosenblum may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Samuel Boleslaw Faust had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[4].

An Act for the relief of William Eugene Chabot.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66873

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[4].

An Act for the relief of William Eugene Chabot.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Eugene Chabot, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of December, A.D. 1948, at the town of Carleton Place, in the province of Ontario, he and Mary Hope Patricia Smyth, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Eugene Chabot and Mary Hope Patricia Smyth, 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 Eugene Chabot may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Hope Patricia Smyth had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T4.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Charles Sylvio Demers.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
68266 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[4].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Charles Sylvio Demers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Charles Sylvio Demers, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bank employee, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of September, A.D. 1930, at the said city, he and Marie-Jeanne Lacroix, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Charles Sylvio Demers and Marie-Jeanne Lacroix, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Charles Sylvio Demers may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie-Jeanne Lacroix had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U4.

An Act for the relief of Florence Ethel Bigelow Hamilton.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68366

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[4].

An Act for the relief of Florence Ethel Bigelow Hamilton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Ethel Bigelow Hamilton, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Lester Eric Hamilton, 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. 1933, at Calumet, in the said province, she then being Florence Ethel Bigelow, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Ethel Bigelow and Lester Eric Hamilton, her 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 Ethel Bigelow may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lester Eric Hamilton had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V4.

An Act for the relief of Amy Katharine Newman Cowans.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68362

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[4].

An Act for the relief of Amy Katharine Newman Cowans.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Amy Katharine Newman Cowans, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Douglas Cowans, otherwise known as Douglas Cowans, Junior, 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 October, A.D. 1935, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Amy Katharine Newman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Amy Katharine Newman and Douglas Cowans, otherwise known as Douglas Cowans, 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 Amy Katharine Newman may at any time hereafter marry any man when whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage, with the said Douglas Cowans, otherwise known as Douglas Cowans, Junior, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W4.

An Act for the relief of Sara Martin Lesser.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68342

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W4.

An Act for the relief of Sara Martin Lesser.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sara Martin Lesser, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, social worker, wife of Alvin Abraham Lesser, 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. 1948, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Sara Martin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sara Martin and Alvin Abraham Lesser, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sara Martin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alvin Abraham Lesser had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[4].

An Act for the relief of Annetta Smith Marchand.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67389

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[4].

An Act for the relief of Annetta Smith Marchand.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annetta Smith Marchand, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, rooming house keeper, wife of Fieldon Godfrey Marchand, 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 August, A.D. 1943, at the said city, she then being Annetta 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Annetta Smith and Fieldon Godfrey Marchand, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Annetta Smith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Fieldon Godfrey Marchand had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[4].

An Act for the relief of Sybil Violet Godfrey Russell.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66693

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y4.

An Act for the relief of Sybil Violet Godfrey Russell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sybil Violet Godfrey Russell, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, dietitian's assistant, wife of John Joseph Russell, 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 June, A.D. 1930, at the said city, she then being Sybil Violet Godfrey, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sybil Violet Godfrey and John Joseph Russell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sybil Violet Godfrey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Joseph Russell had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[4].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Mary Humphreys Pepper.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68338

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁴.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Mary Humphreys Pepper.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Mary Humphreys Pepper, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of David Michael Pepper, otherwise known as Dave Daly, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Granby, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirteenth day of June, A.D. 1942, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Dorothy Mary Humphreys, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Mary Humphreys and David Michael Pepper, otherwise known as Dave Daly, her 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 Mary Humphreys may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said David Michael Pepper, otherwise known as Dave Daly, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A5.

An Act for the relief of Roslyn Yagod Kivenko Belkin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68334

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A5.

An Act for the relief of Roslyn Yagod Kivenko Belkin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Roslyn Yagod Kivenko Belkin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, school teacher, wife of Myer Belkin, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of December, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Roslyn Yagod Kivenko, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Roslyn Yagod Kivenko and Myer Belkin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Roslyn Yagod Kivenko may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Myer Belkin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B5.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Sarah Twyman Gagnier.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68358

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[5].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Sarah Twyman Gagnier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Sarah Twyman Gagnier, residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Gerald Godfrey Gagnier, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Sawyerville, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of September, A.D. 1939, at the said village, she then being Hilda Sarah Twyman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Sarah Twyman and Gerald Godfrey Gagnier, her 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 Sarah Twyman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gerald Godfrey Gagnier had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act for the relief of Jessie MacFarlane Boyle Roberts.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68346

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act for the relief of Jessie MacFarlane Boyle Roberts.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie MacFarlane Boyle Roberts, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Stanley Wallace Roberts, 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 August, A.D. 1947, at the said city, she then being Jessie MacFarlane Boyle, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie MacFarlane Boyle and Stanley Wallace Roberts, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jessie MacFarlane Boyle may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stanley Wallace Roberts had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D5.

An Act for the relief of Donald Henry Emslie.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68354

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[5].

An Act for the relief of Donald Henry Emslie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Donald Henry Emslie, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Beebe Plain, in the province of Quebec, granite cutter, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of May, A.D. 1949, at the village of Tobermory, in the province of Ontario, he and Frankie Iona Hazel McArthur, who was then of the said village of Tobermory, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Donald Henry Emslie and Frankie Iona Hazel McArthur, 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 Donald Henry Emslie may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frankie Iona Hazel McArthur had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E5.

An Act for the relief of John Wesley Hamilton.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68350

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E5.

An Act for the relief of John Wesley Hamilton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Wesley Hamilton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cleaner, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of May, A.D. 1915, at the town of Windsor, in the province of Nova Scotia, he and Frances Eliza Atkinson, who was then of Windsor Plains, in the said 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Wesley Hamilton and Frances Eliza Atkinson, 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 Wesley Hamilton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frances Eliza Atkinson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F5.

An Act to incorporate The Western Gospel Mission.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 14th February, 1956.

Honourable Senator BEAUBIEN.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
68521 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[5].

An Act to incorporate The Western Gospel Mission.

Preamble.

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

Incorporation.

Corporate name.

1. Bernard Dueck Reimer, clergyman, Ernest Ralph Goossen, solicitor, and Gordon Jacob Barkman, solicitor, all of the town of Steinbach, in the province of Manitoba, are hereby incorporated under the name of The Western Gospel Mission hereinafter called "the Corporation", for the purposes set out in this Act and for the purpose of administering the property, business and other temporal affairs of the Corporation.

Directors.

2. The persons named in section 1 of this Act shall be the first directors of the Corporation.

Head office.

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

Notice of change.

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

Objects.

4. The objects of the Corporation shall be,

(a) to promote, maintain, superintend and carry on in accordance with the faith, doctrines, constitution, acts and rulings of the Corporation any or all of the work of that body;

(b) to advance and increase the diffusion of the faith of the Corporation in all lawful ways;

(c) to organize, maintain and carry on churches and missions and to erect and maintain and conduct therein churches, seminaries, schools, colleges, hospitals, dispensaries, orphanages and homes for the aged;

(d) to promote the erection and purchase of houses of worship and parsonages;

(e) to administer the property, business and other temporal affairs of the Corporation;

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

(g) to promote the spiritual welfare of all the congregations and mission fields of the Corporation.

Power to make by-laws.

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

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

(b) the appointment, functions, duties and remuneration of all officers, agents and servants of the Corporation;

(c) the appointment or deposition of an executive committee or any special committees or boards from time to time created for the purposes of the Corporation, and defining the powers of such committees or boards;

(d) the calling of regular or special meetings of the Corporation or of the executive committee or the board of directors;

(e) fixing the necessary quorum and the procedure to be followed at all meetings referred to in the preceding paragraph;

(f) determining the qualifications of members;

(g) defining and applying the principles, doctrine and religious standards of the Corporation;

(h) generally carrying out the objects and purposes of the Corporation.

Management.

6. Subject to and in accordance with the by-laws enacted by the Corporation under section 5, an executive committee consisting of such persons as the Corporation may from time to time elect or appoint thereto shall manage all the temporal affairs of the Corporation.

Incidental powers.

7. The Corporation may do all such lawful acts and things as are incidental or as may be conducive to the attainment of its objects.

Committees.

8. The Corporation may exercise all its powers by and through an executive committee or through such boards or committees as may from time to time be elected or appointed by the Corporation for the management of its affairs.

Power to acquire and hold property.

9. (1) The Corporation may purchase, take, have, hold, receive, possess, retain and enjoy property, real and personal, corporeal and incorporeal, and any or every estate or interest whatsoever, given, granted, devised or bequeathed to it, or appropriated, purchased or acquired by it in any manner or way whatsoever, to, for or in favour of the uses and purposes of the Corporation, or to, for or in favour of any religious, educational, eleemosynary or other institution established or intended to be established by, under the management of, or in connection with the uses or purposes of the Corporation.

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

Investment in and disposal of property.

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

Obligation to dispose of lands.

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

Extension of time.

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

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

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

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

Application of mortmain laws.

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

Transfer of property held in trust.

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

Execution of documents.

14. Any deed or other instrument relating to real estate vested in the Corporation or to any interest in such real estate shall, if executed within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, be deemed to be duly executed if there is affixed thereto the seal of the Corporation and there is thereon the signature of any two officers of the Corporation duly authorized for such purpose, or of his lawful attorney.

Disposition of property by gift or loan.

15. The Corporation may make a gift of or lend any of its property, whether real or personal, for or to assist in the erection or maintenance of any building or buildings deemed necessary for any church, manse, seminary, college,

school or hospital or for any other religious, charitable, educational, congregational or social purpose upon such terms and conditions as it may deem expedient.

Borrowing powers.

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

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

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

(c) make, draw, accept, endorse or become party to promissory notes and bills of exchange and every such note or bill made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by the party thereto, authorized by the by-laws of the Corporation, and countersigned by the proper party thereto, authorized by the by-laws of the Corporation, shall be binding upon the Corporation and shall be presumed to have been made, drawn, accepted or endorsed with proper authority until the contrary is shown, and it shall not be necessary in any case to have the seal of the Corporation affixed to any such note or bill;

(d) mortgage, hypothecate or pledge any property of the Corporation, real or personal, to secure the repayment of any money borrowed for the purposes of the Corporation;

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

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

Limitation.

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

Investment of funds.

17. The Corporation may invest and reinvest any of its funds,

(a) in any bonds or debentures of any municipality or public school corporation or district in Canada, or in securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada or of any province thereof;

(b) in first mortgages on freehold property in Canada and for the purposes of the same may take mortgages or assignments thereof whether such mortgages or assignments be made directly to the Corporation in its own corporate name or to some company or person in trust for it, and may sell and assign the same;

(c) in any securities in which life insurance companies are authorized from time to time by the Parliament of Canada to invest funds subject to the limitation on investments in stocks, bonds and debentures set out in the *Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act*.

R.S., c. 31.

Jurisdiction.

18. The Corporation may exercise its functions throughout Canada.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G5.

An Act respecting Personal Finance Company of Canada.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 15th February, 1956.

Honourable Senator HOWARD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68920

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G5.

An Act respecting Personal Finance Company of Canada.

Preamble.
1932-33, c. 63; 1934, c. 68; 1939, c. 23; 1944-45, c. 60.

WHEREAS Personal Finance Company of Canada, formerly The Discount and Loan Corporation 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 petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Name changed.

1. The name of Personal Finance Company of Canada, a company incorporated by chapter 63 of the statutes of 1932-33, as amended by chapter 68 of the statutes of 1934, by chapter 23 of the statutes of 1939 and by chapter 60 of the statutes of 1944-45, hereinafter called "the Company", is hereby changed to Beneficial Finance Co. of Canada, but such change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the Company, nor in any way affect any suit or proceeding now pending, or judgment existing, either by, or in favour of, or against the Company, which, notwithstanding such change in the name of the Company, may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed, and any suit or legal proceeding that might have been commenced or continued by or against the Company by its former name may be commenced or continued by or against it by its new name.

Existing rights saved.

Capital stock.

2. Section 3 of chapter 63 of the statutes of 1932-33 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"**3.** The capital stock of the Company shall be ten million dollars divided into one hundred thousand shares of one hundred dollars each."

Explanatory Notes.

The purposes of this Bill are to change the name of Personal Finance Company of Canada, a company incorporated by chapter 63 of the statutes of 1932-33, as amended by chapter 68 of the statutes of 1934, by chapter 23 of the statutes of 1939 and by chapter 60 of the statutes of 1944-45, to that of Beneficial Finance Co. of Canada, and to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Section 3 of chapter 63 of the statutes of 1932-33 reads as follows:

"3. The capital stock of the Company shall be *one million dollars divided into ten thousand* shares of one hundred dollars each."

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H5.

An Act to incorporate Signature Loan Company.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 15th February, 1956.

Honourable Senator HOWARD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
69366 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H5.

An Act to incorporate Signature Loan Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Edward James MacDermott and Charles Thomas MacDermott, Jr., both of the city of Worcester, in the state of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, financiers, Duncan Kenneth MacTavish, Ronald Charles Merriam and George Perley-Robertson, all of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, solicitors, together with such other persons as become shareholders in the Company are incorporated under the name of Signature Loan Company, hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section 1 shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars divided into shares of one hundred dollars each and may be increased from time to time to an amount not to exceed one million dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Head office.

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

R.S. c. 251.

5. The Company is incorporated pursuant to Part II of the *Small Loans Act*, and to it all the provisions of that Act shall extend and apply.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[5].

An Act to amend the Exchequer Court Act.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 15th February, 1956.

Honourable Senator ASELTINE.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69595

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[5].

An Act to amend the Exchequer Court Act.

R.S., c. 98; 1952-53, c. 30.

HER 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 *Exchequer Court (Divorce Jurisdiction) Act, 1956.*

2. Subsection (1) of section 18 of the *Exchequer Court Act* is amended by adding thereto as paragraph *(k)* the following:—

Jurisdiction conferred.

"*(k)* every application for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, from a person domiciled in any province of Canada not having courts possessing jurisdiction to grant such divorces, on the ground that the defendant has since the celebration of his or her marriage been guilty of adultery."

3. Section 18 of the Exchequer Court Act is amended by adding thereto as subsections (4), (5) and (6) the following:—

"(4) In an application for a divorce made pursuant to paragraph *(k)* of subsection (1) of this section, if the Court is satisfied by the evidence that the case of the plaintiff has been proved, and does not find that the plaintiff has been in any manner accessory to or has connived at the adultery of the defendant, or that the plaintiff has condoned the adultery complained of, or that the action was commenced and is proceeded with in collusion with the defendant or the co-respondent, then the Court may give judgment declaring such marriage to be dissolved and in so doing may grant a judgment nisi prior to granting a judgment absolute:

Explanatory Notes.

The purpose of this Bill is to confer jurisdiction on the Exchequer Court of Canada to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii*, on the ground of adultery committed subsequent to marriage, to persons domiciled in any province of Canada not having courts possessing such jurisdiction.

In addition, the principle of the *Divorce Jurisdiction Act*, chapter 84 of the revised Statutes, is by clause 3 of this Bill extended so as to enable a woman deserted by her husband for two years and upwards, whose husband was domiciled in any such province immediately prior to the desertion, to apply to the Exchequer Court for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. This principle is now applied in respect of Parliamentary divorces.

Petitions for private Bills are being presented to Parliament in large and increasing numbers by persons domiciled in such provinces. In consequence, Parliament has been required to serve as a divorce court. Although Parliament possesses, under the British North America Act, 1867, absolute and exclusive jurisdiction to make laws concerning "Marriage and Divorce", it was never contemplated that it should serve as a trial court for the hearing and determination of hundreds of divorce petitions annually.

