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EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1952.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act to amend The Canada Dairy Products Act.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 5th March, 1952.

Honourable Senator EULER.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

50757

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act to amend The Canada Dairy Products Act.

1951, c. 39.

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

Repeal.

1. Section six of *The Canada Dairy Products Act*, chapter thirty-nine of the statutes of 1951, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

Export or import of substitutes.

"**6.** (1) The Governor in Council may by regulation prohibit

(a) importation into Canada, or

(b) exportation out of Canada

of any class of products that is designated by the regulations as being

(i) milk, cream, butter, cheese, condensed milk, evaporated milk, milk powder, dry milk, ice cream, malted milk or sherbet, that contains fat or oil other than that of milk, or

(ii) a substitute for milk, cream, butter, cheese, condensed milk, evaporated milk, milk powder, dry milk, ice cream, malted milk or sherbet.

Governor in Council may designate substitutes.

(2) The Governor in Council may, by a regulation made under subsection one, designate any class of products as substitutes for a dairy product for the purpose of the regulation if, in his opinion, products of that class are produced wholly or substantially as substitutes for the dairy product.

Prohibitions.

(3) No person shall

(a) import into Canada, or

(b) export from Canada,

a dairy product or other thing contrary to a regulation made under this section."

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this Bill is to repeal that portion of section 6 of chapter 39 of the statutes of 1951, which empowers the Governor in Council to interfere with inter-provincial trade.

Section 6 reads as follows:—

"**6.** (1) The Governor in Council may by regulation prohibit

(a) importation into Canada or into one or more designated provinces,

(b) exportation out of Canada or out of one or more designated provinces, or

(c) sending or conveyance from any province to any other province or from any province to one or more designated provinces,

of any class of products that is designated by the regulations as being

(i) milk, cream, butter, cheese, condensed milk, evaporated milk, milk powder, dry milk, ice cream, malted milk or sherbet, that contains fat or oil other than that of milk, or

(ii) a substitute for milk, cream, butter, cheese, condensed milk, evaporated milk, milk powder, dry milk, ice cream, malted milk or sherbet.

(2) The Governor in Council may, by a regulation made under subsection one, designate any class of products as substitutes for a dairy product for the purpose of the regulation if, in his opinion, products of that class are produced wholly or substantially as substitutes for the dairy product.

(3) No person shall

(a) import into Canada,

(b) export from Canada, or

(c) send or convey from one province to another,

a dairy product or other thing contrary to a regulation made under this section."

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C.

An Act to amend The Export and Import Permits Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 11th March, 1952.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

52657

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C.

1947, c. 17; 1947-48, c. 16; 1949 (2nd Sess.), c. 22; 1950, c. 50; 1951 (1st Sess.), c. 15.

An Act to amend The Export and Import Permits Act.

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

1. (1) Paragraph *(a)* of section thirteen of *The Export and Import Permits Act*, chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1947, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(a)* may be prosecuted under the provisions of the *Criminal Code* relating to summary convictions and if convicted is liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both fine and imprisonment; or"

(2) The said section thirteen is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

Time limit.

"(2) A prosecution under paragraph *(a)* of subsection one may be instituted at any time within twelve months from the time when the subject matter of the prosecution arose."

Explanatory Notes.

Section 13 of *The Export and Import Permits Act* now provides as follows:

> "13. Every person who violates or contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any regulation under this Act is guilty of an offence and
>
> *(a)* may be prosecuted under *Part XV of the Criminal Code* and if convicted is liable to a fine not exceeding *five hundred dollars* or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both fine and imprisonment; or
>
> *(b)* may, at the election of the Attorney General of Canada or the Attorney General of the Province, be prosecuted under indictment and if convicted is liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment."

Part *XV* of the *Criminal Code* provides that prosecution by way of summary conviction must be brought within six months from the time when the subject-matter of the prosecution arose. Very often, major offences under *The Export and Import Permits Act* are not discovered within six months from the time of their commission, with the result that prosecution must be by way of indictment, a procedure which is long, cumbersome and very expensive to both Crown and accused.

The purpose of this Bill is to enable all prosecutions to be by way of summary conviction if commenced within twelve months from the time of their commission and to make the maximum fine of $5,000 applicable as presently in the case of indictments, in view of the fact that the offences usually concern strategic or semi-strategic commodities involving high profits, so that the present maximum penalty of $500 on summary conviction is not a deterrent. This would greatly reduce the number of indictments, to the benefit both of the Crown and of the accused.

The provisions of the *Criminal Code* relating to summary convictions will not be contained in Part *XV* of the revised *Criminal Code* that is to come before Parliament. Hence, the reference to Part *XV* is replaced by the first underlined words of paragraph *(a)* in this Bill.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act respecting The British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 12th March, 1952.

Honourable Senator CAMPBELL.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

50745

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act respecting The British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company.

Preamble.

1910, c. 70.

WHEREAS The British Northwestern Fire Insurance 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:—

Name changed.

1. The name of The British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company, a company incorporated by chapter seventy of the statutes of 1910, hereinafter called "the Company", is hereby changed to "British Northwestern Insurance Company", 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.

Rights saved.

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this Bill is to change the name of The British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company, a company incorporated by chapter 70 of the statutes of 1910, to that of British Northwestern Insurance Company.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act for the relief of Shirley Doreen Rowe.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1952.

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. 1952

52183

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act for the relief of Shirley Doreen Rowe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Shirley Doreen Rowe, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Charles Austin Rowe, who is domiciled in Canada and at present residing at the city of Syracuse, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of February, A.D. 1945, at the village of Topsail, in the province of Newfoundland, she then being Shirley Doreen King, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore 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 Doreen King and Charles Austin Rowe, her 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 Doreen King may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Austin Rowe had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Minnie Hogbin Neale.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1952

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, 1952

52661

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Minnie Hogbin Neale.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Minnie Hogbin Neale, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, cleaning woman, wife of James Bernard Neale, 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 August, A.D. 1936, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Dorothy Minnie Hogbin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Minnie Hogbin and James Bernard Neale, her 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 Minnie Hogbin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Bernard Neale had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Ailsie Jean Coghlin Hands.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1952

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, 1952

51238

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Ailsie Jean Coghlin Hands.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Ailsie Jean Coghlin Hands, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Cederic Herbert Beresford Hands, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of November, A.D. 1933, at the said city, she then being Dorothy Ailsie Jean Coghlin, 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 Dorothy Ailsie Jean Coghlin and Cederic Herbert Beresford Hands, her 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 Ailsie Jean Coghlin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cederic Herbert Beresford Hands had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of John Hellmann.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52574

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of John Hellmann.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Hellmann, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, shoemaker, has by his petition alleged that on the thirty-first day of January, A.D. 1931, at the said city, he and Louise Matz, 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 Hellmann and Louise Matz, 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 Hellmann may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Louise Matz had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Myrtle Jesse Marie Gangin dit Gilmore Cooney.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52395

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Myrtle Jesse Marie Gangin dit Gilmore Cooney.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Myrtle Jesse Marie Gangin dit Gilmore Cooney, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of James Louis Allan Cooney, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of October, A.D. 1937, at the said city, she then being Myrtle Jesse Marie Gangin dit Gilmore, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Myrtle Jesse Marie Gangin dit Gilmore and James Louis Allan Cooney, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Myrtle Jesse Marie Gangin dit Gilmore may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Louis Allan Cooney had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Richardson Tait.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51254

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Richardson Tait.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Richardson Tait, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of George Charles Tait, 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 March, A.D. 1946, at the said city, she then being Hilda Richardson, 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 Hilda Richardson and George Charles Tait, her 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 Richardson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Charles Tait had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of Catherine Vaughan Troy Campbell.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52673

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of Catherine Vaughan Troy Campbell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Catherine Vaughan Troy Campbell, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Gerald Arthur Campbell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of November, A.D. 1938, at the city of Fredericton, in the province of New Brunswick, she then being Catherine Vaughan Troy, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Catherine Vaughan Troy and Gerald Arthur 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 Catherine Vaughan Troy may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gerald Arthur Campbell had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Mary Margaret Graham.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52665

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Mary Margaret Graham.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Margaret Graham, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, secretary, wife of Arthur Duncan Graham, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hull, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1942, at the city of Ottawa, in the said province of Ontario, she then being Mary Margaret Ewart, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his refusal to consummate the said marriage, their marriage be annulled; and whereas the said marriage and refusal 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 Mary Margaret Ewart and Arthur Duncan Graham, 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 Mary Margaret Ewart may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Duncan Graham had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Bernice Pomp Gates, otherwise known as Bernice Frank Gates.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52669

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Bernice Pomp Gates, otherwise known as Bernice Frank Gates.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bernice Pomp Gates, otherwise known as Bernice Frank Gates, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Peter Gates, 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. 1948, at the said city, she then being Bernice Pomp, otherwise known as Bernice Frank, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Bernice Pomp, otherwise known as Bernice Frank, and Peter Gates, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Bernice Pomp, otherwise known as Bernice Frank, may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Peter Gates had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Mary Mildred Antoinette Castonguay Smithson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51033

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Mary Mildred Antoinette Castonguay Smithson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Mildred Antoinette Castonguay Smithson, residing at the town of Dolbeau, in the province of Quebec, telephone operator, wife of Frank Charles Smithson, 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 twentieth day of February, A.D. 1943, at the town of Mont Joli, in the said province, she then being Mary Mildred Antoinette Castonguay, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Mildred Antoinette Castonguay and Frank Charles Smithson, her 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 Mildred Antoinette Castonguay may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Charles Smithson had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act to incorporate Boundary Pipeline Corporation.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1952.

Honourable Senator WOOD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

52481

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act to incorporate Boundary Pipeline Corporation.

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.** George Herbert Barr, solicitor, William Purdon Cumming, solicitor, Robert Milliken Barr, solicitor, Archibald Turner Brown, managing director, and Frank Benjamin Poutney, investment dealer, all of the city of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan, together with such persons as may become shareholders in the company, are incorporated under the name of Boundary Pipeline Corporation, hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

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

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

Head office. **4.** (1) The head office of the Company shall be at the city of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan, which head office shall be the domicile of the Company in Canada;

Other offices. and the Company may establish such other offices and agencies elsewhere within or without Canada as it deems expedient.

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

Validating by-law. (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*.

General Pipe Line Act to apply.

5. The Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities conferred by, and be subject to all the limitations, liabilities and provisions of any general legislation relating to pipe lines for the transportation of gas and oil or any liquid product or by-product thereof which is enacted by Parliament.

Powers of Company.

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 gas and oil or any liquid product or by-product thereof, may

Power to construct and operate pipe line.

(a) within the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba or 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/or international pipe lines, for the transmission and transportation of gas and oil including pumping stations, terminals, storage tanks or reservoirs and all works relative thereto for use in connection with the said pipe lines; and buy, or otherwise acquire, sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of gas; and as an adjunct or correlate to pipe lines for gas to have similar powers and facilities for pipe lines for the transmission and transportation of oil and the acquisition and disposal of oil; 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 and, subject to *The Radio Act, 1938*, 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 one of section fourteen of *The Companies Act, 1934*.

1934, c. 33.

Application of *The Companies Act*, 1934, c. 33.

7. The provisions of subsections (4), (5), (6) and (7) of section twelve, and sections 39, 40, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65 and 91 of Part I of *The Companies Act, 1934*, apply to the Company, provided that wherever in the said subsection (7) of section twelve, and in the said section fifty-nine the words "letters patent or supplementary letters patent" appear, the words "Special Act" shall be substituted therefor.

Sections of *The Companies Act* not incorporated.

8. Sections 158, 163, 180, 186, 189 and 190 of Part III of *The Companies Act, 1934*, shall not be incorporated with this Act.

Loans to shareholders or directors prohibited.

9. (1) The Company shall not make any loan to any of its shareholders or directors or give whether directly or indirectly, and whether by means of a loan, guarantee, the provision of security or otherwise, any financial assistance for the purpose of, or in connection with, a purchase made or to be made by any person of any shares in the Company:

Proviso.

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

(a) the making by the Company of loans to persons other than directors, bona fide in the employment of the Company with a view to enabling or assisting those persons to purchase or erect dwelling houses for their own occupation; and the Company may take, from such employees, mortgages or other securities for the repayment of such loans;

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

(c) the making by the Company of loans to persons, other than directors, bona fide in the employment of the Company, with a view to enabling those persons to purchase fully paid shares in the capital stock of the Company, to be held by themselves by way of beneficial ownership.

Powers exercised by by-law.

(2) The powers under paragraphs *(b)* and *(c)* of subsection one of this section shall be exercised by by-law only.