The Bill does not purport to deny Parliament the right to entertain such petitions. However, experience has shown that, wherever divorce jurisdiction has been conferred on existing courts in Canada, petitions from persons entitled to invoke the jurisdiction of such courts have not been received or entertained by Parliament save in the most exceptional circumstances. Accordingly, this Bill would in effect relieve Parliament of the necessity of serving as a divorce court.

This Bill does not alter the grounds for divorce; nor does it establish divorce courts in provinces which do not now possess such courts. Its effect will be merely to transfer the hearing and determination of divorce petitions presented by persons domiciled in such provinces, from Parliament to the existing Exchequer Court of Canada.

Proviso.

Provided always that the Court shall not be bound to give such judgment if it finds that the plaintiff since his marriage to the defendant has been guilty of adultery, or if the plaintiff has, in the opinion of the Court, been guilty of unreasonable delay in commencing or proceeding with the action or has been guilty of mental or physical cruelty to the defendant, or has, without just cause, deserted the defendant or separated *a mensa et thoro* from the defendant, before the adultery complained of or has conduced to the commission of adultery by the defendant.

Married woman's domicile.

"(5) A married woman who, either before or after the passing of this Act, has been deserted by and has been living separate and apart from her husband for a period of two years and upwards, and is still living separate and apart from her husband, shall, if her husband was, immediately prior to the desertion, domiciled in a province not having courts with jurisidiction to grant a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, be deemed to be domiciled in that province for the purpose of an application for a divorce made pursant to paragraph *(k)* of subsection (1) of this section.

Venue at Ottawa.

"(6) The divorce jurisidiction conferred upon the Court shall be exercised only at the city of Ottawa."

4. Section 82 of the *Exchequer Court Act* is amended by adding thereto as subsection (6) the following:—

Appeal provisions.

"(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Supreme Court Act* or any other Act, there shall be no appeal from a judgment nisi granted by the Exchequer Court in an application for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court of Canada, with leave of that Court, from a judgment absolute granted by the Exchequer Court, or a judge thereof, in an application for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* and from a determination by the Exchequer Court, or a judge thereof, refusing a judgment nisi in such an application, and the provisions of the *Supreme Court Act* relating to appeals from a final judgment of the highest court of final resort in a province, or a judge thereof, shall apply in respect of such appeals."

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J5.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Hannah Maxwell Gallant.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68775

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[5].

An Act for the relief of Lillian Hannah Maxwell Gallant.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian Hannah Maxwell Gallant, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, switchboard operator, wife of Alexander Joseph Gallant, 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 June, A.D. 1950, at the said city, she then being Lillian Hannah Maxwell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Hannah Maxwell and Alexander Joseph Gallant, her 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 Hannah Maxwell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexander Joseph Gallant had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K5.

An Act for the relief of Gordon MacKay Butler.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
66507 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[5].

An Act for the relief of Gordon MacKay Butler.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gordon MacKay Butler, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, civil engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of June, A.D. 1943, at the city of North Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, he and Kathleen Mary Plumb, who was then of the said city of North Vancouver, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 MacKay Butler and Kathleen Mary Plumb, 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 MacKay Butler may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kathleen Mary Plumb had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L5.

An Act for the relief of Eleanor Jodelis Milius.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68440

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[5].

An Act for the relief of Eleanor Jodelis Milius.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eleanor Jodelis Milius, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, presser, wife of Stanley Milius, 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 October, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Eleanor Jodelis, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Jodelis and Stanley Milius, her 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 Jodelis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stanley Milius had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M5.

An Act for the relief of Marie Madeleine Rachel Gregoire Shank.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68990

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M5.

An Act for the relief of Marie Madeleine Rachel Gregoire Shank.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Madeleine Rachel Gregoire Shank, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hairdresser, wife of Joseph Louis Roland Shank, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of October, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Marie Madeleine Rachel Gregoire, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Madeleine Rachel Gregoire and Joseph Louis Roland Shank, her 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 Madeleine Rachel Gregoire may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Louis Roland Shank had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N5.

An Act for the relief of Shirley Mildred Glazerman Wolfe.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68986

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[5].

An Act for the relief of Shirley Mildred Glazerman Wolfe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Shirley Mildred Glazerman Wolfe, residing at the city of Lawrence, in the state of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, wife of Nathan Wolfe, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1948, at the city of Boston, in the said state of Massachusetts, she then being Shirley Mildred Glazerman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Shirley Mildred Glazerman and Nathan Wolfe, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Shirley Mildred Glazerman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nathan Wolfe had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O5.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Jean Midkiff Desnoyers.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67320

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O5.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Jean Midkiff Desnoyers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Jean Midkiff Desnoyers, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, dietitian, wife of James Marcel Desnoyers, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of March, A.D. 1953, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Dorothy Jean Midkiff, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Jean Midkiff and James Marcel Desnoyers, her 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 Jean Midkiff may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Marcel Desnoyers had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P5.

An Act for the relief of Lorinc Orvos Nagy.

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68164

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P5.

An Act for the relief of Lorinc Orvos Nagy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lorinc Orvos Nagy, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, pipe layer, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of February, A.D. 1927, at the city of Karcag, Hungary, he and Eszther Karsai, who was then of the said city of Karcag, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lorinc Orvos Nagy and Eszther Karsai, 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 Lorinc Orvos Nagy may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eszther Karsai had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q5.

An Act to incorporate The Canadian Council of Churches.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 22nd February, 1956.

Honourable Senator WILSON.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68961

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[5].

An Act to incorporate The Canadian Council of Churches.

Preamble.

WHEREAS for eleven years The Anglican Church of Canada, The Baptist Federation of Canada, The Churches of Christ (Disciples), The Evangelical United Brethren Church, The Presbyterian Church in Canada, The United Church of Canada, The Reformed Episcopal Church, The Salvation Army, The Society of Friends, The National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada, The Young Women's Christian Association of Canada, and The Student Christian Movement of Canada have supported a national organization known as The Canadian Council of Churches, hereinafter called "the unincorporated Council";

AND WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named, being members of the Executive Committee of the unincorporated Council, have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. The Most Reverend Walter Foster Barfoot, of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, Primate of The Anglican Church of Canada, The Reverend Harvey Denton, of the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, of The Baptist Federation of Canada, The Reverend James Lewis Walter McLean, of the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, former Moderator of The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, The Reverend Arthur Organ, of the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, of The United Church of Canada, and The Right Reverend George Dorey, Moderator of The United Church of Canada, Colonel William Davidson, Chief Secretary of The Salvation Army, The Reverend Ernest Edgar Long, of The United Church

Explanatory Notes.

The religious bodies and other organizations named in the preamble to this Bill have for eleven years been supporting, as members thereof, an unincorporated organization known as The Canadian Council of Churches. In recent years The Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America and The Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America have become affiliated members of the organization and, in addition, The United Lutheran Church in America is in friendly association therewith.

The objects of the unincorporated Council have been to foster the development of the ecumenical spirit, to provide an agency for conference, consultation, common planning and common action by the religious bodies and other organizations represented therein and to maintain close relations with the Council of Churches in the United Kingdom and in the United States and also with the World Council of Churches and other similar councils.

The Council, attended by a specified number of delegates representing the member organizations, is required under its constitution to meet biennially. At its meeting held in November, 1954, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Council should seek incorporation by Act of Parliament so that, *inter alia*, it might acquire and hold property, publish Christian literature and hold the copyright therefor. At the same time, the officers of the Council, who are all members of the Executive Committee thereof, were authorized to make application to Parliament accordingly.

of Canada, The Reverend Canon Frederic Joseph Nicholson, of The Anglican Church of Canada, The Reverend Allen Leonard Farris, of The Presbyterian Church of Canada, The Reverend Herbert Sydney Hillyer, of The Baptist Federation of Canada, The Reverend William James Gallagher, General Secretary of the unincorporated Council, The Reverend Frederick Nicholas Poulton, Secretary of the Department of Social Relations of the unincorporated Council, The Reverend Kenneth Swayse Wills, Secretary of the Department of Christian Education of the unincorporated Council, The Reverend William Ann Cameron, Secretary of the Departments of Evangelism and Overseas Missions of the unincorporated Council, and Roy Beverley Whitehead, Queen's Counsel, all of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, and such other persons as may become associated with them for the purposes of this Act, are hereby incorporated under the name of The Canadian Council of Churches, hereinafter called "the Council".

Objects.

2. The objects of the Council shall be

(a) to provide an agency for conference, consultation, common planning and common action by the religious bodies and organizations represented thereon or associated therewith;

(b) to maintain close relations with the Council of Churches in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the United States of America and with the World Council of Churches and other similar Councils;

(c) to publish Christian literature and hold the copyright therefor; and

(d) to purchase, acquire and hold such property and land as may be useful and convenient for carrying out the purposes of the Council, and to sell and dispose thereof.

Head Office.

3. (1) The head office of the Council shall be in the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, or at such other place as may be designated by the Council.

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

Executive Committee.

4. The affairs of the Council shall be managed by an Executive Committee of not less than twelve directors who shall be elected at such time, in such manner, and for such term as the Council may prescribe by by-law from time to time.

5. The Executive Committee may exercise all the rights and powers of the Council with the exception of those which are by this Act, by law or by the by-laws of the Council expressly required to be exercised by the Council in general meeting.

By-laws and regulations.

6. The Executive Committee may enact, amend or repeal by-laws and regulations for any and all purposes of the Council and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, for defining and regulating

(a) the terms and conditions of membership in the Council, and the rights, duties and privileges of the members;

(b) the number, powers and duties of the officers of the Council, and the constitution, powers, duties, quorum, term of office and method of election of an Executive Committee;

(c) the time and place for holding in Canada general meetings of the Council, and the notice and other requirements thereof;

(d) the calling of regular and special meetings of the Executive Committee, the notice to be given thereof and the quorum and procedure in all respects at or concerning such meetings;

(e) the amount and times of payment of members' dues, assessments or other charges; and

(f) the administration and management of the affairs of the Council in all respects:

Proviso.

Provided that any such enactment, amendment or repeal shall have force and effect only until the next general meeting of the Council unless approved thereat with or without modification.

Provisional Executive Committee.

7. The persons named in Section 1, together with the other members of the present Executive Committee of the unincorporated Council, shall be the provisional Executive Committee of the Council and, until the first general meeting of the Council, may exercise on its behalf all the powers conferred upon it by this Act.

Power to acquire and hold property.

8. (1) The Council may purchase, take, have, hold, receive, possess, retain and enjoy property, real and personal, corporeal and incorporeal, and any or every estate or interest whatsoever, given, granted, devised or bequeathed to it, or appropriated, purchased or acquired by it in any manner or way whatsoever, to, for or in favour of the uses and purposes of the Council, or to, for or in favour of any religious, educational, eleemosynary or other institution established or intended to be established by, under the management of or in connection with the uses or purposes of the Council.

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

Obligation to dispose of lands.

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

Extension of time.

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

Fifteen year limit.

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

Forfeiture of property held beyond time limit.

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

Statement.

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

Application of mortmain laws.

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

Transfer of property held in trust.

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

Execution of documents.

12. Any deed or other instrument relating to real estate vested in the Council or to any interest in such real estate shall, if executed within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, be deemed to be duly executed if there is affixed thereto the seal of the Council and there is thereon the signature of any officer of the Council duly authorized for such purpose or of his lawful attorney.

Disposition of property by gift or loan.

13. The Council may make a gift of or lend any of its property, whether real or personal, for or to assist in the erection or maintenance of any building or buildings deemed necessary for any church, college, manse, school or hospital or for any other religious, charitable, educational, congregational or social purpose upon such terms and conditions as it may deem expedient.

Borrowing powers.

14. The Council may, from time to time, for the purposes of the Council

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

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

(c) make, draw, accept, endorse, or become party to promissory notes and bills of exchange and every such note or bill made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by the party thereto, authorized by the by-laws of the Council, and countersigned by the proper party thereto, authorized by the by-laws of the Council, shall be binding upon the Council and shall be presumed to have been made, drawn, accepted or endorsed with proper authority until the contrary is shown, and it shall not be necessary in any case to have the seal of the Council affixed to any such note or bill;

(d) mortgage, hypothecate or pledge any property of the Council, real or personal, to secure the repayment of any money borrowed for the purposes of the Council;

(e) issue bonds, debentures or other securities of the Council;

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

Limitation.

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

Investment of funds.

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

(a) in any bonds or debentures of any municipality or public school corporation or district in Canada, or in securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada or of any province thereof;

(b) in first mortgages on freehold property in Canada and for the purposes of the same may take mortgages or assignments thereof whether such mortgages or assignments be made directly to the Council in its own corporate name or to some company or person in trust for it, and may sell and assign the same; and

(c) in any securities in which life insurance companies are authorized from time to time by the Parliament of Canada to invest funds subject to the limitation on investments in stocks, bonds and debentures set out in the *Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act.*

R.S. c. 31.

Additional powers.

16. In addition to the general powers accorded to it by by-law and to those set forth elsewhere in this Act, the Council shall have power

(a) to publish Christian literature and to have the copyright therefor; and

(b) to establish, support and maintain a publishing house for the purpose of printing and disseminating Christian literature for the support of the work and objects of the Council.

First general meeting.

17. The first general meeting of the Council shall be held within one year after the passing of this Act, at such place and time as the provisional Executive Committee may determine.

Incidental powers.

18. The Council may do all such lawful acts and things as are incidental or as may be conducive to the attainment of its objects.

Scope.

19. The Council may exercise its functions throughout Canada and the meetings of the Council or of the Executive Committee of the Council may be held at any place in Canada.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R5.

An Act for the relief of Mona Margaret McCastlin Adams.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 29th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68743

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R5.

An Act for the relief of Mona Margaret McCastlin Adams.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mona Margaret McCastlin Adams, residing at the town of Eastview, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Robert Adams, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Cantley, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of May, A.D. 1934, at the said town, she then being Mona Margaret McCastlin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mona Margaret McCastlin and William Robert Adams, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mona Margaret McCastlin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Robert Adams had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S5.

An Act for the relief of Regis Edouard Gosselin.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 29th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66592

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[5].

An Act for the relief of Regis Edouard Gosselin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Regis Edouard Gosselin, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, brick contractor, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of October, A.D. 1941, at the town of Acton Vale, in the said province, he and Marie Pauline Hotte, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Regis Edouard Gosselin and Marie Pauline Hotte, 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 Regis Edouard Gosselin may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Pauline Hotte had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T5.

An Act for the relief of William Boychuck.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 29th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69324

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T5.

An Act for the relief of William Boychuck.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Boychuck, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, machinist, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of August, A.D. 1952, at the said city, he and Patricia Mary Bilot, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Boychuck and Patricia Mary Bilot, 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 Boychuck may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Patricia Mary Bilot had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U5.

An Act for the relief of Edna Betty Berendt Payment.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 29th February, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67328

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U5.

An Act for the relief of Edna Betty Berendt Payment.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edna Betty Berendt Payment, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Clifford Xavier Payment, 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 September, A.D. 1951, at the said city, she then being Edna Betty Berendt, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Betty Berendt and Clifford Xavier Payment, her 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 Betty Berendt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clifford Xavier Payment had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V5.

An Act respecting Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain wholly owned subsidiaries.

Read a first time, Monday, 5th March, 1956.