Liability of officers where loans made.

(3) If any loan is made by the Company in violation of the foregoing provisions, all directors and officers of the Company making the same or assenting thereto, shall, until repayment of said loan, be jointly and severally liable to the Company and to its creditors for the debts of the Company then existing or thereafter contracted: Provided that such liability shall be limited to the amount of said loan with interest.

Proviso.

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

10. 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.

11. The Company may pay a commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolute or conditional, 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.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act to incorporate The Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th March, 1952.

Honourable Senator EULER.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

51193

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act to incorporate The Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

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.

1. Harry William Strudley, manufacturer, John Alexander Makins, retired police magistrate, Rolph Meredith Trow, manufacturer, William John Anderson, retired manufacturer, Charles Dobson Dingman, publisher, James Morgan Riddell, Queen's Counsel, Henry St. George Lee, retired bank manager, David Smith, physician, all of the city of Stratford in the province of Ontario; Harold Wilson Maxwell, manufacturer, of the town of St. Mary's in the province of Ontario, together with such persons as become policyholders on the mutual system in the company, are incorporated under the name of "The Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Company" hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

Head office.

2. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Stratford in the province of Ontario.

Provisional directors.

3. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company, and shall remain in office until replaced by directors duly elected in their stead.

Classes of insurance authorized.

4. The Company may make contracts for any of the following classes of insurance upon either the cash premium or the mutual system:—

(a) accident insurance;
(b) aircraft insurance;
(c) automobile insurance;

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

Commencement of business.

5. (1) The Company may transact the business of fire insurance when bona fide applications have been received for insurance on the mutual system to an amount of at least two million dollars.

Other classes of insurance.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, the Company shall not transact the business of the other classes of insurance mentioned in section four of this Act, or any of them, until its surplus amounts to at least five hundred thousand dollars.

"Surplus" defined.

(3) In this section the word "surplus" means the excess of assets over liabilities, including the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company.

Election of directors.

6. (1) There shall be elected at the first annual meeting and at each subsequent annual meeting of the Company a board of not less than nine nor more than twenty-one directors, who shall hold office as hereinafter provided.

Term of office.

(2) The Company shall, by by-law passed not less than three months prior to the holding of its second annual meeting after the passing of this Act, determine the number of directors to be elected at the said annual meeting by the policyholders on the mutual system. The Company may by the said by-law provide that the directors shall be elected for one, two or three years. If the by-law provides for two years' or three years' term of office, it may also provide either (a) that the term of office shall be continuous for all

directors or (b) that a certain proportion, not less than one-third, shall retire annually. All retiring directors shall be eligible for re-election.

Qualifications of directors.

7. Any policyholder on the mutual system who holds a policy or policies to the amount of at least one thousand dollars and who is not in default in respect of his premium note or any instalment or assessment on his premium note and who has paid in cash all liabilities incurred by him to the Company shall be eligible to be elected as a director, but he shall cease to be such director if the amount of his insurance as aforesaid becomes reduced below the sum of one thousand dollars.

Voting at meetings.

8. At all meetings of the Company each policyholder on the mutual system who is not in default in respect of his premium note or any instalment or assessment on his premium note shall be entitled to the number of votes on the basis of the amount of insurance held by him on the mutual system according to the following scale; under fifteen hundred dollars, one vote; fifteen hundred dollars to three thousand dollars, two votes; and three thousand dollars or over, three votes. Such policyholder may not vote by proxy unless the proxy himself is a policyholder on the mutual system and entitled to vote. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing and shall not be valid unless executed within three months of the date of the meeting at which it is to be used, and unless filed with the secretary of the Company at least ten days before such meeting, and shall be used at such meeting or any adjournment thereof, and may be revoked at any time prior to such meetings.

Notice of meetings.

9. (1) Notice of every annual or special general meeting of the Company shall be sent by post to every policyholder on the mutual system and shall be published in two or more daily newspapers published at or near the place where the head office is located at least fifteen days previous to the day of the meeting.

Annual statement.

(2) The directors shall at least seven days prior to the date of the annual meeting send to every policyholder on the mutual system by post the annual statement for the year ending on the last previous thirty-first day of December, which statement shall be certified by the auditors of the Company.

Liability of assets for losses on policies.

10. All the assets of the Company, including the premium notes given by policyholders, shall be liable for losses occurring on all the policies of the Company. A policy-

holder of the Company on the mutual system shall be liable in respect of any loss or other claim or demand against the Company to the extent of the amount unpaid upon his premium note and no more.

Provision for meeting deficiency of assets if Company is wound-up.

11. In the event of the winding-up of the Company if the assets on hand at the date of winding-up, exclusive of the unearned portion of the premium notes of the policyholders on the mutual system, are insufficient to pay all the liabilities of the Company in full, an assessment shall be made on the said policyholders in respect of their premium notes to an amount not exceeding the unpaid balance of such notes.

Assessment of premium notes and undertakings.

12. All premium notes and undertakings belonging to the Company shall be assessed under the direction of the board of directors at such intervals from their respective dates, and for such sums, as the directors shall determine; and every policyholder on the mutual system who has given a premium note or undertaking shall pay the sums from time to time payable by him to the Company during the continuance of his policy in accordance with such assessment.

Effect of non-payment of assessment.

13. If the assessment on the premium note or undertaking upon any policy be not paid within thirty days after the day on which the said assessment shall become due the policy of insurance for which the said assessment shall have been made shall be null and void as respects all claim for losses occurring during the time of such non-payment:

Proviso.

Provided, always, that the said policy shall be reinstated when such assessment shall have been paid, unless the secretary give notice to the contrary to the assessed party; but nothing shall relieve the assured party from his liability to pay such assessment or any subsequent assessments.

Right to sue for amount of assessment.

14. If any member or other person who has given a premium note or undertaking shall, for thirty days after the due date mentioned in the notice of assessment, neglect or refuse to pay said assessment the Company may sue for and recover the same with costs of suit and such proceeding shall not be a waiver of any forfeiture incurred by such non-payment.

Power of Company to deduct from payment due under a loss.

15. If there be any loss on property insured by the Company, the board of directors may deduct the amount of the premium note, less any paid assessments thereon, from the payment due under the loss and retain the amount so deducted until the time has expired for which insurance has been made, and at the expiration of the said time the

insured shall have the right to demand and receive such part of the retained sum as shall not have been assessed against.

Effect of insurance on cash plan.

16. No insurance on the cash plan shall make the insured a member of the Company or liable to contribute or pay any sum to the Company or to its funds or to any other member thereof beyond the cash premium agreed upon or give him any right to participate in the profits or surplus funds of the Company.

Distribution to policy-holders on mutual system.

17. The directors may from time to time out of the earnings of the Company distribute equitably to the holders of policies issued by the Company on the mutual system such sums as in the judgment of the directors are proper and justifiable.

Power to acquire rights, etc., of a certain Ontario insurance company.

18. (1) The Company may acquire by agreement to insure or otherwise the whole or any part of the rights and property, and may assume the obligations and liabilities of, The Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Company incorporated in the year 1863 under the laws of the province of Upper Canada pursuant to the provisions of chapter fifty-two of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, 1859, being an Act entitled "An Act respecting Mutual Fire Insurance Companies", in this Act called "the provincial Company", and in the event of such acquisition and assumption the Company shall perform and discharge all such duties, obligations and liabilities of the provincial Company in respect to the rights and property acquired as are not performed and discharged by the provincial Company.

Duties in such event.

Approval of Treasury Board.

(2) No agreement between the Company and the provincial Company providing for such acquisition and assumption shall become effective until it has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board of Canada.

Special application of section five of this Act.

(3) An offer by the provincial Company to make such an agreement shall be deemed to be a bona fide application for insurance for the purposes of section five of this Act.

Effect of merger of provincial company.

(4) Upon and after approval of such agreement by the Treasury Board of Canada it shall be deemed that the provincial Company and its undertaking has, without any breach of the continuity of its corporate existence, become merged into the Company.

Conditions for bringing this Act into force.

19. This Act shall come into force on a date to be specified by the Superintendent of Insurance in a notice in the *Canada Gazette*. Such notice shall not be given until this Act has been approved by a resolution adopted by at least two-thirds of the votes of the members of the provincial

Company present or represented by proxy at a meeting duly called for that purpose nor until the Superintendent of Insurance has been satisfied by such evidence as he may require that such approval has been given and that the provincial Company has ceased to do business or will cease to do business forthwith upon a certificate of registry being issued to the Company.

Application of 1932, c. 46.

20. The provisions of *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, shall apply to the Company except as otherwise provided in this Act.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act respecting Gulf Pulp and Paper Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 18th March, 1952.

Honourable Senator VAILLANCOURT.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

50749

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act respecting Gulf Pulp and Paper Company.

Preamble 1902, c. 85; 1914, c. 99.

WHEREAS Gulf Pulp and Paper 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:—

1. Section thirteen of chapter eighty-five of the statutes of 1902, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

Borrowing powers.

"**13.** (1) If authorized by by-law, duly passed by the directors and 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, the directors of the Company may from time to time:

Borrowing.

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

Amount.

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

Issue of debentures.

(c) issue debentures or other securities of the Company;

Pledging.

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

Hypothecation.

(e) mortgage, hypothecate, charge or pledge all or any of the real and personal property, undertaking and rights of the Company to secure any such debentures or other securities or any money borrowed or any other liability of the Company.

Delegation of powers.

(2) Any such by-law may provide for the delegation of such powers by the directors to such officers or directors of the Company to such extent and in such manner as may be set out in such by-law.

Limitation as to bills and notes.

(3) Nothing in this section contained shall limit or restrict the borrowing of money by the Company on bills of exchange or promissory notes made, drawn, accepted or endorsed on behalf of the Company."

Explanatory Notes.

Section 13 of chapter 85 of the statutes of 1902 deals with the borrowing powers of the Company. Subject to certain conditions therein enumerated, the directors may, if duly authorized by by-law, borrow from time to time such sums of money not exceeding the amount of its capital stock issued as paid-up or unassessable. Except for this restriction and for wording, the actual borrowing powers of the Company are quite similar to the powers contained and enumerated in section 63 (1), (2) and (3) of the *Companies' Act, 1934*, and amendments. It is expected that in a near future, the Company might have to borrow amounts exceeding the amount of its capital stock issued as paid-up and unassessable. The proposed section 13 is the enumeration of the general borrowing powers of a corporation as contained in section 63 (1), (2) and (3) of the *Companies' Act.*

The present section 13 reads as follows:—

"**13.** The directors may, when authorized by a by-law for that purpose, approved of by the votes of holders of at least two-thirds in value of the issued stock of the Company, present or represented by proxy at a special general meeting called for considering such by-law, borrow, from time to time, such sums of money, not exceeding the amount of the capital stock issued at the date of any such by-law as paid-up or unassessable capital stock of the Company, as the shareholders deem necessary, and may, if thought advisable, issue bonds and debentures therefor, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars each, at such rate of interest and payable at such time and place and secured in such manner by a mortgage or otherwise, upon the whole or any portion of the property and undertakings and franchises of the Company as may be prescribed by such by-law or decided upon by the directors under the authority thereof, and the Company may make such provisions respecting the redemption of such securities as are deemed proper; and the directors, upon such authorization, may, without issuing debentures, secure the repayment of such loans by mortgage, hypothec or pledge upon such properties or assets of the Company as shall be indicated by the directors.

(2) In addition to the amounts which the Company, from time to time, may borrow, secured or unsecured as aforesaid, the Company may borrow on current account or on promissory notes or other negotiable instruments, such further sums as the directors decide are required for the operations of the Company or for the acquisition of its properties or assets."

The new section added to the charter of the Company gives the power to the Company to use its funds in the purchase of shares of other companies. Companies incorporated by a special Act of Parliament are subject to part III of the *Companies' Act, 1934*, and amendments.

Power to acquire shares, etc., of other companies.

2. The Company shall have power to take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares, debentures or other securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as, directly or indirectly, to benefit the Company, and to sell or otherwise deal with the same.

Section 190 of the *Companies' Act, 1934* and amendments provides that no company subject to said Part III shall use any of its funds in the purchase of shares in other companies. Part III also provides that any company may be excepted from any provision of said part.

The Company now deems it expedient and in its interests to be excepted from the restriction imposed by section 190.