Honourable Senator BOUFFARD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

71142

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V5.

An Act respecting Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain wholly owned subsidiaries.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Canadian Pacific Railway Company, The Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Company, The Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company, The Fort William Terminal Railway and Bridge Company, The Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company, The Guelph and Goderich Railway Company, The Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company, The Kettle Valley Railway Company, The Kootenay Central Railway Company, The Midland Simcoe Railway Company, La Compagnie du Chemin de Fer de Colonisation du Nord, The South Ontario Pacific Railway Company, The Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company and The Walkerton and Lucknow Railway Company have by their joint petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her 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 *Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Subsidiaries) Act, 1956.*

Railways and undertakings vest in Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

2. The railways and undertakings of The Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Company, The Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company, The Fort William Terminal Railway and Bridge Company, The Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company, The Guelph and Goderich Railway Company, The Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company, The Kettle Valley Railway Company, The Kootenay Central Railway Company, The Midland Simcoe Railway Company, La Compagnie du Chemin de Fer de Colonisation du Nord,

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this Bill is to simplify the corporate organization of Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The companies mentioned in section 2 of this Bill are all wholly owned subsidiaries of Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which owns all the capital stock and bonds (where issued) of the said companies.

The said companies are all operated by Canadian Pacific Railway Company under long term leases as part of the Canadian Pacific system.

Complementary legislation will be sought in the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, where the lines of these companies are located, vesting the assets of the companies in Canadian Pacific in so far as the legislative authority of the said provinces extends. In addition, as The Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company and The Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company were incorporated by Acts of the Legislature of the province of British Columbia, and as The Midland Simcoe Railway Company was incorporated by Act of the Legislature of the province of Ontario, provision will be made in the complementary legislation for the dissolution of these three companies.

The South Ontario Pacific Railway Company, The Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company and The Walkerton and Lucknow Railway Company and all the powers, rights, privileges, franchises, assets, effects and properties, real, personal and mixed, belonging to or possessed by the said Companies, or to which they may be or become entitled, are hereby vested absolutely in Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company liable for claims, etc.

3. Canadian Pacific Railway Company is liable in respect of all claims, demands, rights, securities, causes of action, complaints, debts, obligations, works, contracts, agreements or duties of or affecting the Companies named in section 2 to as full an extent as the said Companies were liable at or before the coming into force of this Act.

Companies dissolved.

4. The Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Company, The Fort William Terminal Railway and Bridge Company, The Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company, The Guelph and Goderich Railway Company, The Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company, The Kettle Valley Railway Company, The Kootenay Central Railway Company, La Compagnie du Chemin de Fer de Colonisation du Nord, The South Ontario Pacific Railway Company and The Walkerton and Lucknow Railway Company are hereby dissolved.

Act to come into force on proclamation.

5. This Act shall come into force with respect to any one or more of the Companies named in section 2 on a day or days to be fixed by Proclamation of the Governor in Council.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W5.

An Act to incorporate La Paix General Insurance Company of Canada.

Read a first time, Monday, 5th March, 1956.

Honourable Senator BOUFFARD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67376

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W5.

An Act to incorporate La Paix General Insurance Company of Canada.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Paul Tremblay, insurance executive, H. J. O'Connell, industrialist, and J. Chandler, secretary, all of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are incorporated under the name of La Paix General Insurance Company of Canada and, in French, La Paix Compagnie d'Assurances Générales du Canada, hereinafter called "the Company".

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section 1 shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars which may be increased to three million dollars.

Subscription before general meeting.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting is called for the election of directors shall be one million dollars.

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Classes of insurance authorized.

6. The Company may undertake, transact and make contracts of insurance for all or any of the following classes of insurance:—

(a) fire insurance;

(*b*) accident insurance;
(*c*) aircraft insurance;
(*d*) automobile insurance;
(*e*) boiler insurance;
(*f*) credit insurance;
(*g*) earthquake insurance;
(*h*) explosion insurance;
(*i*) falling aircraft insurance;
(*j*) forgery insurance;
(*k*) guarantee insurance;
(*l*) hail insurance;
(*m*) impact by vehicles insurance;
(*n*) inland transportation insurance;
(*o*) livestock insurance;
(*p*) machinery insurance;
(*q*) marine insurance;
(*r*) personal property insurance;
(*s*) plate glass insurance;
(*t*) real property insurance;
(*u*) sickness insurance;
(*v*) sprinkler leakage insurance;
(*w*) theft insurance;
(*x*) water damage insurance;
(*y*) weather insurance;
(*z*) windstorm insurance.

Subscription and payment of capital before commencing business.

7. The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least one million dollars of its capital has been bona fide subscribed and at least that amount paid thereon, together with a contribution to surplus of five hundred thousand dollars. It may then transact all or any of the classes authorized by section 6 of this Act.

Power to acquire rights, etc., of a certain insurance company.

8. (1) The Company may acquire by agreement to insure or otherwise the whole or any part of the rights and property within Canada, and may assume the obligations and liabilities within Canada of "'La Paix', Compagnie anonyme d'assurances à primes fixes contre les accidents, l'incendie, le vol et autres risques divers", having its head office at No. 58, Taitbout Street, Paris, France, hereinafter called "La Paix", and in the event of such acquisition and assumption, the Company shall perform and discharge all such obligations and liabilities of La Paix with respect to the rights and property acquired as are not performed and discharged by La Paix.

Duties in such event.

Approval of Treasury Board.

(2) No agreement between the Company and La Paix providing for such acquisition and assumption shall become effective until it has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board of Canada.

Coming into force.

9. This Act shall come into force on a date to be specified by the Superintendent of Insurance in a notice in the *Canada Gazette*.

R.S. c. 31 to apply.

10. The *Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act* shall apply to the Company.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X5.

An Act for the relief of Leona Jennie Impey Mella.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67413

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[5].

An Act for the relief of Leona Jennie Impey Mella.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Leona Jennie Impey Mella, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Frank Andrew Mella, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Dorval, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of August, A.D. 1950, at the city of Lachine, in the said province, she then being Leona Jennie Impey, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Leona Jennie Impey and Frank Andrew Mella, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Leona Jennie Impey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Andrew Mella had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y5.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Elie Felix Leduc, otherwise known as Jean Leduc.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66475

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y5.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Elie Felix Leduc, otherwise known as Jean Leduc.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Elie Felix Leduc, otherwise known as Jean Leduc, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bus driver, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-sixth day of October, A.D. 1935, at the said city, he and Marie Paule Madeleine Cardinal, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Elie Felix Leduc, otherwise known as Jean Leduc, and Marie Paule Madeleine Cardinal, 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 Elie Felix Leduc, otherwise known as Jean Leduc, may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Paule Madeleine Cardinal had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z5.

An Act for the relief of Florence Mintz Etinson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68664

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z5.

An Act for the relief of Florence Mintz Etinson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Mintz Etinson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of David Etinson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Outremont, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of September, A.D. 1947, at the said city of Outremont, she then being Florence Mintz, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Mintz and David Etinson, her 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 Mintz may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said David Etinson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A6.

An Act for the relief of Jeanne Yvonne Gaouyat Leroy.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68998

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[6].

An Act for the relief of Jeanne Yvonne Gaouyat Leroy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jeanne Yvonne Gaouyat Leroy, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Michel Louis Leroy, 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 January, A.D. 1948, at the said city, she then being Jeanne Yvonne Gaouyat, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jeanne Yvonne Gaouyat and Michel Louis Leroy, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jeanne Yvonne Gaouyat may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Michel Louis Leroy had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B6.

An Act for the relief of Adrienne Rozenbaum Melzak.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69222

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[6].

An Act for the relief of Adrienne Rosenbaum Melzak.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Adrienne Rozenbaum Melzak, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, student, wife of Zdzislaw Alexander Melzak, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of December, A.D. 1950, at the said city, she then being Adrienne Rozenbaum, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Adrienne Rozenbaum and Zdzislaw Alexander Melzak, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Adrienne Rozenbaum may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Zdzislaw Alexander Melzak had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C6.

An Act for the relief of Joan Louise Squires Connolly.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68054

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C6.

An Act for the relief of Joan Louise Squires Connolly.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joan Louise Squires Connolly, residing at the town of St. George's, in the province of Newfoundland, wife of William Connolly, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said town, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of September, A.D. 1952, at the town of Cornerbrook, in the said province, she then being Joan Louise Squires, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joan Louise Squires and William Connolly, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joan Louise Squires may at any time hereafter marry any man who she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Connolly had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D6.

An Act for the relief of Carol May Burch Squires.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68448

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[6].

An Act for the relief of Carol May Burch Squires.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Carol May Burch Squires, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, teller, wife of James Richard Squires, 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. 1953, at the village of Lancaster, in the province of Ontario, she then being Carol May Burch, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Carol May Burch and James Richard Squires, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Carol May Burch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Richard Squires had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E6.

An Act for the relief of Irene Raab Agoston.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
66685 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E6.

An Act for the relief of Irene Raab Agoston.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Raab Agoston, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, operator, wife of Paul Agoston, 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 May, A.D. 1932, at the city of Budapest, Hungary, she then being Irene Raab, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Raab and Paul Agoston, her 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 Raab may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Paul Agoston had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F6.

An Act for the relief of Joan Marshall Bougie.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68576

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[6].

An Act for the relief of Joan Marshall Bougie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joan Marshall Bougie, residing at Billingham, in the county of Durham, England, wife of Joseph Francis John Lucien Bougie, 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 sixteenth day of October, A.D. 1943, at Billingham aforesaid, she then being Joan Marshall, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joan Marshall and Joseph Francis John Lucien Bougie, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joan Marshall may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Francis John Lucien Bougie had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G6.

An Act for the relief of Heather Thornton Williamson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69642

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G6.

An Act for the relief of Heather Thornton Williamson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Heather Thornton Williamson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bank clerk, wife of Arthur Norman Williamson, 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 December, A.D. 1950, at the said city, she then being Heather Thornton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Heather Thornton and Arthur Norman Williamson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Heather Thornton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Norman Williamson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H6.

An Act for the relief of Helen Louise Hancox Fray.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69740

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[6].

An Act for the relief of Helen Louise Hancox Fray.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helen Louise Hancox Fray, residing at the town of Wexford, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Reuban Fray, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of June, A.D. 1948, at the city of Lachine, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Helen Louise Hancox, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Louise Hancox and William Reuban Fray, her 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 Louise Hancox may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Reuban Fray had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[6].

An Act for the relief of John Wallace Herbert.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69142

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[6].

An Act for the relief of John Wallace Herbert.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Wallace Herbert, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, insurance official, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of June, A.D. 1947, at Normanton-by-Derby, in the county of Derby, England, he and Audrey Evelyn Blois Bromley, who was then of Normanton-by-Derby aforesaid, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Wallace Herbert and Audrey Evelyn Blois Bromley, 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 Wallace Herbert may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Audrey Evelyn Blois Bromley had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J6.

An Act for the relief of Angeline Sperdakos Trakas.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
66338 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[6].

An Act for the relief of Angeline Sperdakos Trakas.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Angeline Sperdakos Trakas, residing at the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, wife of Elias George Trakas, otherwise known as Louis Trakas, 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 September, A.D. 1939, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Angeline Sperdakos, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Angeline Sperdakos and Elias George Trakas, otherwise known as Louis Trakas, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Angeline Sperdakos may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elias George Trakas, otherwise known as Louis Trakas, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[6].

An Act for the relief of Sheelagh Duffin Bennett.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68763

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[6].

An Act for the relief of Sheelagh Duffin Bennett.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sheelagh Duffin Bennett, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, physiotherapist, wife of John Arbuthnott Bennett, 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. 1952, at Quarrington, in the county of Lincoln, England, she then being Sheelagh Duffin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sheelagh Duffin and John Arbuthnott Bennett, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sheelagh Duffin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Arbuthnott Bennett had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L6.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Alister Creighton Jones.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69018

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[6].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Alister Creighton Jones.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruth Alister Creighton Jones, residing at the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of John Russell Jones, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Three Rivers, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of October, A.D. 1938, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Ruth Alister Creighton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Alister Creighton and John Russell Jones, her 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 Alister Creighton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Russell Jones had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M6.

An Act for the relief of Doris Lillian Doughty Dick.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68881

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M⁶.

An Act for the relief of Doris Lillian Doughty Dick.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Doris Lillian Doughty Dick, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, typist, wife of James Gardiner Dick, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville St. Laurent, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of October, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Doris Lillian Doughty, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Doris Lillian Doughty and James Gardiner Dick, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Doris Lillian Doughty may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Gardiner Dick had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N6.

An Act for the relief of Joan Etta Young Campbell.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68759

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^{6}.

An Act for the relief of Joan Etta Young Campbell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joan Etta Young Campbell, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of George Thomas Richardson Campbell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of January, A.D. 1943, at the city of Sydney, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Joan Etta Young, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joan Etta Young and George Thomas Richardson 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 Joan Etta Young may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Thomas Richardson Campbell had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁶.

An Act for the relief of Doris Evelyn Hirsch Stephen.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67643

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁶.

An Act for the relief of Doris Evelyn Hirsch Stephen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Doris Evelyn Hirsch Stephen, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Gordon Robert Stephen, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Port Arthur, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of April, A.D. 1947, at the city of Westmount, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Doris Evelyn Hirsch, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Doris Evelyn Hirsch and Gordon Robert Stephen, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Doris Evelyn Hirsch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gordon Robert Stephen had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P6.

An Act for the relief of Luvina Mallet Lambert.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66322

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P6.

An Act for the relief of Luvina Mallet Lambert.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Luvina Mallet Lambert, residing at the city of St. John, in the province of Quebec, factory worker, wife of Alfred Garrett Lambert, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of May, A.D. 1936, at the said city of St. John, she then being Luvina Mallet, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Luvina Mallet and Alfred Garrett Lambert, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth nulll and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Luvina Mallet may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfred Garrett Lambert had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q6.

An Act for the relief of Lois Margaret Clouston Willar.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68046

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q6.

An Act for the relief of Lois Margaret Clouston Willar.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lois Margaret Clouston Willar, residing at the city of St. John's, in the province of Newfoundland, wife of William Donald Willar, 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 February, A.D. 1949, at the said city, she then being Lois Margaret Clouston, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lois Margaret Clouston and William Donald Willar, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lois Margaret Clouston may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Donald Willar had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R6.

An Act to incorporate The Canadian Provincial Insurance Company.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th March, 1956.

Honourable Senator BOUFFARD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

70761

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R6.

An Act to incorporate The Canadian Provincial Insurance Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. William George Child, of the town of Montreal West in the province of Quebec, insurance executive; John Campbell Brown, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, insurance executive, and Alexander John Campbell, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, advocate and Queen's Counsel, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are incorporated under the name of The Canadian Provincial Insurance Company, and, in French, La Compagnie d'Assurance Canadienne Provinciale, hereinafter called "the Company".

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section 1 shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Subscription before general meeting.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting is called for the election of directors shall be five hundred thousand dollars.

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Classes of insurance authorized.

6. The Company may undertake, transact and make contracts of insurance for all or any of the following classes of insurance:—

(*a*) fire insurance;
(*b*) accident insurance;
(*c*) aircraft insurance;
(*d*) automobile insurance;
(*e*) boiler insurance;
(*f*) credit insurance;
(*g*) earthquake insurance;
(*h*) explosion insurance;
(*i*) falling aircraft insurance;
(*j*) fidelity insurance;
(*k*) forgery insurance;
(*l*) hail insurance;
(*m*) impact by vehicles insurance;
(*n*) inland transportation insurance;
(*o*) live stock insurance;
(*p*) machinery insurance;
(*q*) marine insurance;
(*r*) personal property insurance;
(*s*) plate glass insurance;
(*t*) real property insurance;
(*u*) sickness insurance;
(*v*) sprinkler leakage insurance;
(*w*) surety insurance;
(*x*) theft insurance;
(*y*) water damage insurance;
(*z*) weather insurance;
(*aa*) windstorm insurance.