The wording of this new section is the actual wording of section 14 (1) (E) of the *Companies' Act, 1934*, and amendments.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Alma Dorothy Lines Robertson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52835

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Alma Dorothy Lines Robertson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alma Dorothy Lines Robertson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, supervisor, wife of John Gilbee Robertson, 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. 1948, at the said city, she then being Alma Dorothy Lines, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Alma Dorothy Lines and John Gilbee Robertson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alma Dorothy Lines may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Gilbee Robertson had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Erita Ethel Elliott Morris.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51029

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Erita Ethel Elliott Morris.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Erita Ethel Elliott Morris, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Fred Morris, 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 April, A.D. 1948, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Erita Ethel Elliott, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore 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 Erita Ethel Elliott and Fred Morris, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Erita Ethel Elliott may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Fred Morris had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Joan Cross Cohen, otherwise known as Phyllis Joan Cross Grosvenor.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52827

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Joan Cross Cohen, otherwise known as Phyllis Joan Cross Grosvenor.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Phyllis Joan Cross Cohen, otherwise known as Phyllis Joan Cross Grosvenor, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Denis Cohen, otherwise known as Denis Grosvenor, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of October, A.D. 1943, at Totnes, in the county of Devon, England, she then being Phyllis Joan 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 Phyllis Joan Cross and Denis Cohen, otherwise known as Denis Grosvenor, her 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 Joan Cross may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Denis Cohen, otherwise known as Denis Grosvenor had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of John Gavigan.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52268

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of John Gavigan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Gavigan, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, baker, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of December, A.D. 1939, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, he and Martha Seck, 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 Gavigan and Martha Seck, 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 Gavigan may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Martha Seck had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Elsie Alexandria Thompson Parr.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52831

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Elsie Alexandria Thompson Parr.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elsie Alexandria Thompson Parr, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Charles Henry Parr, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Fort Erie, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of August, A.D. 1936, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Elsie Alexandria 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 Elsie Alexandria Thompson and Charles Henry Parr, her 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 Alexandria Thompson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Henry Parr had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Frances Bailey Hershbain, otherwise known as Frances Bailey Berman.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52823

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Frances Bailey Hershbain, otherwise known as Frances Bailey Berman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frances Bailey Hershbain, otherwise known as Frances Bailey Berman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Morris Hershbain, otherwise known as Morris Berman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of June, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Frances Bailey, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Bailey and Morris Hershbain, otherwise known as Morris Berman, her 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 Bailey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Morris Hershbain, otherwise known as Morris Berman, had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Cosmo Iellamo.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52043

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Cosmo Iellamo.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Cosmo Iellamo, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, welder, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of January, A.D. 1946, at Ville-Emard, in the said province, he and Doris Diraddo, 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 Cosmo Iellamo and Doris Diraddo, 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 Cosmo Iellamo may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Doris Diraddo had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Joan Mary Hoerner Rawley.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52819

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Joan Mary Hoerner Rawley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joan Mary Hoerner Rawley, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, buyer, wife of William Kenna Rawley, 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 twenty-first day of October, A.D. 1944, at the city of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, one of the United States of America, she then being Joan Mary Hoerner, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Mary Hoerner and William Kenna Rawley, her 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 Mary Hoerner may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Kenna Rawley had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Jennie Harris Klaiman.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52175

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Jennie Harris Klaiman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jennie Harris Klaiman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Solly Klaiman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of October, A.D. 1939, at the said city, she then being Jennie Harris, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore 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 Jennie Harris and Solly Klaiman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jennie Harris may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Solly Klaiman had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[1].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Gertrude French Gorrell.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51105

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[1].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Gertrude French Gorrell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Gertrude French Gorrell, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Herbert Archibald Gorrell, 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 September, A.D. 1921, at the said city, she then being Dorothy Gertrude French, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Gertrude French and Herbert Archibald Gorrell, her 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 Gertrude French may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Herbert Archibald Gorrell had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[1].

An Act for the relief of Cecile Emilie Viger Ross.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52570

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[1].

An Act for the relief of Cecile Emilie Viger Ross.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Cecile Emilie Viger Ross, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, solderer, wife of Harry Gerald Ross, 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 September, A.D. 1942, at the town of Melbourne, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Cecile Emilie Viger, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Emilie Viger and Harry Gerald Ross, her 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 Emilie Viger may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Gerald Ross had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[1].

An Act for the relief of Edna Gibson Smith Schiller.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52954

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[1].

An Act for the relief of Edna Gibson Smith Schiller.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edna Gibson Smith Schiller, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Edward Norman Schiller, 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 December, A.D. 1944, at the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, she then being Edna Gibson 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 Edna Gibson Smith and Edward Norman Schiller, her 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 Gibson Smith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Norman Schiller had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[1].

An Act for the relief of Lillian May Holloway O'Brien.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51250

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[1].

An Act for the relief of Lillian May Holloway O'Brien.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian May Holloway O'Brien, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Joseph Michael O'Brien, 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. 1939, at the said city, she then being Lillian May Holloway, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 May Holloway and Joseph Michael O'Brien, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lillian May Holloway may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Michael O'Brien had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[1].

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Marjorie Hastings Hawkins.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52252

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[1].

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Marjorie Hastings Hawkins.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kathleen Marjorie Hastings Hawkins, residing at Ville St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, receptionist, wife of James Norman Hawkins, 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 May, A.D. 1947, at the said city, she then being Kathleen Marjorie Hastings, a spinster, and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Marjorie Hastings and James Norman Hawkins, her 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 Marjorie Hastings may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Norman Hawkins had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[1].

An Act for the relief of Jean Marie Weeks Opzoomer.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51049

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[1].

An Act for the relief of Jean Marie Weeks Opzoomer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Marie Weeks Opzoomer, residing at the town of Hudson, in the province of Quebec, wife of Cornelis William Opzoomer, 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 twentieth day of October, A.D. 1934, at the said city, she then being Jean Marie Weeks, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Marie Weeks and Cornelis William Opzoomer, her 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 Marie Weeks may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cornelis William Opzoomer had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[1].

An Act for the relief of Doris Abbott Watts.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52950

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[1].

An Act for the relief of Doris Abbott Watts.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Doris Abbott Watts, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, comptometer operator, wife of Arthur Bertram Watts, 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. 1947, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Doris 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 Doris Abbott and Arthur Bertram Watts, her 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 Abbott may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Bertram Watts had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[1].

An Act for the relief of Hyman Krull.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51053

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[1].

An Act for the relief of Hyman Krull.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hyman Krull, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, fur operator, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of June, A.D. 1948, at the said city, he and Mona Gladstone, 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 Hyman Krull and Mona Gladstone, 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 Hyman Krull may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mona Gladstone had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[1].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Elizabeth Strange Colton.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52946

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[1].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Elizabeth Strange Colton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Elizabeth Strange Colton, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Charles Martin Colton, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of May, A.D. 1948, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Margaret Elizabeth Strange, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Elizabeth Strange and Charles Martin Colton, her 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 Elizabeth Strange may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Martin Colton had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[1].

An Act for the relief of Irene Britton Lynn.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52966

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[1].

An Act for the relief of Irene Britton Lynn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Britton Lynn, residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Arthur Lynn, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of November, A.D. 1923, at the city of Toronto, in the said province of Ontario, she then being Irene Britton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Britton and William Arthur Lynn, her 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 Britton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Arthur Lynn had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[1].

An Act for the relief of Grace Catherine Piche Lovegrove.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52411

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[1].

An Act for the relief of Grace Catherine Piche Lovegrove.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Grace Catherine Piche Lovegrove, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Walter Benjiman Lovegrove, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of April, A.D. 1934, at the said city, she then being Grace Catherine Piche, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Catherine Piche and Walter Benjiman Lovegrove, her 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 Catherine Piche may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Walter Benjiman Lovegrove had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[1].

An Act for the relief of Bruce Edward Steggles.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52958

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[1].

An Act for the relief of Bruce Edward Steggles.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bruce Edward Steggles, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, wireman, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of May, A.D. 1945, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Anne Geraldine St. Amand, 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 Bruce Edward Steggles and Anne Geraldine St. Amand, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Bruce Edward Steggles may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Anne Geraldine St. Amand had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[1].

An Act for the relief of Alexander Malcolm Dick.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 19th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52962

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[1].

An Act for the relief of Alexander Malcolm Dick.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alexander Malcolm Dick, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, guard, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of December, A.D. 1928, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, he and Dorothy Hene Honeyman, 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 Alexander Malcolm Dick and Dorothy Hene Honeyman, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alexander Malcolm Dick may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dorothy Hene Honeyman had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[1].

An Act for the relief of Pauline Augusta McCaskill Foulis.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952

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, 1952

52851

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[1].

An Act for the relief of Pauline Augusta McCaskill Foulis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Pauline Augusta McCaskill Foulis, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, nurse, wife of Cecil McKenzie Foulis, 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 second day of June, A.D. 1930, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Pauline Augusta McCaskill, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Pauline Augusta McCaskill and Cecil McKenzie Foulis, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Pauline Augusta McCaskill may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cecil McKenzie Foulis had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[1].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Avrith Grossman.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952

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, 1952

52427

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[1].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Avrith Grossman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Avrith Grossman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Abraham Kiva Grossman, 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 December, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Hilda Avrith, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Avrith and Abraham Kiva Grossman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hilda Avrith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Abraham Kiva Grossman had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[1].

An Act for the relief of Sarah Grossman Grotsky.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53254

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[1].

An Act for the relief of Sarah Grossman Grotsky.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sarah Grossman Grotsky, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Myer David Grotsky, 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 October, A.D. 1932, at the said city, she then being Sarah Grossman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Sarah Grossman and Myer David Grotsky, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sarah Grossman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Myer David Grotsky had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[1].

An Act for the relief of Rose Dorothy Weatherbee Stopps.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53278

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[1].

An Act for the relief of Rose Dorothy Weatherbee Stopps.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rose Dorothy Weatherbee Stopps, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, wife of Ralph Gilbert Stopps, 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 June, A.D. 1938, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Rose Dorothy Weatherbee, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Dorothy Weatherbee and Ralph Gilbert Stopps, her 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 Dorothy Weatherbee may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ralph Gilbert Stopps had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[1].

An Act for the relief of Nancy Jean Tolmie Dawson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952

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, 1952

53147

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[1].

An Act for the relief of Nancy Jean Tolmie Dawson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Nancy Jean Tolmie Dawson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Kenneth Joseph Dawson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of May, A.D. 1941, at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, she then being Nancy Jean Tolmie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Nancy Jean Tolmie and Kenneth Joseph Dawson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Nancy Jean Tolmie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth Joseph Dawson had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[1].

An Act for the relief of Misha Paunovic.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952

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, 1952

53167

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[1].

An Act for the relief of Misha Paunovic.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Misha Paunovic, 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 August, A.D. 1949, at the said city, he and Magdalena Haray Enyede, 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 Misha Paunovic and Magdalena Haray Enyede, 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 Misha Paunovic may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Magdalena Haray Enyede had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[1].

An Act for the relief of Eva Ena Guenard Brassard.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52276

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[1].

An Act for the relief of Eva Ena Guenard Brassard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eva Ena Guenard Brassard, residing at the city of Montreal in the province of Quebec, cashier, wife of Arthur Brassard, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Fort Coulonge, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of June, A.D. 1938, at the city of Levis, in the said province, she then being Eva Ena Guenard, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Eva Ena Guenard and Arthur Brassard, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eva Ena Guenard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Brassard had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[1].

An Act for the relief of Helen Maude Walmesley Cherry.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53246

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[1].

An Act for the relief of Helen Maude Walmesley Cherry.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helen Maude Walmesley Cherry, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cashier, wife of John Ebert Cherry, 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 September, A.D. 1934, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, she then being Helen Maude Walmesley, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Maude Walmesley and John Ebert Cherry, her 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 Maude Walmesley may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Ebert Cherry had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[1].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Ann Greenaway Worrell.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53286

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[1].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Ann Greenaway Worrell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Ann Greenaway Worrell, residing at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, wife of Arthur Augustine Worrell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of April, A.D. 1941, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Margaret Ann Greenaway, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Ann Greenaway and Arthur Augustine Worrell, her 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 Ann Greenaway may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Augustine Worrell had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[1].

An Act for the relief of Isabel Welch Remillard.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53274

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[1].

An Act for the relief of Isabel Welch Remillard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Isabel Welch Remillard, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, operator, wife of Georges Remillard, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Farnham, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of July, A.D. 1944, at the said town, she then being Isabel Welch, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Isabel Welch and Georges Remillard, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Isabel Welch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Georges Remillard had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[1].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Shirley Guttman Fagen.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952

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, 1952

52701

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[1].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Shirley Guttman Fagen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eileen Shirley Guttman Fagen, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Ben Fagen, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of September, A.D. 1948, at the said city, she then being Eileen Shirley Guttman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Eileen Shirley Guttman and Ben Fagen, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eileen Shirley Guttman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ben Fagen had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[1].