Subscription and payment of capital before commencing business.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least five hundred thousand dollars of its capital has been bona fide subscribed and at least that amount paid thereon. It may then transact the business of fire insurance, accident insurance, automobile insurance, boiler insurance, inland transportation insurance, machinery insurance, real property insurance, sickness insurance, theft insurance, and in addition thereto, civil commotion insurance, earthquake insurance, limited or inherent explosion insurance, falling aircraft insurance, impact by vehicles insurance, hail insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, water damage insurance, weather insurance and windstorm insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company.

Additional amounts for certain classes of insurance.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section 6 of this Act until the paid capital, or the paid capital together with the surplus, has been increased by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business, as follows, that is to say:—for aircraft insurance, the said increase shall not be less than forty thousand dollars; for credit insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for earthquake insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for explosion insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for falling aircraft insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for fidelity insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for forgery insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for hail insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for impact by vehicles insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for live stock insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for marine insurance not less than one hundred thousand dollars; for personal property insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for sprinkler leakage insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for surety insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for water damage insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for weather insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; and for windstorm insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars.

Periodic increase of paid capital and surplus.

(3) The Company shall, during the five years next after the date of its being registered for the transaction of fire insurance, increase its paid capital and surplus so that at the end of the first year it will be at least fifteen thousand dollars more than is required under the foregoing subsections of this section, and at the end of the second year at least thirty thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the third year at least forty-five thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the fourth year at least sixty thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the fifth year at least seventy-five thousand dollars more than so required.

When Company may transact any or all classes of insurance business.

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section the Company may transact all or any of the classes of insurance business authorized by section 6 of this Act when the paid capital amounts to at least five hundred thousand dollars and the paid capital together with the surplus amounts to at least one million dollars.

"Surplus" defined.

(5) In this section the word "surplus" means the excess of assets over liabilities, including the amount paid on account of capital stock and the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

Power to acquire rights, etc., of a certain insurance company.

8. (1) The Company may acquire by agreement to insure or otherwise the whole or any part of the rights and property within Canada and may assume the obligations and liabilities within Canada of Monument Insurance Company Limited having its head office at Stramongate, Kendal, England, hereinafter called "Monument", and in the event of such acquisition and assumption the Company shall perform and discharge all such obligations and liabilities of Monument with respect to the rights and property acquired as are not performed and discharged by Monument.

Duties in such event.

Approval of Treasury Board.

(2) No agreement between the Company and Monument providing for such acquisition and assumption shall become effective until it has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board of Canada.

R.S. c. 31 to apply.

9. The *Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act* shall apply to the Company.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S6.

An Act for the relief of Mary Valerie Dorothy Johnston Bromwich.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68771

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[6].

An Act for the relief of Mary Valerie Dorothy Johnston Bromwich.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Valerie Dorothy Johnston Bromwich, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Geoffrey Reuben Ernest Bromwich, 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 August, A.D. 1947, at the city of London, England, she then being Mary Valerie Dorothy 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Valerie Dorothy Johnston and Geoffrey Reuben Ernest Bromwich, her 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 Valerie Dorothy Johnston may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Geoffrey Reuben Ernest Bromwich had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T6.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Joanne Campbell Mockeridge.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69638

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T6.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Joanne Campbell Mockeridge.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Joanne Campbell Mockeridge, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Henry Ambrose Mockeridge, 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 July, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Dorothy Joanne Campbell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Joanne Campbell and Henry Ambrose Mockeridge, her 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 Joanne Campbell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henry Ambrose Mockeridge had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U6.

An Act for the relief of Edna Gertrude Neil Fry.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69126

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U6.

An Act for the relief of Edna Gertrude Neil Fry.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edna Gertrude Neil Fry, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, bookkeeper, wife of Herbert Fry, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Bedford, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1937, at the said city, she then being Edna Gertrude Neil, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Gertrude Neil and Herbert Fry, her 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 Gertrude Neil may at any time hereafter marry and man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Herbert Fry had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V6.

An Act for the relief of Madeleine Tremblay St. Jean.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68278

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V⁶.

An Act for the relief of Madeleine Tremblay St. Jean.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Madeleine Tremblay St. Jean, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Maurice St. Jean, 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 April, A.D. 1939, at the said city, she then being Madeleine Tremblay, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Madeleine Tremblay and Maurice St. Jean, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Madeleine Tremblay may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Maurice St. Jean had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W6.

An Act for the relief of Stephen Harvan.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67344

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W6.

An Act for the relief of Stephen Harvan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Stephen Harvan, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, fitter, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of March, A.D. 1947, at the said city, he and Angelique Maheu, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Harvan and Angelique Maheu, 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 Harvan may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Angelique Maheu had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X6.

An Act for the relief of Charles Lanny Catto.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68684

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[6].

An Act for the relief of Charles Lanny Catto.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Lanny Catto, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, shipping clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of May, A.D. 1934, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Lillian May Adams, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Lanny Catto and Lillian 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 Charles Lanny Catto may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian May Adams had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y6.

An Act for the relief of Simonne Trottier Breard.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67393

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y⁶.

An Act for the relief of Simonne Trottier Breard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Simonne Trottier Breard, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, nurse's aid, wife of Stanislas Breard, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of September, A.D. 1939, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Simonne Trottier, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Simonne Trottier and Stanislas Breard, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Simonne Trottier may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stanislas Breard had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z6.

An Act for the relief of Mary Murray Snook.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67332

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁶.

An Act for the relief of Mary Murray Snook.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Murray Snook, residing at the town of Ste. Rose, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of Robert Charles Snook, 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 thirteenth day of June, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Mary 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Murray and Robert Charles Snook, her 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 Murray may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Charles Snook had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A7.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Katie Brigden Battersby.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68688

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A7.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Katie Brigden Battersby.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruth Katie Brigden Battersby, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Lawrence Henry Battersby, 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 November, A.D. 1945, at Sheerness, in the county of Kent, England, she then being Ruth Katie Brigden, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Katie Brigden and Lawrence Henry Battersby, her 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 Katie Brigden may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lawrence Henry Battersby had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B7.

An Act for the relief of Marie Dicerni Arcieri.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B7.

An Act for the relief of Marie Dicerni Arcieri.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Dicerni Arcieri, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of Bruno Arcieri, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of September, A.D. 1921, at the said city, she then being Marie Dicerni, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Dicerni and Bruno Arcieri, her 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 Dicerni may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bruno Arcieri had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C7.

An Act for the relief of Laurence Turgeon, otherwise known as Laurent Turgeon.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67397

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C7.

An Act for the relief of Laurence Turgeon, otherwise known as Laurent Turgeon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Laurence Turgeon, otherwise known as Laurent Turgeon, domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville Jacques Cartier, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of April, A.D. 1949, at Ville Jacques Cartier aforesaid, he and Jeannine Beauchamp, who was then of Ville Jacques Cartier aforesaid, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Laurence Turgeon, otherwise known as Laurent Turgeon, and Jeannine Beauchamp, 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 Laurence Turgeon, otherwise known as Laurent Turgeon, may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jeannine Beauchamp had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D7.

An Act for the relief of Barbara Allen Deslauriers.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

67405

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[7].

An Act for the relief of Barbara Allen Deslauriers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Barbara Allen Deslauriers, residing at the village of Brosseau Station, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Gerard Deslauriers, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of December, A.D. 1945, at the town of Laprairie, in the said province, she then being Barbara 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Allen and Gerard Deslauriers, her 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 Allen may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gerard Deslauriers had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E7.

An Act for the relief of Henri Xavier Eugene Bernard.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66326

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E7.

An Act for the relief of Henri Xavier Eugene Bernard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henri Xavier Eugene Bernard, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manager, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-third day of November, A.D. 1940, at Lapalisse, in the department of Allier, France, he and Eleanor Margaret Aiello, who was then of the city of Fernie, in the province of British Columbia, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henri Xavier Eugene Bernard and Eleanor Margaret Aiello, 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 Henri Xavier Eugene Bernard may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eleanor Margaret Aiello had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F7.

An Act to incorporate The Fellowship of Evangelical Baptist Churches in Canada.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

Honourable Senator McDONALD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

71189

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F7.

An Act to incorporate The Fellowship of Evangelical Baptist Churches in Canada.

Preamble.

WHEREAS in October 1953 The Union of Regular Baptist Churches of Ontario and Quebec and The Fellowship of Independent Baptist Churches of Canada, both unincorporated religious bodies, amalgamated under the name of The Fellowship of Evangelical Baptist Churches in Canada, hereinafter called "the unincorporated Fellowship";

And whereas the persons hereinafter named, being members of the Executive Council or the Board of Trustees of the unincorporated Fellowship, have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Incorporation.

1. The Reverend Wilfred Norman Charlton, The Reverend John Edward Boehmer and Miles William Cook, civil servant, all of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, Sidney Leonard White, executive, and Lawrence Melvin Child, executive, both of the city of Brantford, in the said province, The Reverend John Russell Armstrong, of the township of Toronto, in the said province, and The Reverend Emmett Sidney Kerr, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the religious body hereby incorporated, are hereby incorporated under the name of The Fellowship of Evangelical Baptist Churches in Canada, hereinafter called "the Fellowship".

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section 1 of this Act, together with the other members of the Executive Council of the unincorporated Fellowship shall be the first or provisional directors of the Fellowship.

Head office.

3. (1) The head office of the Fellowship shall be in the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, or at such other place in Canada as may be decided by the Fellowship.

Notice of change.

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

Objects.

4. The objects of the Fellowship shall be

(a) to acquire all rights, properties and liabilities of the unincorporated Fellowship;

(b) to promote, maintain, superintend and carry on in accordance with the faith, doctrines, constitution, acts and rulings of the Fellowship any or all of the work of that body;

(c) to advance and increase the diffusion of the faith of the Fellowship in all lawful ways;

(d) to organize, maintain and carry on churches, missions, Bible conferences, seminaries, schools, colleges, hospitals, dispensaries, orphanages and homes for the aged;

(e) to promote the erection and purchase of houses of worship and parsonages;

(f) to administer the property, business and other temporal affairs of the Fellowship;

(g) to establish, support and maintain a publishing house for the purpose of printing and disseminating Gospel literature for the support of the doctrines and faith of the Fellowship;

(h) to promote the spiritual welfare of all the congregations, mission fields and enterprises of the Fellowship.

Power to make by-laws.

5. The Fellowship may from time to time make by-laws, not contrary to law, for

(a) the administration, management and control of property, business and other temporal affairs of the Fellowship;

(b) the appointment, functions, duties and remuneration of all officers, agents and servants of the Fellowship;

(c) the appointment or deposition of an executive council or any special committees or boards from time to time created for the purposes of the Fellowship, and defining the powers of such executive council, committees or boards;

(d) the calling of regular or special meetings of the executive council of the Fellowship or of the board of directors;

(e) fixing the necessary quorum and the procedure to be followed at all meetings referred to in the preceding paragraph;

(f) determining the qualifications of members of the Fellowship;

(g) defining and applying the principles, doctrines and religious standards of the Fellowship;

(h) generally carrying out the objects and purposes of the Fellowship.

Management.

6. Subject to and in accordance with the by-laws enacted by the Fellowship under section 5, an executive council consisting of such persons as the Fellowship may from time to time elect or appoint thereto shall manage all the temporal affairs of the Fellowship.

Incidental powers.

7. The Fellowship may do all such lawful acts and things as are incidental or as may be conducive to the attainment of its objects.

Committees.

8. The Fellowship may exercise all its powers by and through an executive council or through such boards or committees as may from time to time be elected or appointed by the Fellowship for the management of its affairs.

Power to acquire and hold property.

9. (1) The Fellowship may purchase, take, have, hold, receive, possess, retain and enjoy property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and any or every estate or interest whatsoever given, granted, devised or bequeathed to it, or appropriated, purchased or acquired by it in any manner or way whatsoever, to, for or in favour of the uses and purposes of the Fellowship, or to, for or in favour of any religious, educational, eleemosynary or other institution established or intended to be established by, under the management of, or in connection with the uses or purposes of the Fellowship.

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

Investment in and disposal of property.

10. Subject always to the terms of any trust relating thereto, the Fellowship may also sell, convey, exchange, alienate, mortgage, lease or demise any real property held by the Fellowship, whether by way of investment for the uses and purposes of the Fellowship or not; and may also from time to time, invest all or any of its funds, or moneys, and all or any funds or moneys vested in or acquired by it for the uses and purposes aforesaid, in and upon any security by way of mortgage, hypothec or charge upon real property; and for the purpose of such investment may take, receive

and accept mortgages or assignments thereof, whether made and executed directly to the Fellowship or to any corporation, body, company or person in trust for it; and may sell, grant, assign and transfer such mortgages or assignments either wholly or partly.

Obligation to dispose of lands.

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

Extension of time.

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

Application of mortmain laws.

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

Transfer of property held in trust.

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

Execution of documents.

14. Any deed or other instrument relating to real estate vested in the Fellowship or to any interest in such real estate shall, if executed within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, be deemed to be duly executed if there if affixed thereto the seal of the Fellowship and there is thereon the signature of any officer of the Fellowship duly authorized for such purpose, or of his lawful attorney.

Disposition of property by gift or loan.

15. The Fellowship may make a gift or lend any of its property, whether real or personal, for or to assist in the erection or maintenance of any building or buildings deemed necessary for any church, manse, seminary, college, school or hospital or for any other religious, charitable, educational, congregational or social purpose upon such terms and conditions as it may deem expedient.

Borrowing powers.

16. (1) The Fellowship may, from time to time, for the purposes of the Fellowship

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

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

(c) make, draw, accept, endorse or become party to promissory notes and bills of exchange and every such note or bill made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by the party thereto, authorized by the by-laws of the Fellowship, and countersigned by the proper party thereto, authorized by the by-laws of the Fellowship, shall be binding upon the Fellowship and shall be presumed to have been made, drawn, accepted or endorsed with proper authority until the contrary is shown, and it shall not be necessary in any case to have the seal of the Fellowship affixed to any such note or bill;

(d) mortgage, hypothecate or pledge any property of the Fellowship, real or personal, to secure the repayment of any money borrowed for the purposes of the Fellowship;

(e) issue bonds, debentures or other securities of the Fellowship;

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

Limitation.

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

Investment of funds.

17. The Fellowship may invest and reinvest any of its funds

(a) in any bonds or debentures of any municipality or public school corporation or district in Canada, or in securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada or of any province thereof;

(b) in first mortgages on freehold property in Canada and for the purposes of the same may take mortgages or assignments thereof whether such mortgages or assignments be made directly to the Fellowship in its own corporate name or to some company or person in trust for it, and may sell and assign the same;

(c) in any securities in which life insurance companies are authorized from time to time by the Parliament of Canada to invest funds subject to the limitation on investments in stocks, bonds and debentures set out in the *Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act*.

R.S., c. 31.

Scope.

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

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G7.

An Act respecting The Pension Fund Society of the Dominion Bank.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

Honourable Senator CONNOLLY (*Ottawa West*).

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69881

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G7.

An Act respecting The Pension Fund Society of the Dominion Bank.

Preamble.

WHEREAS pursuant to the provisions of the *Bank Act*, The Bank of Toronto and The Dominion Bank amalgamated for the purpose of continuing as one bank under the name of The Toronto-Dominion Bank and such amalgamation was approved by Order-in-Council bearing date the 1st day of February, 1955;

1887, c. 55.
1899, c. 112.

AND WHEREAS The Pension Fund Society of the Dominion Bank has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Change of name.

1. The name of The Pension Fund Society of the Dominion Bank, a corporation incorporated by chapter 55 of the statutes of 1887, as amended by chapter 112 of the statutes of 1899, hereinafter called "the Corporation", is hereby changed to The Pension Fund Society of The Toronto-Dominion Bank, but such change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the Corporation, nor in any way affect any suit or proceeding now pending, or judgment existing, either by, or in favour of, or against the Corporation, which, notwithstanding such change in the name of the Corporation, may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed.

Existing rights saved.

Explanatory Notes.

On the 1st day of February, 1955, The Bank of Toronto and The Dominion Bank were amalgamated under the provisions of the *Bank Act* and became The Toronto-Dominion Bank. A pension fund for the benefit of the officers and employees of The Dominion Bank and their widows and children was maintained in The Pension Fund Society of the Dominion Bank. A fund for the benefit of the officers and employees of The Bank of Toronto and their families was maintained in the hands of certain officers of that Bank as trustees. With effect the 1st day of November, 1955, by a resolution of the Board of Directors of The Toronto-Dominion Bank, the fund formerly maintained in the hands of certain officers of The Bank of Toronto was vested in "The Pension Fund Society of The Dominion Bank". By the same resolution the two former funds were merged, with effect the 1st day of November, 1955. The said resolution was passed pursuant to the Amalgamation Agreement made between the two Banks, which Amalgamation Agreement was duly approved by the Governor-in-Council under the Provisions of the *Bank Act*.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H7.

An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956

Honourable Senator MACDONALD

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
71455 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H7.

An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act.

R.S. c. 29; 1952-53, c. 20.

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

1. Paragraph (17) of section 2 of the *Canada Shipping Act* is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"Consular officer."

"(17) "consular officer" means a consular officer of Canada or any person for the time being discharging the duties of a consular officer of Canada, and in the absence of a consular officer of Canada or such other person, means a consul-general, consul or vice-consul of the United Kingdom or any person for the time being discharging the duties of consul-general, consul or vice-consul of the United Kingdom; and when used in relation to a country other than Canada, "consular officer" means the officer recognized by Her Majesty as a consular officer of that country;"

2. Section 8 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Exemption from registry.

"**8.** Ships not exceeding fifteen tons register tonnage employed solely in navigation on the lakes, rivers or coasts of Canada and pleasure yachts not exceeding fifteen tons register tonnage wherever employed or operated are exempted from registry under this Act."

3. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 95 thereof, the following section:

Deductions in special cases.

"**95A.** (1) Notwithstanding section 95, where in the case of a ship to which this section applies the space solely occupied by and necessary for the proper working of the boilers and machinery is thirteen per cent or less of the gross tonnage of the ship, then in ascertaining the register tonnage of the ship the deduction allowable for that space under section 95

Explanatory Notes.

1. The present paragraph (17) reads as follows:

"(17) "consular officer" means a Canadian consular officer, *or such other person as may be designated by the Governor in Council to perform the duties of a Canadian consular officer under this Act* and, in the absence of a Canadian consular officer or of such other person, includes a British consul-general, consul and vice-consul, and any person for the time being discharging the duties of British consul-general, consul or vice-consul; when used in relation to a foreign country, it means the officer recognized by Her Majesty as a consular officer of that country;"

The purpose of the amendment is to include any person discharging the duties of a consular officer, without requiring a particular designation.

2. The present section 8 reads as follows:

"8. Ships not exceeding *ten* tons register tonnage employed solely in navigation on the lakes, rivers or coasts of Canada and pleasure yachts not exceeding *ten* tons register tonnage wherever employed or operated are exempted from registry under this Act."

The purpose of the amendment is to increase the tonnage from 10 to 15.

3. This provision is new. The purpose is to provide for engine room space allowance similar to that provided for in the *United Kingdom Merchant Shipping Act.*

(a) shall be computed in accordance with subsection (2) of this section, but

(b) shall not be made unless the surveyor of ships is satisfied that the space provided for the working of the boilers and machinery and the ventilation and lighting of that space are adequate.

Amount of deduction.

(2) Subject to the limit imposed by paragraph *(c)* of subsection (1) of section 95, the amount of the deduction shall be as follows, namely,

(a) if the tonnage of the space solely occupied by and necessary for the proper working of the boilers and machinery is thirteen per cent of the gross tonnage of the ship, the amount shall be thirty-two per cent of that gross tonnage, and

(b) if the tonnage of that space is less than thirteen per cent of the gross tonnage of the ship, the amount shall be thirty-two per cent of that gross tonnage proportionately reduced.

Paddle wheels.

(3) In relation to ships propelled by paddle wheels, subsection (1) has effect as if for the references to thirteen and thirty-two per cent there were substituted respectively references to twenty and thirty-seven per cent.

Application of section.

(4) This section applies

(a) to any ship the keel of which is laid after the coming into force of this section, and

(b) if the owner has made a request in writing to that effect to the Minister of Transport, to any ship in respect of which the surveyor of ships is for the time being satisfied as mentioned in paragraph *(b)* of subsection (1).

Where deduction depends on surveyor being satisfied as to adequacy of space.

(5) Where the making of the deduction mentioned in subsection (1) or its computation in accordance with subsection (2) depends on the surveyor of ships being satisfied as mentioned in paragraph *(b)* of subsection (1), and the deduction

(a) has been made and so computed but a surveyor of ships, on inspecting the ship, fails to be satisfied as mentioned in paragraph *(b)* of subsection (1), or

(b) has not been made or, as the case may be, has not been so computed, but a surveyor of ships, on inspecting the ship, is satisfied as mentioned in paragraph *(b)* of subsection (1),

the surveyor shall inform the Minister and the register tonnage of the ship shall be altered accordingly."

Repeal.

4. Section 112 of the said Act is repealed.

4. Section 112 reads as follows:

"**112.** Whenever the property in a ship or vessel so required to be licensed passes wholly into new hands, the master or the new owner or managing owner, or one of the new managing owners, if there are more than one, shall, within one month after such change of ownership as aforesaid, take out a new licence at some port or place in Canada, and, upon receiving the same, shall deliver up the former licence, if in his possession, to the chief officer of Customs at such port or place."

This section is no longer required in view of the regulations made under section 109.

5. Section 113 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Return of vessels licensed.

"**113.** Every officer of Customs authorized by this Part to license ships and vessels shall make and forward to the Minister returns in such form and containing such particulars as the Minister directs of ships and vessels licensed by him."

6. Section 114 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

Fishing vessels.

"(3) The Governor in Council may make regulations requiring masters and mates of ships mentioned in paragraph *(b)* of subsection (1) to hold such certificates of competency as are prescribed by the regulations."

7. Subsection (2) of section 115 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Sufficient engineers for watch periods.

"(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), every steamship to which this section applies shall be provided with such number of engineers, duly certificated, as will ensure reasonable periods of watch, having due regard to the length of any voyage, and other related circumstances, and any such additional engineer may be a fourth class engineer, duly certificated, except that

(a) if the steamship is principally employed in fishing, not carrying passengers, and the propelling machinery is internal combustion engines of not more than thirty nominal horse-power but more than fifteen nominal horse-power, any such additional engineer may be an engineer holding a certificate as a watchkeeping engineer of a motor-driven fishing vessel; and

(b) if the steamship is principally employed in fishing, not carrying passengers, and the propelling machinery is internal combustion engines of not more than fifteen nominal horse-power, any such additional engineer need not be certificated."

8. (1) Paragraph *(b)* of subsection (4) of section 116 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor

"*(b)* steamship of under three hundred and fifty tons gross tonnage;"

(2) Section 116 of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

5. Section 113 reads as follows:

"**113.** Every officer of Customs authorized by this Part to license ships and vessels, shall, *on or before the 1st day of February in each year*, make and forward to the Minister a return in such form, and containing such particulars as the Minister, *from time to time*, directs, of all ships and vessels licensed by him *during the year ending on the 31st day of December then past.*"

Annual returns are no longer required, reports now being sent to the Minister otherwise than annually.

6. It is desirable to have some certification of persons in charge of fishing vessels but on these vessels masters and mates should not be required to have the same standards of competency as those required for regular Certificates of Competency of Masters and Mates as otherwise provided in this Act. Accordingly, it is proposed, in co-operation with the Fishing industry, to introduce by regulation a special and simpler system of certification. This system will be developed gradually in conjunction with an educational program which has already been instituted by the industry which recognizes the need for action along these lines.

7. The present subsection (2) reads as follows:

"(2) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, every steamship to which this section applies shall be provided with such number of engineers, duly certificated, as will ensure reasonable periods of watch, having due regard to the length of any voyage, and other related circumstances, and any such additional engineer may be a fourth class engineer, duly certificated."

The purpose of the amendment is to relax the present requirements as regards certain fishing vessels.

8.(1) The present paragraph *(b)* reads as follows:

"*(b)* steamship of under *one hundred and fifty* tons gross tonnage;"

(2) New. This provision is self-explanatory.

Prior certificates.

"(7) A certificate for a steamship of under one hundred and fifty tons gross tonnage in force at the date of the coming into force of this subsection shall be deemed to be the equivalent of a certificate described in paragraph *(b)* of subsection (4), and the holder is entitled upon the surrender thereof to be granted a certificate as described in that paragraph."

9. Section 118 of the said Act is amended by striking out the word "and" at the end of paragraph *(d)* thereof, by inserting the word "and" at the end of paragraph *(e)* thereof, and by adding thereto the following paragraph:

"*(f)* a watchkeeping engineer of a motor-driven fishing vessel."

Masters of home-trade, inland waters or minor waters vessels.

10. Section 119 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"**119.** (1) Every British subject who

(a) served as a master of a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters vessel of over ten tons, gross tonnage, for a full period of twelve months within the ten years immediately preceding the date of his application for a certificate of service,

(b) produces satisfactory evidence of his sobriety, experience, ability and general good conduct on board ship, and

(c) passes the prescribed examination

is entitled, on payment of the prescribed fee, and according to the waters served in, to either a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters certificate of service as master of a steamship not exceeding three hundred and fifty tons, gross tonnage, and not carrying passengers; such certificate is not valid on tugs.

Prior certificates.

(2) A certificate of service as master of a steamship not exceeding one hundred and fifty tons gross tonnage in force at the date of the coming into force of this subsection shall for the waters mentioned therein be deemed to be the equivalent of a certificate described in subsection (1) for those waters, and the holder is entitled upon surrender thereof to be granted a certificate under subsection (1) for those waters."

11. Paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1) of section 125 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

9. This amendment is consequential to the amendments in clause 7.

10. The present section 119 reads as follows:

"**119.** Every British subject who

(a) served as a master of a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters *sailing ship* of over ten tons, gross tonnage, fitted with mechanical means of propulsion other than steam engines, before the 1st day of January, 1948, for a full period of twelve months within the ten years immediately preceding the date of his application for a certificate of service,

(b) produces satisfactory evidence of his sobriety, experience, ability and general good conduct on board ship, and

(c) passes the prescribed examination

is entitled, on payment of the prescribed fee, and according to the waters served in, to either a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters certificate of service as master of a steamship of over ten tons, gross tonnage, and not exceeding *one hundred and fifty* tons, gross tonnage, and not carrying passengers; such certificate is not valid on tugs."

The purpose of the amendment is to apply the section to all vessels up to 350 tons gross tonnage.

11. There is no change from the present provision. In the last printing of the statutes the concluding words were erroneously included within subparagraph (ii).

"*(a)* a vessel that is

(i) a passenger steamship certified to carry not more than forty passengers, or

(ii) a steamship other than a passenger steamship of not more than forty tons gross tonnage and employed in home-trade, inland or minor waters voyages, within the limits specified by the Minister, or".

12. Section 128 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Temporary engineers.

"**128.** The Minister, upon the report of a steamship inspector, may grant a temporary certificate to any person sufficiently qualified in the opinion of the inspector to act as engineer in a steamship carrying passengers and propelled by an internal combustion engine of not more than four nominal horse power, or in the case of a steamship making home-trade voyages, Class IV, or minor waters voyages, Class II, propelled by an internal combustion engine of not more than six nominal horse power, and such certificate is valid only in respect of the steamship named therein while employed within the limits specified in the certificate, and for a period not exceeding one year from the date of issue."

13. Paragraphs *(n)* and *(o)* of section 329 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Limit period of licence.

"*(n)* limit the period during which any licence to a pilot shall be in force;

Renewal.

(o) renew for a further limited term any licence issued for a limited period pursuant to paragraph *(n)*; and".

14. The heading immediately preceding section 353 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*Rights and Liabilities of Pilots.*"

15. (1) Paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1) of section 354 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

12. The present section 128 reads as follows:

"**128.** The Minister, upon the report of a steamship inspector, may grant a temporary certificate to any person sufficiently qualified in the opinion of such inspector to act as engineer in a steamship carrying passengers and having an engine of not more than four nominal horse power, *or, if the engine is of the compound type, of not more than fourteen nominal horse power*, and such certificate is valid only in respect of the steamship named therein whilst employed within the limits specified in the certificate, and for a period not exceeding one year from the date of issue."

Experience has shown that the limit of four nominal horse power is too low in the case of ships making home-trade voyages Class IV, or minor waters voyages Class II.

13. Paragraphs *(n)* and *(o)* read as follows:

"*(n)* limit the period during which any licence to a pilot shall be in force *to a term not less than two years from its date;*

(o) renew for a further limited term, *not less than two years*, any licence issued for a limited period pursuant to paragraph *(n)*; and"

The purpose of the amendment is to delete the limitation of two years.

15. (1) The present subsection (1) reads as follows:

"**354.** (1) Any person may, within any pilotage district for which he is not a licensed pilot, without subjecting himself or his employer to any penalty, pilot a ship,

(a) when no licensed pilot for such district has offered to pilot such ship, or made a signal for that purpose, although the master of the ship has displayed and continued to display the signal for a pilot in this Part provided, whilst within the limits prescribed for that purpose, and

(b) when a ship is in distress, or under circumstances making it necessary for the master to avail himself of the best assistance which can be found at the time."

The purpose of the amendment is to bring the provision into line with current practices.

(2) This is new and is intended to provide a penalty for employing an unlicensed pilot otherwise than as permitted in subsection (1) of section 354 quoted above.

"*(a)* when the pilotage authority of the district has indicated to the master of the ship that a licensed pilot is not available; and".

(2) Subsection (3) of section 354 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Prohibitions.

"(3) Except as provided in subsection (1)

(a) a person other than a licensed pilot shall not act as pilot of a ship; and

(b) a master of a ship shall not employ as a pilot any person who is not a licensed pilot."

16. Section 356 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Penalty.

"**356.** Every person who violates subsection (3) of section 354 is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month."