An Act for the relief of Helen Myrtle Woods Poullos.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52191

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[1].

An Act for the relief of Helen Myrtle Woods Poullos.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helen Myrtle Woods Poullos, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Nicholas Ivan Poullos, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Gander, in the province of Newfoundland, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1948, at the city of Montreal, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Helen Myrtle Woods, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore 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 Myrtle Woods and Nicholas Ivan Poullos, her 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 Myrtle Woods may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nicholas Ivan Poullos had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[1].

An Act for the relief of Karl Gunnar Tammi.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53282

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[1].

An Act for the relief of Karl Gunnar Tammi.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Karl Gunnar Tammi, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Rouyn, in the province of Quebec, carpenter, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of February, A.D. 1937, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Ida Hotakka, 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 Karl Gunnar Tammi and Ida Hotakka, 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 Karl Gunnar Tammi may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ida Hotakka had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[2].

An Act for the relief of Peter Nicol Crowe.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53250

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[2].

An Act for the relief of Peter Nicol Crowe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Peter Nicol Crowe, domiciled in Canada and residing at East Greenfield, in the province of Quebec, telegraphist, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of August, A.D. 1940, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Kathleen Joan Smith, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore 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 Peter Nicol Crowe and Kathleen Joan 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 Peter Nicol Crowe may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kathleen Joan Smith had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[2].

An Act for the relief of Fred Jenne Fyles.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52187

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[2].

An Act for the relief of Fred Jenne Fyles.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Fred Jenne Fyles, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, school master, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1934, at the said city, he and Evelyn Campbell McKinney, 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 Fred Jenne Fyles and Evelyn Campbell McKinney, 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 Fred Jenne Fyles may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Evelyn Campbell McKinney had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C2.

An Act for the relief of Louisa Crawford Gordonsmith.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53258

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C2.

An Act for the relief of Louisa Crawford Gordonsmith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louisa Crawford Gordonsmith, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Arthur Howard Gordonsmith, 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. 1945, at the said city, she then being Louisa Crawford, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Louisa Crawford and Arthur Howard Gordonsmith, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Louisa Crawford may at any time hereafter marry any man who she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Howard Gordonsmith had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[2].

An Act for the relief of Rhoda Hayes Goulet.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53262

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[2].

An Act for the relief of Rhoda Hayes Goulet.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rhoda Hayes Goulet, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, manicurist, wife of Hector Goulet, 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 ninth day of January, A.D. 1942, at the city of Hull, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Rhoda 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 Rhoda Hayes and Hector Goulet, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rhoda Hayes may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hector Goulet had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E2.

An Act for the relief of Malfice Ciccone Nadeau.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53270

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[2].

An Act for the relief of Malfice Ciccone Nadeau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Malfice Ciccone Nadeau, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Joseph Germain Nadeau, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Ste. Therese, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of November, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Malfice Ciccone, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Malfice Ciccone and Joseph Germain Nadeau, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Malfice Ciccone may at any time hereafter marry man any whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Germain Nadeau had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F2.

An Act for the relief of Mary Rita Estella Brennan Henderson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 20th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53266

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[2].

An Act for the relief of Mary Rita Estella Brennan Henderson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Rita Estella Brennan Henderson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Andrew Charles Gordon Henderson, who is domiciled in Canada and temporarily residing at the city of Kingston, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of January, A.D. 1938, at the city of Verdun, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Mary Rita Estella Brennan, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Rita Estella Brennan and Andrew Charles Gordon Henderson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Rita Estella Brennan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Andrew Charles Gordon Henderson had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[2].

An Act for the relief of Florence Edith Holland Clarke.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53294

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[2].

An Act for the relief of Florence Edith Holland Clarke.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Edith Holland Clarke, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, assistant manager, wife of Robert William Clarke, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Lennoxville, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of May, A.D. 1942, at the town of Ste. Therese de Blainville, in the said province, she then being Florence Edith Holland, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Edith Holland and Robert William Clarke, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florence Edith Holland may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert William Clarke had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[2].

An Act for the relief of Olga Pretula McGonnigal.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52681

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H².

An Act for the relief of Olga Pretula McGonnigal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Olga Pretula McGonnigal, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, check-room girl, wife of Philip McGonnigal, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of December, A.D. 1938, at the said city, shen then being Olga Pretula, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Olga Pretula and Philip McGonnigal, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Olga Pretula may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Philip McGonnigal had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[2].

An Act for the relief of Andre Roy.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52179

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[2].

An Act for the relief of Andre Roy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Andre Roy, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, painter, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of October, A.D. 1934, at the said city, he and Germaine Bissonnette 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 Andre Roy and Germaine Bissonnette, 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 Andre Roy may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Germaine Bissonnette had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[2].

An Act for the relief of Libertia Vinivar McClusky Rutherford.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51814

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[2].

An Act for the relief of Libertia Vinivar McClusky Rutherford.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Libertia Vinivar McClusky Rutherford, residing at Ville St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, nurse, wife of Desmond Alec Rutherford, 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 December, A.D. 1942, at the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Libertia Vinivar McClusky, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Libertia Vinivar McClusky and Desmond Alec Rutherford, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Libertia Vinivar McClusky may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Desmond Alec Rutherford had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[2].

An Act for the relief of Therese Michel Paquette.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52171

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[2].

An Act for the relief of Therese Michel Paquette.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Therese Michel Paquette, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Eloi Paquette, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirteenth day of August, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Therese Michel, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Therese Michel and Eloi Paquette, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Therese Michel may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eloi Paquette had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[2].

An Act for the relief of Alice Courey Salhany.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51097

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[2].

An Act for the relief of Alice Courey Salhany.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Courey Salhany, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of John Salhany, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Shawinigan Falls, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of November, A.D. 1933, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Alice Courey, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Courey and John Salhany, her 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 Courey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Salhany had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M2.

An Act for the relief of Vivian Clement Mole.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53314

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[2].

An Act for the relief of Vivian Clement Mole.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Vivian Clement Mole, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, saleslady, wife of Frederick William Mole, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Montreal South, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of June, A.D. 1940, at the city of Montreal, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Vivian Clement, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Vivian Clement and Frederick William Mole, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Vivian Clement may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick William Mole had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^2.

An Act for the relief of Olga Katchan Parisella.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53298

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N².

An Act for the relief of Olga Katchan Parisella.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Olga Katchan Parisella, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Joseph Parisella 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. 1941, at St. Columban, in the said province, she then being Olga Katchan, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Olga Katchan and Joseph Parisella, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Olga Katchan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Parisella had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[2].

An Act for the relief of Frederick Ernest Marlow.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51826

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O².

An Act for the relief of Frederick Ernest Marlow.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick Ernest Marlow, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of November, A.D. 1943, at Ardwick, in the county of Manchester, England, he and Joyce Marie Watson, who was then of Ardwick 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 Frederick Ernest Marlow and Joyce Marie Watson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frederick Ernest Marlow may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joyce Marie Watson had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P2.

An Act for the relief of Frederick James Perkins.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53290

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[2].

An Act for the relief of Frederick James Perkins.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick James Perkins, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cleaner, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of September, A.D. 1933, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, he and Eveline Raymond, 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 Frederick James Perkins and Eveline Raymond, 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 James Perkins may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eveline Raymond had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[2].

An Act for the relief of Roger Lessard.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51397

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[2].

An Act for the relief of Roger Lessard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Roger Lessard, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, constable, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of May, A.D. 1948, at the said city, he and Therese Barriere, 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 Roger Lessard and Therese Barriere, 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 Roger Lessard may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Therese Barriere had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[2].

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Muriel Skelcher MacDonald.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53306

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R².

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Muriel Skelcher MacDonald.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Phyllis Muriel Skelcher MacDonald, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of James Ronald MacDonald, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of August, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Phyllis Muriel Skelcher, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Muriel Skelcher and James Ronald MacDonald, her 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 Muriel Skelcher may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Ronald MacDonald had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[2].

An Act for the relief of Audrey Jessie Elizabeth Kinnear Park.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53310

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[2].

An Act for the relief of Audrey Jessie Elizabeth Kinnear Park.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Audrey Jessie Elizabeth Kinnear Park, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of James Cheves Park, 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 June, A.D. 1945, at the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, she then being Audrey Jessie Elizabeth Kinnear, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Jessie Elizabeth Kinnear and James Cheves Park, her 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 Jessie Elizabeth Kinnear may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Cheves Park had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[2].

An Act for the relief of Alfred Ernest Farebrother.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53302

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[2].

An Act for the relief of Alfred Ernest Farebrother.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alfred Ernest Farebrother, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, insurance underwriter, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of August, A.D. 1940, at the town of Pointe Claire, in the said province, he and Frances Lilian Rawlings, who was then of the town of Valois, 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 Alfred Ernest Farebrother and Frances Lilian Rawlings, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alfred Ernest Farebrother may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frances Lilian Rawlings had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U2.

An Act for the relief of Herve Brunelle.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53468

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U².

An Act for the relief of Herve Brunelle.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Herve Brunelle, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, conductor, has by his petition alleged that on the eighteenth day of January, A.D. 1921, at the town of Richmond, in the said province, he and Ruth Lucille Gauthier, 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 Herve Brunelle and Ruth Lucille Gauthier, 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 Herve Brunelle may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ruth Lucille Gauthier had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[2].

An Act for the relief of Jean Frew Hawkins.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53452

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V[2].

An Act for the relief of Jean Frew Hawkins.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Frew Hawkins, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, chief operator, wife of Emil Henry Reich Hawkins, 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 November, A.D. 1934, at the said city, she then being Jean Frew, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Frew and Emil Henry Reich Hawkins, her 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 Frew may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Emil Henry Reich Hawkins had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Lucy Elliott Dolan.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53464

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Lucy Elliott Dolan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lucy Elliott Dolan, residing at Cote aux Rouges, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of John Dolan, otherwise known as John Naughton, 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-second day of January, A.D. 1927, at Ville Emard, in the said province, she then being Lucy Elliott, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore 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 Lucy Elliott and John Dolan, otherwise known as John Naughton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lucy Elliott may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Dolan, otherwise known as John Naughton, had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X².

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Kaplan Holloway.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53448

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X².

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Kaplan Holloway.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Phyllis Kaplan Holloway, residing at Ville St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, pianist, wife of Harold Edwin Joseph Holloway, 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 July, A.D. 1942, at the city of London, England, she then being Phyllis Kaplan, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Kaplan and Harold Edwin Joseph Holloway, her 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 Kaplan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold Edwin Joseph Holloway had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[2].

An Act for the relief of Marie Anna Brassard Bachand.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52689

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y².

An Act for the relief of Marie Anna Brassard Bachand.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Anna Brassard Bachand, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Marcel David Bachand, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of L'Abord a Plouffe, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of November, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Marie Anna Brassard, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Anna Brassard and Marcel David Bachand, her 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 Anna Brassard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marcel David Bachand had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[2].

An Act for the relief of Sema Rubin Charles.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53159

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z².

An Act for the relief of Sema Rubin Charles.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sema Rubin Charles, residing at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, secretary, wife of Jack H. Charles, 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 ninth day of May, A.D. 1948, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Sema Rubin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Sema Rubin and Jack H. Charles, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sema Rubin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jack H. Charles had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A3.

An Act for the relief of George Louis Draper.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51117

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[3].

An Act for the relief of George Louis Draper.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Louis Draper, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, trainman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of September, A.D. 1946, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, he and Dorothy Elizabeth Cantwell, who was then of the said city of Westmount, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore 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 Louis Draper and Dorothy Elizabeth Cantwell, 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 Louis Draper may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dorothy Elizabeth Cantwell had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[3].

An Act for the relief of William Young.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53456

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[3].

An Act for the relief of William Young.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Young, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, foreman, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of November, A.D. 1934, at the city of Outremont, in the said province, he and Elizabeth Revenco, 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 William Young and Elizabeth Revenco, 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 Young may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elizabeth Revenco had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C3.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Evelyn Seivewright Day.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52199

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[3].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Evelyn Seivewright Day.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruth Evelyn Seivewright Day, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Henry Ernest Day, 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 August, A.D. 1949, at the said city, she then being Ruth Evelyn Seivewright, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Evelyn Seivewright and Henry Ernest Day, her 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 Evelyn Seivewright may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henry Ernest Day had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Mollie Balacan Pantel.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52039

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Mollie Balacan Pantel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mollie Balacan Pantel, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Abe Pantel, 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. 1949, at the said city, she then being Mollie Balacan, 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 Mollie Balacan and Abe Pantel, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mollie Balacan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Abe Pantel had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[3].