17. Section 357 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Payment of dues for ship moved without pilot.

"**357.** (1) Where, in a pilotage district in which the payment of pilotage dues is compulsory, the master of a ship that is not an exempted ship removes such ship or causes such ship to be removed from one place to another within any pilotage district, without the assistance of a licensed pilot for such district, he shall pay to the pilotage authority the same pilotage dues as he would have been liable to pay if he had obtained the assistance of one of such licensed pilots.

Exception.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the master of a ship that is moved from one berth to another solely by means of her mooring lines unless the pilotage authority otherwise provides by by-law."

Repeal.

18. The heading immediately preceding section 358 of the said Act is repealed.

19. Section 477 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

Barge, etc., used to carry crew making voyages over 15 miles from land.

"(3) Where any barge, scow or like vessel carries a crew but not passengers, and is towed by a steamship and is not moved by sails or oars, such barge, scow or like vessel, if making a voyage more than fifteen miles from land, is sub-

16. The present section 356 reads as follows:

"**356.** Every unlicensed pilot who continues in the charge of a ship in any district after a licensed pilot has offered, by showing his proper signal and exhibiting his licence, to take charge of her, is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for one month."

This amendment is consequential upon the addition of the proposed new subsection (3) to section 354.

17. The present section reads as follows:

"**357.** (1) Where any master of a ship that is not an exempted ship removes such ship or causes such ship to be removed from one place to another within any pilotage district, without the assistance of a licensed pilot for such district, he shall pay to the pilotage authority the same pilotage dues as he would have been liable to pay if he had obtained the assistance of one of such licensed pilots.

(2) This provision does not apply to the master of any ship actually proceeding to or coming from Montreal or elsewhere above the harbour of Quebec, in charge of a licensed pilot for the pilotage district of Montreal."

Subsection (1) is applicable only to pilotage districts in which the payment of pilotage dues is compulsory.

The present subsection (2) no longer has any application. The proposed new subsection (2) is intended to ensure that pilotage dues are not ordinarily payable where a vessel is moved from one berth to another, solely by means of her mooring lines without the use of a pilot.

19. These provisions are new. The purpose of the amendment is to make applicable to towed barges carrying crews, but no passengers, additional safety regulations.

ject to inspection and to the regulations made under this Part in respect of hulls and equipment, life saving equipment, fire extinguishing equipment, boilers and compressed air tanks, in like manner and under the same conditions as a steamship; such vessels are required to have a certificate of inspection, in a form approved by the Minister, and are subject to all the provisions of this Part in respect of the payment of fees, detention and penalties.

Voyages not over 15 miles from land.

(4) Where any barge, scow or like vessel carries a crew but not passengers, and is towed by a steamship or is operated on a cable and is not moved by sails or oars, such barge, scow or like vessel, if making voyages not more than fifteen miles from land, is subject to inspection of boilers and compressed air tanks and to the regulations made under this Part concerning life saving equipment, fire extinguishing equipment, boilers and compressed air tanks, in like manner and under the same conditions as a steamship; where inspection of boilers or compressed air tanks is required the vessel is required to have a certificate of inspection, in a form approved by the Minister, and is subject to all the provisions of this Part in respect of payment of fees, detention and penalties."

20. Section 478 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Boilers on dredges, etc., subject to inspection.

"**478.** (1) Where any dredge, rock drill, floating elevator, floating pile driver, or like ship or vessel, which is not self-propelling, has a boiler or compressed air tank fitted for power purposes, such boiler or compressed air tank is subject to inspection in a like manner and under the same conditions as a boiler or compressed air tank in a steamship; and any dredge, rock drill, floating pile driver or like ship or vessel shall carry life saving and fire extinguishing equipment in accordance with regulations made under this Part; every such vessel is required to have a certificate of inspection, in a form approved by the Minister, and is subject to all the provisions of this Part in respect to payment of fees, detention and penalties.

Carrying crew and being towed.

(2) Where any dredge, rock drill, floating elevator, floating pile driver, or like ship or vessel carries a crew and is towed by a steamship it is, if making a voyage of more than fifteen miles from land, subject to the provisions of subsection (3) of section 477."

Repeal.

21. Section 479 of the said Act is repealed.

20. Section 478 now reads as follows:

"**478.** Where any dredge, rock drill, floating elevator, floating pile driver, or like ship or vessel, which is not self-propelling, has a boiler fitted for power purposes, the boiler is subject to inspection in like manner and under the same conditions as the boiler in a steamship, and such dredge or other such vessel shall carry life saving equipment in accordance with regulations *in respect thereof which the Governor in Council may make; such vessels are* required to have certificates of inspection, in a form approved by the Minister and are subject to all the provisions of this Part in respect of the payment of fees, detention and penalties."

The purpose of the amendment is to provide for the inspection of compressed air tanks where diesel power is used and for carrying fire extinguishing equipment.

21. The present section 479 reads as follows:

"**479.** Where any vessel has a boiler fitted for any purposes other than propelling purposes, the boiler is subject to inspection in accordance with regulations made by the Governor in Council, and the vessel is required to have a certificate of inspection in respect thereof in a form approved by the Minister."

The inspection of boilers other than those fitted for propelling purposes will be provided for in the proposed amendments to section 477 and 478.

1952-53, c. 20, s. 10.

22. Section 481 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Steamships not over 5 tons, pleasure yachts.

"**481.** Steamships not in excess of five tons gross tonnage, and pleasure yachts propelled by mechanical power but not fitted with boilers for propelling purposes, are exempt from annual inspection and from the regulations made under this Part except those respecting life saving equipment, fire extinguishing equipment, and precautions against fire."

23. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 482 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Exemption.

"**482.** (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) steamships in excess of five tons, gross tonnage, and not in excess of one hundred and fifty tons, gross tonnage, which are not passenger steamships, are exempt from the provisions of this Part relating to annual inspection and in lieu therefor shall be inspected every fourth year, and such steamships, if propelled by steam, are in addition to such inspection every fourth year subject to inspection of their boilers, life saving equipment and fire extinguishing equipment annually, in like manner and as if they were steamships in excess of one hundred and fifty tons, gross tonnage.

Idem.

(2) Steamships not in excess of fifteen tons, gross tonnage, which are not passenger steamships, are exempt from inspection except that such steamships, if propelled by steam, are subject to inspection of their boilers, life saving equipment and fire extinguishing equipment as provided for in subsection (1)."

24. Section 493 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Penalty.

"**493.** Except where otherwise specially provided in this Part, the owner or master of any Canadian ship is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for any violation of any provision of this Part or any regulation made thereunder."

25. Subsection (3) of section 494 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Certain products not considered cargo.

"(3) Fish and the products of whaling trips and sealing trips shall not, for the purposes of this Part, be considered cargo of steamships employed in fishing, whaling or sealing."

26. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after Part VII thereof, the following Part:

22. Section 481 now reads as follows:

"**481.** Steamships not in excess of five tons gross tonnage, pleasure yachts propelled by mechanical power but not fitted with boilers for propelling purposes, and tow barges that carry a crew but not passengers, are exempt from annual inspection, and from the regulations the Governor in Council may make under the provisions of section 410 except as concerns life saving equipment, fire extinguishing equipment and precautions against fire, and inspection of boilers as required by section 479."

The amendment would delete reference to towed barges because these will be dealt with in the proposed new sections 477 and 478.

23. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 482 now read as follows:

"**482.** (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), steamships in excess of five tons, gross tonnage, and not in excess of one hundred and fifty tons, gross tonnage, which are not passenger steamships, are exempt from the provisions of this Part relating to annual inspection, and in lieu thereof shall be inspected every fourth year; and such steamships, if propelled by steam, are, in addition to such inspection every fourth year, subject to inspection of their boilers and life saving equipment annually in like manner and as if they were steamships in excess of one hundred and fifty tons gross tonnage.

(2) Steamships not in excess of fifteen tons, gross tonnage, which are not passenger steamships, are exempt from inspection, except that such steamships, if propelled by steam, are subject to inspection of their boilers and life saving equipment as provided for in subsection (1)."

The purpose of the amendment is to provide for the annual inspection of fire extinguishing equipment.

24. Section 493 reads as follows:

"**493.** Except where otherwise specially provided in this Part, the owner or master of any Canadian ship is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars *and not less than fifty dollars* for any violation of any provision of this Part or regulation made thereunder."

The purpose of the amendment is to eliminate the minimum penalty.

25. The present subsection reads as follows:

"(3) Fish and the products of whaling trips shall not, for the purposes of this Part, be considered cargo of steamships employed in fishing or whaling."

The purpose of the amendment is to exclude from cargo the products of sealing trips.

26. This Part is new and provides for the implementation of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, and also enables the Governor in Council to make regulations to prevent such pollution in Canadian waters.

PART VIIA

OIL POLLUTION.

Regulations.

495A. The Governor in Council may make regulations

(a) to carry out and give effect to the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, set out in the Fourteenth Schedule;

(b) for regulating and preventing the pollution by oil from ships of any inland, minor or other waters of Canada; and

(c) prescribing a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both fine and imprisonment to be imposed upon summary conviction as a penalty for violation of a regulation made under this section."

27. Subsection (4) of section 558 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Exemption.

"(4) Subsection (3) does not apply in the case of a shipping casualty that occurs on or near the coast of Canada or in respect of a ship wholly engaged in the coasting trade of Canada."

28. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 645 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Regulations.

"(4) The Governor in Council may by order or regulation provide

(a) for the government and regulation of any part or parts of the inland, minor or other waters of Canada,

(b) for the licensing of operators of vessels on such waters, and

(c) for the enforcement of any such order or regulation.

(5) Any rule, regulation or order made under this section may provide for a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for contravention of or non-compliance with any provision thereof."

29. Section 719 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(3) A reference in this section to any part of Her Majesty's dominions other than Canada shall be construed as including a reference to the United Kingdom."

30. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following Schedule:

"FOURTEENTH SCHEDULE.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE SEA BY OIL, 1954.

27. The present subsection (4) reads as follows:

"(4) *This section* does not apply in the case of a shipping casualty that occurs on or near the coast of Canada or occurs in respect of a ship wholly engaged in the coasting trade of Canada."

The subsection should refer only to subsection (3) and not to the whole section.

28. The present subsections (4) and (5) read as follows:

"(4) The Governor in Council may by order or regulation provide for the government and regulation of any part or parts of the minor waters of Canada defined or described therein and may provide for the enforcement of such order or regulation.

(5) Any rule, regulation or order so made may provide for a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for contravention of or non-compliance with any provision thereof, and, in case any such provision is made, it has effect as if in and by this Act enacted."

The purpose of the amendment is to cover other waters of Canada and to provide for the licensing of operators of vessels on such waters.

29. Section 719 provides for reciprocal services relating to British ships, but the reference to "Her Majesty's dominions other than Canada" apparently does not include the United Kingdom itself, and the purpose of the amendment is to make sure it does.

30. This clause would add the Convention referred to in clause 26 as a Schedule to the Act.

The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954.

London, May 12, 1954.

The Governments represented at the International Conference on Pollution of the Sea by Oil held in London from 26th April, 1954, to 12th May, 1954.

Desiring to take action by common agreement to prevent pollution of the sea by oil discharged from ships, and considering that this end may best be achieved by the conclusion of a Convention,

Have accordingly appointed the undersigned plenipotentiaries, who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

Article I.

(1) For the purposes of the present Convention, the following expressions shall (unless the context otherwise requires) have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

"The Bureau" has the meaning assigned to it by Article XXI;

"Discharge" in relation to oil or to an oily mixture means any discharge or escape howsoever caused;

"Heavy diesel oil" means marine diesel oil, other than those distillates of which more than 50 per cent. by volume distils at a temperature not exceeding 340°C. when tested by A.S.T.M. Standard Method D.158/53;

"Mile" means a nautical mile of 6080 feet or 1852 metres;

"Oil" means crude oil, fuel oil, heavy diesel oil and lubricating oil, and "oily" shall be construed accordingly.

(2) For the purposes of the present Convention the territories of a Contracting Government mean the territory of the country of which it is the Government and any other territory for the international relations of which the Government is responsible and to which the Convention shall have been extended under Article XVIII.

Article II.

The present Convention shall apply to sea-going ships, registered in any of the territories of a Contracting Government, except

(i) ships for the time being used as naval auxiliaries;

(ii) ships of under 500 tons gross tonnage;

(iii) ships for the time being engaged in the whaling industry;

(iv) ships for the time being navigating the Great Lakes of North America and their connecting and tributary waters as far east as the lower exit of the Lachine Canal at Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

ARTICLE III.

(1) Subject to the provisions of Articles IV and V, the discharge from any tanker, being a ship to which the Convention applies, within any of the prohibited zones referred to in Annex A to the Convention in relation to tankers of—

(a) oil;

(b) an oily mixture the oil in which fouls the surface of the sea, shall be prohibited.

For the purposes of this paragraph the oil in an oily mixture of less than 100 parts of oil in 1,000,000 parts of the mixture shall not be deemed to foul the surface of the sea.

(2) Subject to the provisions of Articles IV and V, any discharge into the sea from a ship, being a ship to which the Convention applies and not being a tanker, of oily ballast water or tank washings shall be made as far as practicable from land. As from a date three years after the date on which the Convention comes into force, paragraph (1) of this Article shall apply to ships other than tankers as it applies to tankers, except that:—

(a) the prohibited zones in relation to ships other than tankers shall be those referred to as such in Annex A to the Convention; and

(b) the discharge of oil or of an oily mixture from such a ship shall not be prohibited when the ship is proceeding to a port not provided with such reception facilities as are referred to in Article VIII.

(3) Any contravention of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall be an offence punishable under the laws of the territory in which the ship is registered.

ARTICLE IV.

(1) Article III shall not apply to:—

(a) the discharge of oil or of an oily mixture from a ship for the purpose of securing the safety of the ship, preventing damage to the ship or cargo, or saving life at sea; or

(b) the escape of oil, or of an oily mixture, resulting from damage to the ship or unavoidable leakage, if all reasonable precautions have been taken after the occurrence of the damage or discovery of the leakage for the purpose of preventing or minimising the escape;

(c) the discharge of sediment:—

(i) which cannot be pumped from the cargo tanks of tankers by reason of its solidity; or

(ii) which is residue arising from the purification or clarification of oil fuel or lubricating oil,

provided that such discharge is made as far from land as is practicable.

(2) In the event of such discharge or escape as is referred to in this Article a statement shall be made in the oil record book required by Article IX of the circumstances of and reason for the discharge.

ARTICLE V.

Article III shall not apply to the discharge from the bilges of a ship:—

(a) of any oily mixture during the period of twelve months following the date on which the Convention comes into force in respect of the territory in which the ship is registered;

(b) after the expiration of such period, of any oily mixture containing no oil other than lubricating oil.

ARTICLE VI.

The penalties which may be imposed in pursuance of Article III under the law of any of the territories of a Contracting Government in respect of the unlawful discharge from a ship of oil or of an oily mixture into waters outside the territorial waters of that territory shall not be less than the penalties which may be imposed under the law of that territory in respect of the unlawful discharge of oil or of an oily mixture from a ship into such territorial waters.

ARTICLE VII.

As from a date twelve months after the present Convention comes into force in respect of any of the territories of a Contracting Government all ships registered in that territory shall be required to be so fitted as to prevent the escape of fuel oil or heavy diesel oil into bilges the contents of which are discharged into the sea without being passed through an oily-water separator.

ARTICLE VIII.