An Act for the relief of George Edward Gumbley.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52248

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[3].

An Act for the relief of George Edward Gumbley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Edward Gumbley, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, tramway operator, has by his petition alleged that on the fifth day of May, A.D. 1934, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, he and Mabel Daisy Barrett, 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 Edward Gumbley and Mabel Daisy Barrett, 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 Edward Gumbley may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mabel Daisy Barrett had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[3].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy L. Grauer Shapiro.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53460

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[3].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy L. Grauer Shapiro.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy L. Grauer Shapiro, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Peter Shapiro, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of May, A.D. 1949, at the said city, she then being Dorothy L. Grauer, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 L. Grauer and Peter Shapiro, her 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 L. Grauer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Peter Shapiro had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[3].

An Act to amend the Prisons and Reformatories Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

54097

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[3].

R.S., c. 163; 1928, c. 41; 1931, c. 46; 1947, c. 68; 1947-48, c. 26; 1950, cc. 11, 49; 1951 (1st Sess.), c. 34.

An Act to amend the Prisons and Reformatories Act.

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

1. *The Prisons and Reformatories Act*, chapter one hundred and sixty-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by adding thereto, immediately after section one hundred and fifty-nine thereof, the following section:

Ticket of leave.

"**159A.** (1) If any female person sentenced and detained in the Interprovincial Home for Young Women has, in the opinion of the Superintendent thereof, so conducted herself during a term of six consecutive months by good behaviour, diligence and industry as to warrant her being set at large and no longer being detained in the said Home, and if the magistrate or deputy magistrate for the County of Albert concurs with the Superintendent in recommending the issue of a licence to such female person to be at large, the Minister of Justice or any person authorized by him in that behalf may issue a licence to such female person to be at large in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, or in any part thereof specified in the licence.

Revocation.

(2) Any licence issued pursuant to subsection one may be revoked or altered at pleasure by the Minister of Justice, or by any person authorized by him in that behalf.

Regulations.

(3) The Minister of Justice may make such regulations as he sees fit, prescribing the form of licences, the conditions of enjoyment and forfeiture thereof, and for ascertaining that such conditions are duly complied with.

Contravention of ticket of leave.

(4) Upon information on oath that any female person who is licensed under subsection one to be at large has contravened any of the conditions of such licence, any judge, stipendiary magistrate or magistrate in Canada may issue

Explanatory Notes.

The object of this Bill is to provide for the issuing of licences of leave to women and girls confined to the Interprovincial Home for Young Women at Coverdale, New Brunswick, in cases where good conduct has been demonstrated over a period of six consecutive months and clemency has been recommended by the Superintendent of the Home and by the magistrate of the county in which the Home is situated.

This Bill is patterned after section 107 of the Act. Section 107 provides for the issuing of licences of leave, in circumstances similar to those stated above, to women and girls confined to the Good Shepherd Reformatory and the Good Shepherd Industrial Refuge at Halifax. The Bill is intended to permit a similar arrangement in the case of the Home at Coverdale in order that the treatment accorded to inmates of each of these institutions may be as nearly as possible the same.

a warrant for her arrest, wherever in Canada she may be, and cause her to be brought before such judge, stipendiary magistrate or magistrate for trial; if convicted of such contravention she shall be remanded to the Interprovincial Home for Young Women, there to serve the remainder of her original sentence, with such additional term, not exceeding one year, as to the judge, stipendiary magistrate or magistrate seems proper."

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[3].

An Act respecting the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th March, 1952

Honourable Senator ROEBUCK.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

51199

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[3].

An Act respecting the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.

Preamble. 1882, c. 122; 1913, c. 190.

WHEREAS the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, a corporation incorporated by chapter one hundred and ninety of the statutes of 1913, has 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:—

1. Subsection two of section two of The Charter of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts chapter one hundred and ninety of the statutes of 1913, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Chief place of business.

"(2) The chief place of business of the Academy shall be in the city of Ottawa in the province of Ontario or such other place as the Academy may, by its by-laws, designate."

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

Objects.

"**3.** The objects of the Academy are and shall be the encouragement, improvement and cultivation of the arts of painting, sculpture, architecture and of design in the graphic, decorative and industrial arts, and the promotion and support of education in all such arts, and for the purpose of attaining such objects, the Academy is authorized—

Exhibitions.

(a) to hold exhibitions in the principal cities of Canada and elsewhere;

Schools.

(b) to establish schools of art and design;

National Gallery.

(c) to continue to aid in the advancement of the National Gallery and to cooperate with the National Gallery in activities in which the Academy has an interest;

Explanatory Notes

The principal purposes of this Bill are to increase the number of academicians and to grant the associate members a larger voice in the affairs of the Academy.

It is proposed also to clarify the language of sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 of this Act.

1. Present subsection (2) of section 2 of the Act of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts reads as follows:—

"(2) The chief place of business of the Academy shall be in the city of Ottawa."

It is proposed to amend the subsection so as to permit the choosing of a place of business most convenient to the majority of the academicians.

2. Present section 3 of the said Act reads as follows:—

"3. The objects of the Academy are and shall be the encouragement, improvement and cultivation of the arts of painting, sculpture, architecture, etching, engraving and of design as applied to the industrial arts and manufactures, and the promotion and support of education in all such arts, and for the purpose of attaining such objects, the Academy is authorized—

(a) to hold exhibitions in the principal cities of Canada and elsewhere;

(b) to establish schools of art and design;

(c) to continue to aid in the advancement of the National Gallery (the institution of which was one of the chief objects set forth in the original Act of incorporation of the Academy) and to enjoy such privileges in connection with it as the Academy may now have or be hereafter granted;

Generally.

(d) to adopt such other means as the Academy may deem advisable."

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

Academicians and associates.

"**4.** (1) The Academy shall be composed of two orders of members, namely, academicians and associates. The academicians and associates composing the Academy shall be artists by profession and be either painters, sculptors, architects or designers, engaged in the graphic, decorative and industrial arts.

Number of academicians.

(2) The number of academicians shall not exceed forty-five, of which twenty-four shall be reserved for painters, six for sculptors, ten for architects, and five for designers; but the number of associates shall be unlimited save as otherwise determined by the Academy."

4. Section five of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Qualification of academicians.

"**5.** (1) An academician is a member who shall have been duly elected as such from among the associates or who may have become an academician after having been a member of some other class of academicians in accordance with the by-laws, and shall have deposited in the National Gallery a work of art executed by him and approved by the Council, or, should it be impractical for him to deposit a work of art executed by him, shall have deposited evidence of his work in his particular branch of art in a form satisfactory to the Council and shall have complied with all other conditions prescribed by the by-laws of the Academy, and shall have received a diploma signed by the Governor General.

Diploma.

Right to vote.

(2) Academicians shall have the right to vote in the general assembly and in all the affairs of the Academy, and in the election of academicians, associates, and officers except the associate members of the council."

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

Associates.

"**6.** (1) An associate is a member who is a Canadian citizen and domiciled in Canada at the time of his nomination and who shall have been duly elected and who shall have complied with all other conditions prescribed by the by-laws of the Academy.

Eligible for membership, on the Council and for certain offices.

(2) Associates shall be eligible for membership on the Council, and for such other offices as the Council may designate, except those of president, vice-president, and treasurer.

(d) to adopt such other means as the Academy may deem advisable."

The purpose of the amendment contained in the first paragraph is to include the arts within the field of design, in accordance with present-day terminology. The purpose of the amendment in sub-section *(c)* is to more accurately express the relationship between the two institutions.

3. Section 4 presently reads as follows:

"4. The Academy shall be composed of two orders of members, namely, academicians and associates. The academicians and associates composing the Academy shall be artists by profession and be either *(a)* painters, *(b)* sculptors, *(c)* architects, *(d)* designers, etchers or engravers.

2. The number of academicians shall not exceed forty, but the number of associates may be unlimited, save as otherwise determined by the Academy; but at no time shall there be of academicians who are *(a)* painters more than twenty-two, *(b)* sculptors more than five, *(c)* architects more than nine, *(d)* designers, etchers and engravers more than four."

The proposed amendment to the first paragraph is in accord with the proposed amendment to section 3. The purpose of the proposed amendment to the second paragraph of section 4 is to permit a larger membership in view of the larger number of persons engaged in the arts since the original enactment.

4. Section 5 presently reads as follows:

"5. (1) An academician is a member who shall have been duly elected as such from among the associates or who may have become an academician after having been a member of some other class of academicians in accordance with the by-laws and shall have contributed to the National Gallery a picture, piece of sculpture, design, etching or engraving approved and accepted by the council as a satisfactory specimen of his work in his particular branch of art and who shall have complied with all other conditions prescribed by the by-laws of the Academy, and shall have received a diploma signed by the Governor General."

The purpose of the amendment to the first paragraph is to permit architects, sculptors and others to deposit evidence of their work in the National Gallery when the deposit of their work is impractical.

(2) NEW replacing section 8 which presently reads as follows:

"8. At elections held for academicians, both academicians and associates shall have the right to vote, but for associates and officers, academicians only shall have the right to vote: Provided that an associate can only vote for an academician of the class to which such associate belongs."

The purpose of this proposed amendment and the proposed amendment to sections 6 and 9 is to give the associate members a larger voice in the affairs of the Academy.

5. Section 6 presently reads as follows:

"6. An associate is a member who shall have had his permanent residence in Canada for at least two years prior to his nomination and who shall have been duly elected and who shall have complied with all other conditions prescribed by the by-laws of the Academy. Associates shall not be eligible for membership on the council nor for any office nor have any vote at the general assembly or in any of the affairs of the Academy, save only the right of voting at the election of academicians."

No vote at general assembly.

Exception.

Proviso.

(3) Associates shall have no vote at the general assembly, nor in any of the affairs of the Academy, except in the election of associate members of the Council, and in the election of academicians: Provided that an associate can vote only for an academician of the class to which such associate belongs."

Repeal.

6. Section eight of the said Act is repealed.

7. Section nine of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Council.

How constituted.

"**8.** The government of the affairs of the Academy shall be vested exclusively in a Council to be composed of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, eight academicians and four associates."

Sections renumbered.

8. Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the said Act are renumbered as sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, respectively.

9. Paragraphs *(d)* and *(h)* of subsection one of section ten of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(d)* The discipline of members by suspension, expulsion or otherwise;"

"*(h)* To establish honorary, retired, non-resident and other classes of academicians and associates, and determine the membership thereof and their qualifications, and define their rights, privileges and obligations;"

6. Section 8 presently reads as follows:

"8. At elections held for academicians, both academicians and associates shall have the right to vote, but for associates and officers, academicians only shall have the right to vote: Provided that an associate can only vote for an academician of the class to which such associate belongs."

The provisions contained in the present section 8 are incorporated in the proposed amendments to sections 6 and 9.

7. Section 9 presently reads as follows:

"9. The government and the affairs of the Academy shall be vested exclusively in a council to be composed of a president, a vice-president and twelve other academicians. All academicians shall be entitled to serve on the council, but in such order of rotation as the by-laws may determine."

8. Consequential renumbering.

9. Subsections *(d)* and *(h)* of section 10 presently read as follows:—

"*(d)* Obnoxious members, their suspension, expulsion or other punishment; provided that no member may be suspended or expelled except upon the vote of at least two-thirds of the members present at the annual general assembly."

"*(h)* To establish honorary, honorary retired, non-resident and other classes of academicians, and determine the membership thereof and their qualifications, and define their rights, privileges and obligations."

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Sylvia Grace Martin Corbett.

Read a first time, Thursday 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53572

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Sylvia Grace Martin Corbett.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sylvia Grace Martin Corbett, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of George Corbett, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of June, A.D. 1945, at the town of Liverpool, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Sylvia Grace 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 Sylvia Grace Martin and George Corbett, her 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 Grace Martin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Corbett had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[3].

An Act for the relief of Sarah Sybil Aaron Daugaard.

Read a first time, Thursday 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53576

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[3].

An Act for the relief of Sarah Sybil Aaron Daugaard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sarah Sybil Aaron Daugaard, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of David Abraham Daugaard, 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. 1942, at the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Sarah Sybil Aaron, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Sarah Sybil Aaron and David Abraham Daugaard, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sarah Sybil Aaron may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said David Abraham Daugaard had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[3].

An Act for the relief of Kenneth Ashby Lambe.

Read a first time, Thursday 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53560

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[3].

An Act for the relief of Kenneth Ashby Lambe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kenneth Ashby Lambe, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of May, A.D. 1945, at the said city, he and Verlie Virginia May Mitchell, 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 Kenneth Ashby Lambe and Verlie Virginia May Mitchell, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Kenneth Ashby Lambe may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Verlie Virginia May Mitchell had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Lillian Ethlyn Crouse McManus.

Read a first time, Thursday 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53568

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Lillian Ethlyn Crouse McManus.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian Ethlyn Crouse McManus, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, nurse, wife of Lindsay Alistair McManus, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of March, A.D. 1934, at the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Lillian Ethlyn Crouse, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Ethlyn Crouse and Lindsay Alistair McManus, her 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 Ethlyn Crouse may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lindsay Alistair McManus had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M3.

An Act for the relief of Marie Leopoldine Gabrielle Asselin Adler.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53564

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[3].

An Act for the relief of Marie Leopoldine Gabrielle Asselin Adler.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Leopoldine Gabrielle Asselin Adler, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Joseph William Adler, 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 October, A.D. 1934, at the said city, she then being Marie Leopoldine Gabrielle Asselin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Leopoldine Gabrielle Asselin and Joseph William Adler, her 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 Leopoldine Gabrielle Asselin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph William Adler had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N3.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Jacques Ernest Demers.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53556

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[3].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Jacques Ernest Demers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Jacques Ernest Demers, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, broker, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of April, A.D. 1933, at the city of Quebec, in the said province, he and Marie Averil Taschereau, who was then of the said city of Quebec, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore 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 Jacques Ernest Demers and Marie Averil Taschereau, 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 Jacques Ernest Demers may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Averil Taschereau had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Madeleine Therrien Ferron.

Read a first time, Thursday 27th, March, 1952.

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, 1952

51234

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Madeleine Therrien Ferron.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Madeleine Therrien Ferron, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, organizer, wife of Jacques Ferron, 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. 1943, at the town of Nicolet, in the said province, she then being Madeleine Therrien, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Therrien and Jacques Ferron, her 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 Therrien may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jacques Ferron had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P3.

An Act for the relief of Catherine Victoria Howie Burnett Worthington.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51101

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[3].

An Act for the relief of Catherine Victoria Howie Burnett Worthington.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Catherine Victoria Howie Burnett Worthington, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Thomas Dutton Worthington, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of March, A.D. 1943, at the said city, she then being Catherine Victoria Howie Burnett, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Catherine Victoria Howie Burnett and Thomas Dutton Worthington, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Catherine Victoria Howie Burnett may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Dutton Worthington had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of Hazel Rawlings Passnick.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53645

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of Hazel Rawlings Passnick.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hazel Rawlings Passnick, residing at the city of North Bay, in the province of Ontario, saleslady, wife of Malcolm Passnick, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of November, A.D. 1938, at the said city of North Bay, she then being Hazel Rawlings, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Rawlings and Malcolm Passnick, her 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 Rawlings may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Malcolm Passnick had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[3].

An Act for the relief of Douglas Paul Wilbur.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53637

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[3].

An Act for the relief of Douglas Paul Wilbur.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Douglas Paul Wilbur, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of January, A.D. 1948, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Eileen (Ellen) Plummer, 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 Douglas Paul Wilbur and Eileen (Ellen) Plummer, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Douglas Paul Wilbur may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eileen (Ellen) Plummer had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[3].

An Act for the relief of Arnold Ernest Kirby.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53629

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[3].

An Act for the relief of Arnold Ernest Kirby.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Arnold Ernest Kirby, domiciled in Canada and residing at the township of Sutton, in the province of Quebec, farmer, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of January, A.D. 1931, at the village of Knowlton, in the said province, he and Mary May Davis, who was then of the said village, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore 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 Arnold Ernest Kirby and Mary May Davis, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Arnold Ernest Kirby may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary May Davis had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[3].

An Act for the relief of Annie Shaw Young Goudie Corcoran.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52602

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[3].

An Act for the relief of Annie Shaw Young Goudie Corcoran.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Shaw Young Goudie Corcoran, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of John Gillespie Corcoran, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of June, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Annie Shaw Young Goudie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Shaw Young Goudie and John Gillespie Corcoran, her 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 Shaw Young Goudie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Gillespie Corcoran had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U3.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Charles Butler.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51262

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[3].

An Act for the relief of Frederick Charles Butler.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick Charles Butler, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of September, A.D. 1944, at the city of Brantford, in the province of Ontario, he and Leila Margaret Hughes, who was then of the town of Tamworth, in the said province of Ontario, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore 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 Charles Butler and Leila Margaret Hughes, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frederick Charles Butler may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Leila Margaret Hughes had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V3.

An Act for the relief of Sam Feldstein.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52272

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[3].

An Act for the relief of Sam Feldstein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sam Feldstein, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, storekeeper, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of January, A.D. 1927, at the said city, he and Sonia Generonsky 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 Sam Feldstein and Sonia Generonsky, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sam Feldstein may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sonia Generonsky had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W3.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Richard Markey.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51417

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W3.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Richard Markey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Richard Markey, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-sixth day of July, A.D. 1938, at the city of Outremont, in the said province, he and Rita Evelyn Cramer, 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 Thomas Richard Markey and Rita Evelyn Cramer, 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 Richard Markey may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rita Evelyn Cramer had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[3].

An Act for the relief of Vera Jane Carroll Ross.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53805

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[3].

An Act for the relief of Vera Jane Carroll Ross.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Vera Jane Carroll Ross, residing at the town of Hampstead, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Murray Hugh Ross, 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 third day of April, A.D. 1937, at the said city, she then being Vera Jane Carroll, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Vera Jane Carroll and Murray Hugh Ross, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Vera Jane Carroll may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Murray Hugh Ross had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y3.

An Act for the relief of Ruth van der Walde Crowley.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52415

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[3].

An Act for the relief of Ruth van der Walde Crowley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruth van der Walde Crowley, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of William Graham Crowley, 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 April, A.D. 1946, at the said city, she then being Ruth van der Walde, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 van der Walde and William Graham Crowley, her 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 van der Walde may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Graham Crowley had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[3].

An Act for the relief of
Mabel (Karianoron) Stacey Delorimier.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52978

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[3].

An Act for the relief of
Mabel (Karianoron) Stacey Delorimier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mabel (Karianoron) Stacey Delorimier, residing at the city of Brooklyn, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, factory worker, wife of John (Ohnawatekha) Delorimier, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Caughnawaga, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of January, A.D. 1919, at the said village, she then being Mabel (Karianoron) Stacey, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Mabel (Karianoron) Stacey and John (Ohnawatekha) Delorimier, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mabel (Karianoron) Stacey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John (Ohnawatekha) Delorimier had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[4].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Friefeld Ragoza.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53801

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[4].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Friefeld Ragoza.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruth Friefeld Ragoza, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Herman Ragoza, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of January, A.D. 1949, at the said city, she then being Ruth Friefeld, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Friefeld and Herman Ragoza, her 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 Friefeld may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Herman Ragoza had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[4].

An Act for the relief of Mary Duncan Barlow.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53641

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[4].

An Act for the relief of Mary Duncan Barlow.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Duncan Barlow, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Leonard James Barlow, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Rock Island, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of May, A.D. 1941, at the said village, she then being Mary 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 Mary Duncan and Leonard James Barlow, her 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 Duncan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Leonard James Barlow had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C4.

An Act for the relief of Cyril Frederick Hembling.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52709

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[4].

An Act for the relief of Cyril Frederick Hembling.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Cyril Frederick Hembling, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, machinist, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of July, A.D. 1931, at the said city, he and Cathleen Agnes Pomeroy, 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 Cyril Frederick Hembling and Cathleen Agnes Pomeroy, 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 Cyril Frederick Hembling may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cathleen Agnes Pomeroy had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[4].

An Act for the relief of Denise Gelinas Gilmour.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52051

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[4].

An Act for the relief of Denise Gelinas Gilmour.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Denise Gelinas Gilmour, residing at the city of Three Rivers, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Gordon Douglas Gilmour, 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 twelfth day of May, A.D. 1945, at the city of Three Rivers, in the said province, she then being Denise Gelinas, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Denise Gelinas and Gordon Douglas Gilmour, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Denise Gelinas may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gordon Douglas Gilmour had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[4].

An Act for the relief of Gordon Eugene White.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53633

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[4].

An Act for the relief of Gordon Eugene White.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gordon Eugene White, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, porter, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of February, A.D. 1940, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Evelyn Perry, 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 Gordon Eugene White and Evelyn Perry, 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 Eugene White may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Evelyn Perry had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F4.

An Act for the relief of Silas Maxwell Barrow.

Read a first time, Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53809

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[4].

An Act for the relief of Silas Maxwell Barrow.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Silas Maxwell Barrow, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Grand Falls, in the province of Newfoundland, truck driver, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of April, A.D. 1945, at the town of Windsor, in the said province, he and Dorothy Marie Bennett, who was then of the said town of Windsor, 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 Silas Maxwell Barrow and Dorothy Marie Bennett, 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 Silas Maxwell Barrow may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dorothy Marie Bennett had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[4].

An Act for the relief of Arline Silverman Cohen.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53793

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[4].

An Act for the relief of Arline Silverman Cohen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Arline Silverman Cohen, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, social worker, wife of Norman Abraham Cohen, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1950, at the said city, she then being Arline Silverman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Arline Silverman and Norman Abraham Cohen, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Arline Silverman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Norman Abraham Cohen had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H4.

An Act for the relief of Doris Jane Aitchison Birchenough.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53653

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[4].

An Act for the relief of Doris Jane Aitchison Birchenough.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Doris Jane Aitchison Birchenough, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, comptometer operator, wife of James Birchenough, 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 May, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Doris Jane Aitchison, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Jane Aitchison and James Birchenough, her 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 Jane Aitchison may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Birchenough had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[4].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Lois Long Fordham.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53797

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[4].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Lois Long Fordham.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Lois Long Fordham, residing at the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Cyril Thomas Fordham, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at River Bend, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of October, A.D. 1942, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Margaret Lois Long, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Lois Long and Cyril Thomas Fordham, her 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 Lois Long may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cyril Thomas Fordham had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J4.

An Act for the relief of Eileen Roberta Lynn Walker.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52705

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[4].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Roberta Lynn Walker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eileen Roberta Lynn Walker, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, receptionist, wife of John Stewart Walker, 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. 1949, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Eileen Roberta Lynn, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Eileen Roberta Lynn and John Stewart 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 Eileen Roberta Lynn may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Stewart Walker had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[4].

An Act for the relief of Claire Greenberg Ghilcig.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51109

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[4].

An Act for the relief of Claire Greenberg Ghilcig.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Claire Greenberg Ghilcig, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Gerald Ghilcig, 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 January, A.D. 1950, at the said city, she then being Claire Greenberg, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Claire Greenberg and Gerald Ghilcig, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Claire Greenberg may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gerald Ghilcig had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[4].

An Act for the relief of Rose Godfrey Slutsky.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52264

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[4].

An Act for the relief of Rose Godfrey Slutsky.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rose Godfrey Slutsky, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, office clerk, wife of Jack Slutsky, 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 June, A.D. 1937, at the said city, she then being Rose 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 Rose Godfrey and Jack Slutsky, her 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 Godfrey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jack Slutsky had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M4.

An Act for the relief of Eva Lubin Greenfield.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51057

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[4].

An Act for the relief of Eva Lubin Greenfield.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eva Lubin Greenfield, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Sydney Lawrence Greenfield, 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 December, A.D. 1948, at the said city, she then being Eva Lubin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Eva Lubin and Sydney Lawrence Greenfield, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eva Lubin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sydney Lawrence Greenfield had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N4.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Cecelia Fisher Waugh.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53669

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[4].

An Act for the relief of Gladys Cecelia Fisher Waugh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys Cecelia Fisher Waugh, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, operator, wife of Livingstone Waugh, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of March, A.D. 1939, at the said city, she then being Gladys Cecelia Fisher, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Gladys Cecelia Fisher and Livingstone Waugh, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gladys Cecelia Fisher may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Livingstone Waugh had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O4.

An Act for the relief of Sheila Ruth Coppelman Mitmaker, otherwise known as Sheila Ruth Coppelman Mintz.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51266

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁴.

An Act for the relief of Sheila Ruth Coppelman Mitmaker, otherwise known as Sheila Ruth Coppelman Mintz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sheila Ruth Coppelman Mitmaker, otherwise known as Sheila Ruth Coppelman Mintz, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Joseph Mitmaker, otherwise known as Joseph Mintz, 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 January, A.D. 1950, at the said city, she then being Sheila Ruth Coppelman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Sheila Ruth Coppelman and Joseph Mitmaker, otherwise known as Joseph Mintz, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sheila Ruth Coppelman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Mitmaker, otherwise known as Joseph Mintz, had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P4.