As from a date three years after the present Convention comes into force in respect of any of the territories of a Contracting Government, that Government shall ensure the provision in each main port in that territory of facilities adequate for the reception, without causing undue delay to ships, of such residues from oily ballast water and tank washings as would remain for disposal by ships, other than tankers, using the port, if the water had been separated by the use of an oily-water separator, a settling tank or otherwise. Each Contracting Government shall from time to time determine which ports are the main ports in its territories for the purposes of this Article, and shall notify the Bureau in writing accordingly indicating whether adequate reception facilities have been installed.

Article IX.

(1) There shall be carried in every ship to which the Convention applies an oil record book (whether as part of the ship's official log-book or otherwise) in the form specified in Annex B to the present Convention. The appropriate entries shall be made in that book, and each page of the book, including any statement under paragraph (2) of Article IV, shall be signed by the officer or officers in charge of the operations concerned and by the master of the ship. The written entries in the oil record book shall be in an official language of the territory in which the ship is registered, or in English or French.

(2) The competent authorities of any of the territories of a Contracting Government may inspect on board any such ship while within a port in that territory the oil record book required to be carried in the ship in compliance with the provisions of the Convention, and may make a true copy of any entry in that book and may require the master of the ship to certify that the copy is a true copy of such entry. Any copy so made which purports to have been certified by the master of the ship as a true copy of an entry in the ship's oil record book shall be made admissible in any judicial proceedings as evidence of the facts stated in the entry. Any action by the competent authorities under this paragraph shall be taken as expeditiously as possible and the ship shall not be delayed.

Article X.

(1) Any Contracting Government may furnish to the Contracting Government in the territory of which a ship is registered particulars in writing of evidence that any provision of the Convention has been contravened in respect of that ship, wheresoever the alleged contravention may have taken place. If it is practicable to do so, the competent authorities of the former Government shall notify the master of the ship of the alleged contravention.

(2) Upon receiving such particulars the latter Government shall investigate the matter, and may request the former Government to furnish further or better particulars of the alleged contravention. If the Government in the territory of which the ship is registered is satisfied that sufficient evidence is available in the form required by law to enable proceedings against the owner or master of the ship to be taken in respect of the alleged contravention, it shall cause such proceedings to be taken as soon as possible, and shall inform the other Contracting Government and the Bureau of the result of such proceedings.

Article XI.

Nothing in the present Convention shall be construed as derogating from the powers of any Contracting Government to take measures within its jurisdiction in respect of any matter to which the Convention relates or as extending the jurisdiction of any Contracting Government.

ARTICLE XII.

Each Contracting Government shall send to the Bureau and to the appropriate organ of the United Nations:—

(a) the text of laws, decrees, orders and regulations in force in its territories which give effect to the present Convention;

(b) all official reports or summaries of official reports in so far as they show the results of the application of the provisions of the Convention, provided always that such reports or summaries are not, in the opinion of that Government, of a confidential nature.

ARTICLE XIII.

Any dispute between Contracting Governments relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention which cannot be settled by negotiation shall be referred at the request of either party to the International Court of Justice for decision unless the parties in dispute agree to submit it to arbitration.

ARTICLE XIV.

(1) The present Convention shall remain open for signature for three months from this day's date and shall thereafter remain open for acceptance.

(2) Governments may become parties to the Convention by—

(i) signature without reservation as to acceptance;

(ii) signature subject to acceptance followed by acceptance; or

(iii) acceptance.

(3) Acceptance shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of acceptance with the Bureau, which shall inform all Governments that have already signed or accepted the Convention of each signature and deposit of an acceptance and of the date of such signature or deposit.

ARTICLE XV.

(1) The present Convention shall come into force twelve months after the date on which not less than ten Governments have become parties to the Convention, including five Governments of countries each with not less than 500,000 gross tons of tanker tonnage.

(2)–*(a)* For each Government which signs the Convention without reservation as to acceptance or accepts the Convention before the date on which the Convention comes into force in accordance with paragraph (1) of this Article it shall come into force on that date. For each Government which accepts the Convention on or after that date, it shall come into force three months after the date of the deposit of that Government's acceptance.

(b) The Bureau shall, as soon as possible, inform all Governments which have signed or accepted the Convention of the date on which it will come into force.

Article XVI.

(1) Upon the request of any Contracting Government a proposed amendment of the present Convention shall be communicated by the Bureau to all Contracting Governments for consideration.

(2) Any amendment communicated to Contracting Governments for consideration under paragraph (1) of this Article shall be deemed to have been accepted by all Contracting Governments and shall come into force on the expiration of a period of six months after it has been so communicated, unless any one of the Contracting Governments shall have made a declaration not less than two months before the expiration of that period that it does not accept the amendment.

(3)–*(a)* A conference of Contracting Governments to consider amendments of the Convention proposed by any Contracting Government shall be convened by the Bureau upon the request of one-third of the Contracting Governments.

(b) Every amendment adopted by such a conference by a two-thirds majority vote of the Contracting Governments represented shall be communicated by the Bureau to all Contracting Governments for their acceptance.

(4) Any amendment communicated to Contracting Governments for their acceptance under paragraph (3) of this Article shall come into force for all Contracting Governments, except those which before it comes into force make a declaration that they do not accept the amendment, twelve months after the date on which the amendment is accepted by two-thirds of the Contracting Governments.

(5) Any declaration under this Article shall be made by a notification in writing to the Bureau which shall notify all Contracting Governments of the receipt of the declaration.

(6) The Bureau shall inform all signatory and Contracting Governments of any amendments which come into force under this Article, together with the date on which such amendments shall come into force.

Article XVII.

(1) The present Convention may be denounced by any Contracting Government at any time after the expiration of a period of five years from the date on which the Convention comes into force for that Government.

(2) Denunciation shall be effected by a notification in writing addressed to the Bureau, which shall notify all the Contracting Governments of any denunciation received and of the date of its receipt.

(3) A denunciation shall take effect twelve months, or such longer period as may be specified in the notification, after its receipt by the Bureau.

ARTICLE XVIII.

(1)-*(a)* Any Government may, at the time of signature or acceptance of the present Convention, or at any time thereafter, declare by notification in writing given to the Bureau that the Convention shall extend to any of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible.

(b) The Convention shall, from the date of the receipt of the notification, or from such other date as may be specified in the notification, extend to the territories named therein.

(2)-*(a)* Any Contracting Government which has made a declaration under paragraph (1) of this Article may, at any time after the expiration of a period of five years from the date on which the Convention has been so extended to any territory, give notification in writing to the Bureau, declaring that the Convention shall cease to extend to any such territory named in the notification.

(b) The Convention shall cease to extend to any territory mentioned in such notification twelve months, or such longer period as may be specified therein, after the date of receipt of the notification by the Bureau.

(3) The Bureau shall inform all Contracting Governments of the extension of the Convention to any territories under paragraph (1) of this Article, and of the termination of any such extension under paragraph (2) of this Article, stating in each case the date from which the Convention has been, or will cease to be, so extended.

ARTICLE XIX.

(1) In case of war or other hostilities, a Contracting Government which considers that it is affected, whether as a belligerent or as a neutral, may suspend the operation of the whole or any part of the present Convention in respect of all or any of its territories. The suspending Government shall immediately give notice of any such suspension to the Bureau.

(2) The suspending Government may at any time terminate such suspension and shall in any event terminate it as soon as it ceases to be justified under paragraph (1) of this Article. Notice of such termination shall be given immediately to the Bureau by the Government concerned.

(3) The Bureau shall notify all Contracting Governments of any suspension or termination of suspension under this Article.

ARTICLE XX.

As soon as the present Convention comes into force it shall be registered by the Bureau with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XXI.

The duties of the Bureau shall be carried out by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland unless and until the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation comes into being and takes over the duties assigned to it under the Convention signed at Geneva on the 6th day of March, 1948, and thereafter the duties of the Bureau shall be carried out by the said Organisation.

*In witness whereof the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

Done in London this twelfth day of May, 1954, in English and French, both texts being equally authoritative, in a single copy, which shall be deposited with the Bureau and of which the Bureau shall transmit certified copies to all signatory and Contracting Governments.

For the Government of Australia:

For the Government of Belgium:
M. A. VAN BOECKEL.
(Subject to acceptance.)

For the Government of Brazil:

For the Government of Canada:
ALAN CUMYN.
(Subject to ratification.)

For the Government of Ceylon:

For the Government of Chile:

For the Government of Denmark:
MOGENS BLACH.
(Subject to acceptance.)

For the Government of Finland:
S. SUNDMAN.
(Subject to acceptance.)

For the Government of France:

For the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:
KARL SCHUBERT.
(Subject to acceptance.)

* In accorcance with Article XIV the Convention remains open for signature for three months from 12th May, 1954. The signatures shown are those which have been appended up to 1st July, 1954.

For the Government of Greece:

M. SAKARIS.

KOSTAS LYRAS.

(Subject to acceptance.)

For the Government of India:

For the Government of Ireland:

For the Government of Israel:

For the Government of Italy:

GIULIO INGIANNI.

(Subject to acceptance.)

For the Government of Japan:

For the Government of Liberia:

GEORGE B. STEVENSON.

S. EDWARD PEAL.

(Subject to acceptance or ratification by the President with the advice and consent of the Liberian Senate.)

For the Government of Mexico:

For the Government of the Netherlands:

For the Government of New Zealand:

For the Government of Nicaragua:

For the Government of Norway:

SIGURD STORHAUG.

(Subject to acceptance.)

For the Government of Panama:

For the Government of Poland:

For the Government of Portugal:

For the Government of Spain:

For the Government of Sweden:

G. BÖÖS.

(Subject to acceptance.)

For the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

GILMOUR JENKINS.
PERCY FAULKNER.
(Subject to acceptance.)

For the Government of the United States of America:

For the Government of Venezuela:

For the Government of Yugoslavia:

PREDRAG NIKOLIĆ.
(Subject to acceptance.)

ANNEX A.

Prohibited Zones.

(1) Subject to paragraph (3) of this Annex, the prohibited zones in relation to tankers shall be all sea areas within 50 miles from land, with the following exceptions:—

(a) The Adriatic Zones.

Within the Adriatic Sea the prohibited zones off the coast of Italy and Yugoslavia respectively shall each extend for a distance of 30 miles from land, excepting only the island of Vis. When the present Convention has been in force for a period of three years the said zones shall each be extended by a further 20 miles in width unless the two Governments agree to postpone such extension. In the event of such an agreement the said Governments shall notify the Bureau accordingly not less than three months before the expiration of such period of three years and the Bureau shall notify all Contracting Governments of such agreement.

(b) The North Sea Zone.

The North Sea Zone shall extend for a distance of 100 miles from the coasts of the following countries:—

Belgium,
Denmark,
the Federal Republic of Germany,
the Netherlands,
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

but not beyond the point where the limit of a 100-mile zone off the west coast of Jutland intersects the limit of the 50-mile zone off the coast of Norway.

(c) The Atlantic Zone.

The Atlantic Zone shall be within a line drawn from a point on the Greenwich meridian 100 miles in a north-north-easterly direction from the Shetland Islands; thence northwards along the Greenwich meridian to latitude 64° north; then westwards along the 64th parallel to longitude 10° west; thence to latitude 60° north, longitude 14° west; thence to latitude 54° 30′ north, longitude 30° west; thence to latitude 44° 20′ north, longitude 30° west; thence to latitude 48° north, longitude 14° west; thence eastwards along the 48th parallel to a point of intersection with the 50-mile zone off the coast of France. Provided that in relation to voyages which do not extend seawards beyond the Atlantic Zone as defined above, and which are to ports not provided with adequate facilities for the reception of oily residue, the Atlantic Zone shall be deemed to terminate at a distance of 100 miles from land.

(d) The Australian Zone.

The Australian Zone shall extend for a distance of 150 miles from the coasts of Australia, except off the north and west coasts of the Australian mainland between the point opposite Thursday Island and the point on the west coast at 20° south latitude.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3) of this Annex the prohibited zones in relation to ships other than tankers shall be all sea areas within 50 miles from land with the following exceptions:—

(a) The Adriatic Zones.

Within the Adriatic Sea the prohibited zones off the coasts of Italy and Yugoslavia respectively shall each extend for a distance of 20 miles from land, excepting only the island of Vis. After the expiration of a period of three years following the application of prohibited zones to ships other than tankers in accordance with paragraph (2) of Article III the said zones shall each be extended by a further 30 miles in width unless the two Governments agree to postpone such extension. In the event of such an agreement the said Governments shall notify the Bureau accordingly not less than three months before the expiration of such period of three years, and the Bureau shall notify all Contracting Governments of such agreement.

(b) The North Sea and Atlantic Zones.

The North Sea and Atlantic Zones shall extend for a distance of 100 miles from the coasts of the following countries:—

Belgium
Denmark
the Federal Republic of Germany
Ireland
the Netherlands
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

but not beyond the point where the limit of a 100-mile zone off the west coast of Jutland intersects the limit of the 50-mile zone off the coast of Norway.

(3)—*(a)* Any Contracting Government may propose:—

(i) the reduction of any zone off the coast of any of its territories;

(ii) the extension of any such zone to a maximum of 100 miles from any such coast,

by making a declaration to that effect and the reduction or extension shall come into force after the expiration of a period of six months after the declaration has been made, unless any one of the Contracting Governments shall have made a declaration not less than two months before the expiration of that period that its interests are affected either by reason of the proximity of its coasts or by reason of its ships trading in the area, and that it does not accept the reduction or extension, as the case may be.

(b) Any declaration under this paragraph shall be made by a notification in writing to the Bureau which shall notify all Contracting Governments of the receipt of the declaration.

ANNEX B.

Form of Oil Record Book.

I.—For Tankers.

Date of Entry					
(a) Ballasting of and discharge of ballast from cargo tanks					
1. Identity numbers of tank(s)					
2. Type of oil previously contained in tank(s)					
3. Date and place of ballasting					
4. Date and time of discharge of ballast water					
5. Place or position of ship					
6. Approximate amount of oil-contaminated water transferred to slop tank(s)					
7. Identity numbers of slop tank(s)					
(b) Cleaning of cargo tanks					
8. Identity numbers of tank(s) cleaned					
9. Type of oil previously contained in tank(s)					
10. Identity numbers of slop tank(s) to which washings transferred					
11. Dates and times of cleaning					
(c) Settling in slop tank(s) and discharge of water					
12. Identity numbers of slop tank(s)					
Period of settling (in hours)					
Date and time of discharge of water					
Place or position of ship					
Approximate quantities of residue					

ANNEX B—*Continued*

Form of Oil Record Book—*Continued*

I.—For Tankers—*Concluded*

Date of Entry					
(d) Disposal from ship of oily residues from slop tank(s) and other sources					
17. Date and method of disposal					
18. Place or position of ship					
19. Sources and approximate quantities					

Signature of Officer or Officers
.....in charge of the operations concerned

.....Signature of Master.

II.—For Ships Other Than Tankers.

Date of Entry					
(a) Ballasting, or cleaning during voyage, of bunker fuel tanks					
1. Identity number of tank(s)					
2. Type of oil previously contained in tank(s)					
3. Date and place of ballasting					
4. Date and time of discharge of ballast or washing water					
5. Place or position of ship					
6. Whether separator used: if so, give period of use					
7. Disposal of oily residue retained on board					

ANNEX B—*Concluded*

Form of Oil Record Book—*Concluded*

II.—For Ships Other Than Tankers—*Concluded*

(b) Disposal from ship of oily residues from bunker fuel tanks and other sources					
8. Date and method of disposal					
9. Place or position of ship					
10. Sources and approximate quantities					

.....Signature of Officer or Officers in charge of the operations concerned

.....Signature of Master.