An Act for the relief of Ada Vera Higgins Montgomery.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52578

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[4].

An Act for the relief of Ada Vera Higgins Montgomery.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ada Vera Higgins Montgomery, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, circulation manager, wife of Norman Leonard Baron Montgomery, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of September, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Ada Vera Higgins, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Vera Higgins and Norman Leonard Baron Montgomery, her 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 Vera Higgins may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Norman Leonard Baron Montgomery had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q4.

An Act for the relief of Priscilla Theresa Marie Laurin Minyaska.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53789

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[4].

An Act for the relief of Priscilla Theresa Marie Laurin Minyaska.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Priscilla Theresa Marie Laurin Minyaska, residing at the city of Orillia, in the province of Ontario, saleslady, wife of William Minyaska, 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 October, A.D. 1943, at the city of St. Catharines, in the said province of Ontario, she then being Priscilla Theresa Marie Laurin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Priscilla Theresa Marie Laurin and William Minyaska, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Priscilla Theresa Marie Laurin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Minyaska had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R4.

An Act for the relief of Marie Dora Adrienne Menard Chartrand.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53813

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[4].

An Act for the relief of Marie Dora Adrienne Menard Chartrand.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Dora Adrienne Menard Chartrand, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Joseph Henri Noel Amedee Chartrand, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville Jacques Cartier, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of October, A.D. 1919, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Marie Dora Adrienne Menard, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Dora Adrienne Menard and Joseph Henri Noel Amedee Chartrand, her 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 Dora Adrienne Menard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Henri Noel Amedee Chartrand had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[4].

An Act for the relief of Bridget Chiasson Musseau.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52260

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[4].

An Act for the relief of Bridget Chiasson Musseau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bridget Chiasson Musseau, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, factory worker, wife of Howard William Musseau, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville La Salle, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of February, A.D. 1938, at the town of Corner Brook, in the province of Newfoundland, she then being Bridget Chiasson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Bridget Chiasson and Howard William Musseau, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Bridget Chiasson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Howard William Musseau had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[4].

An Act for the relief of Emilia Bigelis Kozakiewicz.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53880

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[4].

An Act for the relief of Emilia Bigelis Kozakiewicz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emilia Bigelis Kozakiewicz, residing at the city of Windsor, in the province of Ontario, chambermaid, wife of John Kozakiewicz, 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 fifth day of November, A.D. 1927, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Emilia Bigelis, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Emilia Bigelis and John Kozakiewicz, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Emilia Bigelis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Kozakiewicz had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U4.

An Act for the relief of Dora Katz Schneiderman.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53872

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[4].

An Act for the relief of Dora Katz Schneiderman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dora Katz Schneiderman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, operator, wife of Sam Schneiderman, 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 March, A.D. 1948, at the said city, she then being Dora Katz, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore 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 Katz and Sam Schneiderman, her 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 Katz may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sam Schneiderman had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V4.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Lionel Bibeau.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51041

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[4].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Lionel Bibeau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Lionel Bibeau, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, glass worker, has by his petition alleged that on the eighteenth day of November, A.D. 1941, at the said city, he and Marie Juliette Florida Aube, 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 Lionel Bibeau and Marie Juliette Florida Aube, 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 Lionel Bibeau may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Juliette Florida Aube had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W4.

An Act for the relief of Helene Philomena Schenker Champ-Renaud.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52419

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[4].

An Act for the relief of Helene Philomena Schenker Champ-Renaud.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helene Philomena Schenker Champ-Renaud, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, artist, wife of Leon Champ-Renaud, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of April, A.D. 1932, at the said city, she then being Helene Philomena Schenker, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Philomena Schenker and Leon Champ-Renaud, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Helene Philomena Schenker may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Leon Champ-Renaud had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[4].

An Act for the relief of Mary Finkelstein Fogel.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53868

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[4].

An Act for the relief of Mary Finkelstein Fogel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Finkelstein Fogel, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Allan Fogel, 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 September, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Mary Finkelstein, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore 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 Finkelstein and Allan Fogel, her 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 Finkelstein may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Allan Fogel had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[4].

An Act for the relief of Gregorij Sergeij Anker-Jakerov.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

53876

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y4.

An Act for the relief of Gregorij Sergeij Anker-Jakerov.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gregorij Sergeij Anker-Jakerov, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Cote St. Luc, in the province of Quebec, draughtsman, has by his petition alleged that on the twentieth day of December, A.D. 1947, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Josephine Lilian Hemlock, who was then of the town of Caughnawaga, 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 Gregorij Sergeij Anker-Jakerov and Josephine Lilian Hemlock, 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 Gregorij Sergeij Anker-Jakerov may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Josephine Lilian Hemlock had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z4.

An Act for the relief of Florence Margaret Parsonage Velleman.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51125

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[4].

An Act for the relief of Florence Margaret Parsonage Velleman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Margaret Parsonage Velleman, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, secretary, wife of Leo Velleman, junior, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of September, A.D. 1941, at the city of Montreal, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Florence Margaret Parsonage, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Margaret Parsonage and Leo Velleman, 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 Florence Margaret Parsonage may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Leo Velleman, junior, had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A5.

An Act for the relief of Georgine Jun Ruzicka.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52256

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[5].

An Act for the relief of Georgine Jun Ruzicka.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Georgine Jun Ruzicka, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Charles (Karel) Ruzicka, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of March, A.D. 1950, at the said city, she then being Georgine Jun, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery, since then their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Georgine Jun and Charles (Karel) Ruzicka, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Georgine Jun may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles (Karel) Ruzicka had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B5.

An Act for the relief of Jean (Janek) Mazur.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

51113

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B5.

An Act for the relief of Jean (Janek) Mazur.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean (Janek) Mazur, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of November, A.D. 1947, at Ostricourt, in the county of Lille, France, he and Stanislawa Kala Hartman, who was then of Ostricourt aforesaid, a widow, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore 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 (Janek) Mazur and Stanislawa Kala Hartman, 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 (Janek) Mazur may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stanislawa Kala Hartman had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act for the relief of Giuseppa Manuri Bartucci.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1925.

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, 1952

53948

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act for the relief of Giuseppa Manuri Bartucci.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Giuseppa Manuri Bartucci, residing at the city of Hammonton, in the state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, wife of Vincenzo Bartucci, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Jacques-Cartier, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of December, A.D. 1913, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Giuseppa Manuri, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Giuseppa Manuri and Vincenzo Bartucci, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Giuseppa Manuri may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Vincenzo Bartucci had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D5.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Edgar Eaton.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th March, 1952.

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, 1952

52280

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[5].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Edgar Eaton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Edgar Eaton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, supervisor, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of July, A.D. 1926, at Larchwood, in the province of Ontario, he and Eva Emma Pilon, who was then of Larchwood 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 Joseph Edgar Eaton and Eva Emma Pilon, 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 Edgar Eaton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eva Emma Pilon had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E5.

An Act for the relief of Nathalie Olga Marianne Pervouchine Petrik.

Read a first time, Monday, 31st March, 1952.

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, 1952

52970

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E5.

An Act for the relief of Nathalie Olga Marianne Pervouchine Petrik.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Nathalie Olga Marianne Pervouchine Petrik, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Jean Petrik, 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 August, A.D. 1946, at Premanon, France, she then being Nathalie Olga Marianne Pervouchine, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Nathalie Olga Marianne Pervouchine and Jean Petrik, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Nathalie Olga Marianne Pervouchine may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jean Petrik had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F5.

An Act for the relief of Lily Stall Wax.

Read a first time, Monday, 31st March, 1952.

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, 1952

51413

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[5].

An Act for the relief of Lily Stall Wax.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lily Stall Wax, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, operator, wife of Samuel Wax, 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. 1939, at the said city, she then being Lily Stall, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Lily Stall and Samuel Wax, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

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

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G5.

An Act for the relief of Charles William Silver.

Read a first time, Monday, 31st March, 1952.

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, 1952

53665

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[5].

An Act for the relief of Charles William Silver.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles William Silver, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the fifth day of June, A.D. 1937, at the said city, he and Gladys Glass, 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 Charles William Silver and Gladys Glass, 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 William Silver may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gladys Glass had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[5].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Irene Gordon Diamond.

Read a first time, Monday, 31st March, 1952.

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, 1952

53944

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[5].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Irene Gordon Diamond.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Irene Gordon Diamond, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Jack Isaac Diamond, 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. 1948, at the said city, she then being Hilda Irene Gordon; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Irene Gordon and Jack Isaac Diamond, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hilda Irene Gordon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jack Isaac Diamond had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I5.

An Act for the relief of Jochwet Freiberg Rosenstein.

Read a first time, Monday, 31st March, 1952.

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, 1952

53952

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[5].

An Act for the relief of Jochwet Freiberg Rosenstein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jochwet Freiberg Rosenstein, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Isak Rosenstein, 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 June, A.D. 1946, at the city of Brauna, Austria, she then being Jochwet Freiberg, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Jochwet Freiberg and Isak Rosenstein, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jochwet Freiberg may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isak Rosenstein had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J5.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Elizabeth Jones McKay.

Read a first time, Monday, 31st March, 1952.

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, 1952

54101

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[5].

An Act for the relief of Mabel Elizabeth Jones McKay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mabel Elizabeth Jones McKay, residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of George Leslie McKay, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Cookshire, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of February, A.D. 1915, at the village of Gould, in the said province, she then being Mabel Elizabeth Jones, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore 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 Mabel Elizabeth Jones and George Leslie McKay, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mabel Elizabeth Jones may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Leslie McKay had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K5.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Esme Graham Snell.

Read a first time, Monday, 31st March, 1952.

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, 1952

52047

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[5].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Esme Graham Snell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Esme Graham Snell, residing at the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Harold Merryn Snell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of December, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Dorothy Esme Graham, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore 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 Esme Graham and Harold Merryn Snell, her 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 Esme Graham may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold Merryn Snell had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L5.

An Act for the relief of Olive Winifred Thistle Gour.

Read a first time, Monday, 31st March, 1952.

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, 1952

54105

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[5].

An Act for the relief of Olive Winifred Thistle Gour.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Olive Winifred Thistle Gour, residing at the town of Pointe Claire, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Leon Claude Gour, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of October, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Olive Winifred Thistle, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of 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 Olive Winifred Thistle and Leon Claude Gour, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Olive Winifred Thistle may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Leon Claude Gour had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M5.

An Act for the relief of Sergius Messier.

Read a first time, Monday, 31st March, 1952.

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, 1952

53661

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[5].

An Act for the relief of Sergius Messier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sergius Messier, 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-ninth day of January, A.D. 1938, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, he and Carmen Primeau, 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 Sergius Messier and Carmen Primeau, 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 Sergius Messier may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Carmen Primeau had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N5.

An Act for the relief of Samuel Long Adamson.

Read a first time, Monday, 31st March, 1952.

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, 1952

52982

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[5].

An Act for the relief of Samuel Long Adamson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Samuel Long Adamson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, mercantile marine, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of December, A.D. 1940, at the city of Belfast, Northern Ireland, he and Emma Maureen Murray, who was then of the said city of Belfast, 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 Samuel Long Adamson and Emma Maureen Murray, 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 Samuel Long Adamson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Emma Maureen Murray had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O5.

An Act respecting the Board of Elders of the Canadian District of the Moravian Church in America.

Read a first time, Monday, 31st March, 1952.

Honourable Senator STAMBAUGH.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

52562

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O5.

An Act respecting the Board of Elders of the Canadian District of the Moravian Church in America.

Preamble. 1909, c. 112.

WHEREAS the Board of Elders of the Canadian District of the Moravian Church in America, a corporation incorporated by chapter one hundred and twelve of the statutes of Canada 1909, 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:—

1. Section one of an Act to incorporate the Board of Elders of the Canadian District of the Moravian Church in America, chapter one hundred and twelve of the statutes of 1909, is amended by inserting after the word "successors" the words "together with such additional persons not exceeding two".

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

Head office.

"**2.** (1) The head office of the Board shall be in the city of Edmonton, in the province of Alberta, or such other place in Canada as the Board may, from time to time, determine.

Change of head office.

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

Branch offices.

(3) The Board may, from time to time, by by-law, establish branch offices or agencies at any place in Canada or elsewhere."

3. Subsection two of section five of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

Limit as to value.

"(2) The annual value of the real estate held in Canada by or in trust for the Board shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars."