III.—For All Ships

Date of Entry					
Accidental and other exceptional discharges or escapes of oil					
1. Date and time of occurrence					
2. Place or position of ship					
3. Approximate quantity and type of oil					
4. Circumstances of discharge or escape and general remarks					

.....Signature of Officer or Officers in charge of the operations concerned

.....Signature of Master."

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I7.

An Act to amend the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.

First reading, Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

Honourable Senator MACDONALD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

71459

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[7].

An Act to amend the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.

R.S., c. 167.

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

1. Section 42 of the *Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act* is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

Hatching eggs.

"(2) A reference to "chicks" in this Part shall be construed as including a reference to "hatching eggs of poultry"."

2. Paragraph *(b)* of section 43 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(b)* prescribing the requirements for the production of chicks and poultry under such program, prescribing the terms for chicks and poultry so produced, and respecting the use of such terms;"

Repeal.

3. Section 48 of the said Act is repealed.

Repeal.

4. Paragraph *(g)* of section 52 of the said Act is repealed.

Coming into force.

5. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

Explanatory Notes.

1. The purpose of the proposed new subsection is to include hatching eggs in the reference to chicks throughout Part III of the Act.

2. The present paragraph *(b)* reads as follows:

"*(b)* prescribing the standards and grades for chicks, poultry and hatcheries;"

The purpose of the amendment is to enable provision to be made for the voluntary use of official designations to identify poultry stock produced under the record of performance policy of the Department.

3. The present section 48 reads as follows:

"**48.** Every hatcheryman operating within a province in which the Dominion Hatchery Approval Policy is in force shall submit to the Department for approval prior to publication, all catalogues, circulars, advertisements or other publicity material proposed to be used by him in connection with the operation of his hatchery or the marketing of chicks or poultry."

Approval of advertising material is no longer considered necessary.

4. The present paragraph *(g)* reads as follows:

"*(g)* being a hatcheryman in any province where the Dominion Hatchery Approval Policy has been proclaimed under this Act, publishes, prints or circulates, or causes to be published, printed or circulated, any advertisement, paper, pamphlet or circular pertaining to hatching eggs, chicks, poultry, flock or hatchery unless such advertisement, paper, pamphlet or circular has first been approved by the Department;"

The repeal of this provision is consequential upon the proposed repeal of section 48 of the Act.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J7.

An Act for the relief of Jean Benoit Maille.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
67544 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[7].

An Act for the relief of Jean Benoit Maille.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Benoit Maille, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manufacturer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-sixth day of September, A.D. 1942, at the city of Arvida, in the said province, he and Marie Damphousse, who was then of the said city of Arvida, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Benoit Maille and Marie Damphousse, 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 Jean Benoit Maille may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Damphousse had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[7].

An Act for the relief of Jeanette Cowan Weinstein.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69230

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[7].

An Act for the relief of Jeanette Cowan Weinstein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jeanette Cowan Weinstein, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, telephone operator, wife of William Weinstein, 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 August, A.D. 1936, at the city of Plattsburgh, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Jeanette Cowan, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jeanette Cowan and William Weinstein, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jeanette Cowan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Weinstein had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L7.

An Act for the relief of Rina LeBreton Fleurent.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69202

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L7.

An Act for the relief of Rina LeBreton Fleurent.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rina LeBreton Fleurent, residing at the city of St. Michel, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Joseph Guy Fleurent, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of August, A.D. 1948, at the town of St. Laurent, in the said province, she then being Rina LeBreton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rina LeBreton and Joseph Guy Fleurent, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rina LeBreton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Guy Fleurent had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M7.

An Act for the relief of Hazel Annie Palmer Martel.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
68889 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M7.

An Act for the relief of Hazel Annie Palmer Martel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hazel Annie Palmer Martel, residing at the town of Beloeil Station, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Joseph Moise Paul Martel, 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 seventeenth day of June, A.D. 1939, at the city of Outremont, in the said province, she then being Hazel Annie Palmer, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hazel Annie Palmer and Joseph Moise Paul Martel, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hazel Annie Palmer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Moise Paul Martel had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N7.

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Matilda Clayton Sawyer.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
67647 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N7.

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Matilda Clayton Sawyer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Phyllis Matilda Clayton Sawyer, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Leonard Francis Sawyer, 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 March, A.D. 1946, at the said city, she then being Phyllis Matilda Clayton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Phyllis Matilda Clayton and Leonard Francis Sawyer, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Phyllis Matilda Clayton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Leonard Francis Sawyer had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O7.

An Act for the relief of Leonora Cancelli Desgroseilliers.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69210

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O7.

An Act for the relief of Leonora Cancelli Desgroseilliers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Leonora Cancelli Desgroseilliers, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Herve Desgroseilliers, 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 January, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Leonora Cancelli, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Leonora Cancelli and Herve Desgroseilliers, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Leonora Cancelli may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Herve Desgroseilliers had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P7.

An Act for the relief of Eugenia Towstuk Podilchuk.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69312

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P7.

An Act for the relief of Eugenia Towstuk Podilchuk.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eugenia Towstuk Podilchuk, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, seamstress, wife of Elias Podilchuk, 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 May, A.D. 1940, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Eugenia Towstuk, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eugenia Towstuk and Elias Podilchuk, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eugenia Towstuk may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elias Podilchuk had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q7.

An Act for the relief of Rose Rother Lewartt.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69300

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[7].

An Act for the relief of Rose Rother Lewartt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rose Rother Lewartt, residing at the town of Laprairie, in the province of Quebec, merchant, wife of Norman Noe Lewartt, 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-fifth day of February, A.D. 1951, at the said city, she then being Rose Rother, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rose Rother and Norman Noe Lewartt, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rose Rother may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Norman Noe Lewartt had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R7.

An Act for the relief of Marie Germaine Muguette Andree Brunet Sievert.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69304

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[7].

An Act for the relief of Marie Germaine Muguette Andree Brunet Sievert.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Germaine Muguette Andree Brunet Sievert, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Francis Aubrey Sievert, junior, 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 April, A.D. 1953, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Marie Germaine Muguette Andree Brunet, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Germaine Muguette Andree Brunet and Francis Aubrey Sievert, 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 Marie Germaine Muguette Andree Brunet may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Francis Aubrey Sievert, junior, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S7.

An Act for the relief of Joan Noble Rusk.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69296

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S7.

An Act for the relief of Joan Noble Rusk.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joan Noble Rusk, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Arnold Bernard Rusk, 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. 1954, at the said city , she then being Joan Noble, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joan Noble and Arnold Bernard Rusk, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joan Noble may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arnold Bernard Rusk had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T7.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Edouard Walter Gerard LeBlanc.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68994

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T7.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Edouard Walter Gerard LeBlanc.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Edouard Walter Gerard LeBlanc, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, draftsman, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of December, A.D. 1947, at the town of Dieppe, in the province of New Brunswick, he and Patricia Dorothy MacDonald, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Edouard Walter Gerard LeBlanc and Patricia Dorothy MacDonald, his wife is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Edouard Walter Gerard LeBlanc may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Patricia Dorothy MacDonald had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U7.

An Act for the relief of Marie Jeannine Eda Coderre Azaria.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
68897 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[7].

An Act for the relief of Marie Jeannine Eda Coderre Azaria.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Jeannine Eda Coderre Azaria, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, receptionist, wife of Joseph Azaria, 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 May, A.D. 1951, at the said city, she then being Marie Jeannine Eda Coderre, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Jeannine Eda Coderre and Joseph Azaria, her 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 Jeannine Eda Coderre may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Azaria had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V7.

An Act for the relief of Mary Margaret Florence Bradley Green.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69014

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V7.

An Act for the relief of Mary Margaret Florence Bradley Green.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Margaret Florence Bradley Green, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, filing clerk, wife of Edward Francis Green, 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 October, A.D. 1952, at the town of St. Vincent de Paul, in the said province, she then being Mary Margaret Florence 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Margaret Florence Bradley and Edward Francis Green, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Margaret Florence Bradley may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Francis Green had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W7.

An Act for the relief of Mary Wyllie Johnston Haan.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69206

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W7.

An Act for the relief of Mary Wyllie Johnston Haan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Wyllie Johnston Haan, residing at Qualicum Beach, Vancouver Island, in the province of British Columbia, hotel manageress, wife of Paul Jerome Haan, 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-seventh day of July, A.D. 1932, at the city of Vancouver, in the said province of British Columbia, she then being Mary Wyllie 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Wyllie Johnston and Paul Jerome Haan, her 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 Wyllie Johnston may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Paul Jerome Haan had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[7].

An Act for the relief of Christina Walsh McBrearty.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69420

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[7].

An Act for the relief of Christina Walsh McBrearty.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Christina Walsh McBrearty, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Patrick Ellard McBrearty, 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 thirtieth day of June, A.D. 1945, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Christina Walsh, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Walsh and Patrick Ellard McBrearty, her 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 Walsh may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Patrick Ellard McBrearty had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y7.

An Act for the relief of Marie Anne Roy Suess.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
69618 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y7.

An Act for the relief of Marie Anne Roy Suess.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Anne Roy Suess, residing at the city of Longueuil, in the province of Quebec, nurse's aid, wife of William Georges Suess, 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 fifth day of January, A D. 1933, at the city of Quebec, in the said province, she then being Marie Anne Roy, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Anne Roy and William Georges Suess, her 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 Anne Roy may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Georges Suess had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z7.

An Act for the relief of Ray Israel Lieder.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69134

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z7.

An Act for the relief of Ray Israel Lieder.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ray Israel Lieder, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Max Lieder, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of March, A.D. 1937, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Ray Israel, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ray Israel and Max Lieder, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ray Israel may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Max Lieder had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A8.

An Act for the relief of Lillias Cushnie Dowden Grande.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

66394

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[8].

An Act for the relief of Lillias Cushnie Dowden Grande.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillias Cushnie Dowden Grande, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cosmetician, wife of Alec William Grande, otherwise known as Paul Alex Grande, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of October, A.D. 1939, at the said city, she then being Lillias Cushnie Dowden, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lillias Cushnie Dowden and Alec William Grande, otherwise known as Paul Alex Grande, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lillias Cushnie Dowden may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alec William Grande, otherwise known as Paul Alex Grande, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[8].

An Act for the relief of Angelina Heylen Thirion.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68560

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[8].

An Act for the relief of Angelina Heylen Thirion.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Angelina Heylen Thirion, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Rene Thirion, 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 April, A.D. 1952, at the said city, she then being Angelina Heylen, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Angelina Heylen and Rene Thirion, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Angelina Heylen may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rene Thirion had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C8.

An Act for the relief of William James Munden.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69002

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[8].

An Act for the relief of William James Munden.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William James Munden, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1946, at the said city, he and Margaret Clarice Shriner, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 James Munden and Margaret Clarice Shriner, 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 James Munden may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Clarice Shriner had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[8].

An Act for the relief of Robert Raymond.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68660

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[8].

An Act for the relief of Robert Raymond.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Raymond, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of September, A.D. 1944, at the said city, he and Mignonne Morin, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Raymond and Mignonne Morin, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Robert Raymond may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mignonne Morin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E8.

An Act for the relief of Jacqueline Gagne Brothers.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68905

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[8].

An Act for the relief of Jacqueline Gagne Brothers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jacqueline Gagne Brothers, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, office clerk, wife of Richard Brothers, 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 July, A.D. 1946, at the said city, she then being Jacqueline Gagne, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jacqueline Gagne and Richard Brothers, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jacqueline Gagne may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Richard Brothers had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[8].

An Act for the relief of Nathan Fishbine.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
70907 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[8].

An Act for the relief of Nathan Fishbine.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Nathan Fishbine, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of December, A.D. 1934, at the said city, he and Louise Kenberg, 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Nathan Fishbine and Louise Kenberg, 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 Nathan Fishbine may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Louise Kenberg had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G8.

An Act for the relief of Dorothea Atkinson Bosse.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

70483

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[8].

An Act for the relief of Dorothea Atkinson Bosse.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothea Atkinson Bosse, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, registered nurse, wife of Walter de Salaberry Bosse, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of June, A.D. 1945, at Liphook, in the county of Southampton, England, she then being Dorothea Atkinson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothea Atkinson and Walter de Salaberry Bosse, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dorothea Atkinson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Walter de Salaberry Bosse had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[8].

An Act for the relief of George Evangelinelis.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69006

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[8].

An Act for the relief of George Evangelinelis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Evangelinelis, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cook, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of June, A.D. 1946, at the said city, he and Mary Apostolakis, 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 Her Majesty, by and 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 Evangelinelis and Mary Apostolakis, 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 Evangelinelis may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Apostolakis had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[8].

An Act for the relief of Tatiana Holowko Kuczynski.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69634

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[8].

An Act for the relief of Tatiana Holowko Kuczynski.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Tatiana Holowko Kuczynski, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hairdresser, wife of Nicholas Kuczynski, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of May, A.D. 1951, at the said city, she then being Tatiana Holowko, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Tatiana Holowko and Nicholas Kuczynski, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Tatiana Holowko may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nicholas Kuczynski had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J8.

An Act for the relief of May McMullin Bjornson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
68580 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[8].

An Act for the relief of May McMullin Bjornson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS May McMullin Bjornson, residing at the city of Hull, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Edward Bjornson, 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 March, A.D. 1946, at the said city, she then being May McMullin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between May McMullin and Edward Bjornson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said May McMullin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Bjornson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[8].

An Act for the relief of Adrienne Cote Souliere.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69138

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[8].

An Act for the relief of Adrienne Cote Souliere.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Adrienne Cote Souliere, residing at the township of South Hull, in the province of Quebec, civil servant, wife of Ovila Souliere, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Aylmer, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of July, A.D. 1930, at the village of Deschenes, in the said province, she then being Adrienne Cote, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Adrienne Cote and Ovila Souliere, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Adrienne Cote may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ovila Souliere had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[8].

An Act for the relief of Imogene Eva Patricia Hayes Knox.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

68909

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[8].

An Act for the relief of Imogene Eva Patricia Hayes Knox.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Imogene Eva Patricia Hayes Knox, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of George Blake Knox, 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 December, A.D. 1946, at the city of Liverpool, England, she then being Imogene Eva Patricia Hayes, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Imogene Eva Patricia Hayes and George Blake Knox, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Imogene Eva Patricia Hayes may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Blake Knox had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M8.

An Act for the relief of Maria Domany Cap.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
69328 OTTAWA, 1956

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[8].

An Act for the relief of Maria Domany Cap.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Maria Domany Cap, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cook, wife of Jan Cap, 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. 1928, at Velke Kapusany, Czechoslovakia, she then being Maria Domany, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Maria Domany and Jan Cap, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Maria Domany may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jan Cap had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 4–5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N8.

An Act for the relief of Elfrieda Eggert Nowinski.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

69764

3rd Session, 22nd Parliament, 4-5 Elizabeth II, 1956.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^{8}.

An Act for the relief of Elfrieda Eggert Nowinski.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elfrieda Eggert Nowinski, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, dressmaker, wife of Gerber Jan Nowinski, 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 November, A.D. 1931, at Rowno-Tuczyn, Poland, she then being Elfrieda Eggert, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elfrieda Eggert and Gerber Jan Nowinski, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elfrieda Eggert may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gerber Jan Nowinski had not been solemnized.