Explanatory Notes.

Since the incorporation by chapter 112 of the statutes of Canada 1909, of the Board of Elders of the Canadian District of the Moravian Church in America, the number of its members, adherents and churches has grown, making it necessary to hold more real property to minister to the needs of its people.

1. One of the purposes of the present Bill is, therefore, to increase the number of the Board of Elders which is the governing body of the church from the number mentioned in the present Act to five. Section 1 of the present Act reads as follows:—

"1. The present members of the Board of Brethren, who, for the time being, are appointed to superintend the secular and spiritual concerns of the Canadian District of the Northern Province of the Moravian Church in America, to wit, the Right Reverend Clement Hoyler, of Strathcona, the Reverend Emile Suemper, of Calgary, and William Wensel, esquire, of Strathcona, all of the province of Alberta, and their successors, from time to time lawfully appointed in accordance with the constitution, rules and regulations of the said church, as the said constitution, rules and regulations now exist or may be hereafter modified or altered, are hereby constituted a corporation under the name of "The Board of Elders of the Canadian District of the Moravian Church in America," hereinafter called "the Board".

2. The head office of the Board in the original Act was said to be the city of Strathcona and this city in the meantime has been incorporated into the city of Edmonton. The church would also like to have the right to change its head office in Canada if it should consider it in its interest to do so. Section 2 of the present Act reads as follows:—

"2. The head office of the Board shall be in the city of Strathcona, in the province of Alberta. The Board may, from time to time, by by-law, establish branch offices or agencies at any place in Canada or elsewhere."

3. Subsection (2) of section 5 of the present Act reads as follows:—

"(2) The annual value of the real estate held in Canada by or in trust for the Board shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars."

It is desired to increase the $50,000.00 to $500,000.00.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P5.

An Act for the relief of Sadie Isaac Kannon.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

52697

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P5.

An Act for the relief of Sadie Isaac Kannon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sadie Isaac Kannon, residing at the city of Newark, in the state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, manager, wife of Frank Louis Kannon, 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 September, A.D. 1936, at the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, she then being Sadie Isaac, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Sadie Isaac and Frank Louis Kannon, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sadie Isaac may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Louis Kannon had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q5.

An Act for the relief of Yvonne Yvette Lalonde Faucher.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

52399

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q5.

An Act for the relief of Yvonne Yvette Lalonde Faucher.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Yvonne Yvette Lalonde Faucher, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, seamstress, wife of Robert Faucher, 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 May, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Yvonne Yvette Lalonde, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Yvonne Yvette Lalonde and Robert Faucher, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Yvonne Yvette Lalonde may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Faucher had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R5.

An Act for the relief of Kenneth Oliver Frawley.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

54228

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[5].

An Act for the relief of Kenneth Oliver Frawley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kenneth Oliver Frawley, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, tool engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of June, A.D. 1945, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, he and Olive Eileen Dutton, 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 Kenneth Oliver Frawley and Olive Eileen Dutton, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Kenneth Oliver Frawley may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Olive Eileen Dutton had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S5.

An Act for the relief of Carol Almina Perry Alleyn.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

54232

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[5].

An Act for the relief of Carol Almina Perry Alleyn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Carol Almina Perry Alleyn, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, typist, wife of Kenneth Charles Alleyn, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of December, A.D. 1936, at the city of Quebec, in the said province, she then being Carol Almina Perry, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Almina Perry and Kenneth Charles Alleyn, her 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 Almina Perry may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth Charles Alleyn had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T5.

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Mintz Dankoff.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

52974

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T5.

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Mintz Dankoff.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gertrude Mintz Dankoff, residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, wife of George Dankoff, 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 January, A.D. 1945, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Gertrude 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 Gertrude Mintz and George Dankoff, her 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 Mintz may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Dankoff had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U5.

An Act for the relief of Edna Pearl Tait Ames.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

53649

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U5.

An Act for the relief of Edna Pearl Tait Ames.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edna Pearl Tait Ames, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Samuel Ernest MacMillan Ames, 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. 1939, at Rockburn, in the said province, she then being Edna Pearl Tait, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Pearl Tait and Samuel Ernest MacMillan Ames, her 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 Pearl Tait may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Samuel Ernest MacMillan Ames had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V5.

An Act for the relief of William Payne.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

54026

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[5].

An Act for the relief of William Payne.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Payne, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stockkeeper, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of July, A.D. 1935, at the said city, he and Ida Major, 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 Payne and Ida Major, 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 Payne may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ida Major had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W5.

An Act for the relief of Edith Olive Catherine Cramp Midgley.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

51834

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W5.

An Act for the relief of Edith Olive Catherine Cramp Midgley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edith Olive Catherine Cramp Midgley, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Thomas Midgley, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Brousseau Station, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of February, A.D. 1939, at the said city, she then being Edith Olive Catherine Cramp, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Edith Olive Catherine Cramp and Thomas Midgley, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edith Olive Catherine Cramp may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Midgley had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[5].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Lillian Robinson Kay.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

51121

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[5].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Lillian Robinson Kay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Lillian Robinson Kay, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, record clerk, wife of Edward James Kay, 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 May, A.D. 1946, at the said city, she then being Dorothy Lillian Robinson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Lillian Robinson and Edward James Kay, her 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 Lillian Robinson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward James Kay had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y5.

An Act for the relief of Emily Eileen Withall Rediker.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

52423

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y5.

An Act for the relief of Emily Eileen Withall Rediker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emily Eileen Withall Rediker, residing at the town of Pointe Claire, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of George Dale Rediker, 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 May, A.D. 1943, at the said city, she then being Emily Eileen Withall, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Emily Eileen Withall and George Dale Rediker, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Emily Eileen Withall may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Dale Rediker had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z5.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Charles Gerard Jean Leduc.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

54244

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z5.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Charles Gerard Jean Leduc.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Charles Gerard Jean Leduc, domiciled in Canada and residing at St. Basile le Grand, in the province of Quebec, civil servant, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of December, A.D. 1934, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Marie Yvonne Helene Therese Bastien, 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 Joseph Charles Gerard Jean Leduc and Marie Yvonne Helene Therese Bastien, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Charles Gerard Jean Leduc may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Yvonne Helene Therese Bastien had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A6.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Miriam Magee Taylor.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

51842

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[6].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Miriam Magee Taylor.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Miriam Magee Taylor, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manager, wife of Frederick Bourchier Taylor, 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 December, A.D. 1936, at the city of London, England, she then being Hilda Miriam Magee, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore 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 Miriam Magee and Frederick Bourchier Taylor, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hilda Miriam Magee may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick Bourchier Taylor had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B6.

An Act for the relief of Laurent Langlois.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

52598

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[6].

An Act for the relief of Laurent Langlois.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Laurent Langlois, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, truck driver, has by his petition alleged that on the fourteenth day of May, A.D. 1932, at the said city, he and Simone Bouchard, 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 Laurent Langlois and Simone Bouchard, 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 Laurent Langlois may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Simone Bouchard had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C6.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Lucille Girard Ward.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

53970

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C6.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Lucille Girard Ward.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Lucille Girard Ward, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Wallace Hartland Ward, 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 November, A.D. 1930, at the said city, she then being Dorothy Lucille Girard, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Lucille Girard and Wallace Hartland Ward, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dorothy Lucille Girard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Wallace Hartland Ward had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D6.

An Act for the relief of Alfred Machabee.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

52594

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D⁶.

An Act for the relief of Alfred Machabee.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alfred Machabee, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, postal clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the fourteenth day of July, A.D. 1940, at the said city, he and Gisele Lefebvre, 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 Alfred Machabee and Gisele Lefebvre, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alfred Machabee may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gisele Lefebvre had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E6.

An Act for the relief of Fanny Iancovici Weissenberg.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

53986

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[6].

An Act for the relief of Fanny Iancovici Weissenberg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Fanny Iancovici Weissenberg, residing at the city of Syracuse, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, clerk, wife of Leon Sigmund Weissenberg, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of January, A.D. 1935, at the city of Constanza, Roumania, she then being Fanny Iancovici, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Fanny Iancovici and Leon Sigmund Weissenberg, her husband, is hereby dissolved and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Fanny Iancovici may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Leon Sigmund Weissenberg had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F6.

An Act for the relief of Marilyn Apple Bogoroch.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st April, 1952.

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, 1952

51093

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[6].

An Act for the relief of Marilyn Apple Bogoroch.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marilyn Apple Bogoroch, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Joseph Henry Bogoroch, 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 August, A.D. 1947, at the city of Elkton, in the state of Maryland, one of the United States of America, she than being Marilyn Apple, a spinster; that on the sixth day of August, A.D. 1947, at the said city of Montreal, they were married again; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriages be dissolved; and whereas the said marriages and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted; Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriages dissolved.

1. The said marriages between Marilyn Apple and Joseph Henry Bogoroch, her husband, are, respectively, hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marilyn Apple may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriages with the said Joseph Henry Bogoroch had not been solemnized.

P. E. not printed.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G6.

An Act for the relief of Rowena Ann Christena Turner Rae.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 3rd APRIL, 1952.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

54008

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[6].

An Act for the relief of Rowena Ann Christena Turner Rae.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rowena Ann Christena Turner Rae, residing at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of George Menendez Rae, 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-ninth day of August, A.D. 1936, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Rowena Ann Christena Turner, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Rowena Ann Christena Turner and George Menendez Rae, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rowena Ann Christena Turner may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Menendez Rae had not been solemnized.

D1 - R. not printed.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H6.

An Act for the relief of Jozefa Majcher Wozniak.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 3rd APRIL, 1952.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

54250

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[6].

An Act for the relief of Jozefa Majcher Wozniak.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jozefa Majcher Wozniak, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, factory worker, wife of Jan Wozniak, 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 May, A.D. 1949, at the city of Hildesheim, Germany, she then being Jozefa Majcher, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Jozefa Majcher and Jan Wozniak, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jozefa Majcher may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jan Wozniak had not been solemnized.

P. K. not printed.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[6].

An Act for the relief of Helen Semegen Boodanoff.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 3rd APRIL, 1952.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

53992

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[6].

An Act for the relief of Helen Semegen Boodanoff.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helen Semegen Boodanoff, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hair dresser, wife of Alexander Demetre Boodanoff, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of August, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Helen Semegen, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Semegen and Alexander Demetre Boodanoff, her 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 Semegen may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexander Demetre Boodanoff had not been solemnized.

1st R. not printed.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J6.

An Act for the relief of Mary Ann Munro Kelly.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 3rd APRIL, 1952.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

53173

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[6].

An Act for the relief of Mary Ann Munro Kelly.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Ann Munro Kelly, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Joseph Edward Kelly, 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 February, A.D. 1928, at the said city, she then being Mary Ann Munro, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Ann Munro and Joseph Edward Kelly, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Ann Munro may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Edward Kelly had not been solemnized.

1st R. not printed.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K6.

An Act for the relief of Esther Maron Feldman.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 3rd APRIL, 1952.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

54521

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[6].

An Act for the relief of Esther Maron Feldman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Esther Maron Feldman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, nurse, wife of David Feldman, 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 September, A.D. 1951, at the said city, she then being Esther Maron, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Esther Maron and David Feldman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

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

3rd R. not printed.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L6.

An Act for the relief of Joan Alexander Jacobs Epstein.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 3rd APRIL, 1952.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

53177

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[6].

An Act for the relief of Joan Alexander Jacobs Epstein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joan Alexander Jacobs Epstein, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Samuel David Epstein, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1950, at the said city of Westmount, she then being Joan Alexander Jacobs, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Alexander Jacobs and Samuel David Epstein, her 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 Alexander Jacobs may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Samuel David Epstein had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M6.

An Act for the relief of Ludwik Bulkiewicz.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th April, 1952.

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, 1952

53183

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[6].

An Act for the relief of Ludwik Bulkiewicz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ludwik Bulkiewicz, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, carpenter, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of March, A.D. 1929, at the said city, he and Aniela Ausztro, 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 Ludwik Bulkiewicz and Aniela Ausztro, 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 Ludwik Bulkiewicz may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Aniela Ausztro had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N6.

An Act for the relief of Jean Betton Harris.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th April, 1952.

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, 1952

51246

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^{6}.

An Act for the relief of Jean Betton Harris.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Betton Harris, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Abie Harris, 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 July, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Jean Betton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Betton and Abie Harris, her 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 Betton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Abie Harris had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁶.

An Act for the relief of Violet Mary Bailey Black.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th April, 1952.

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, 1952

52582

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[6].

An Act for the relief of Violet Mary Bailey Black.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Violet Mary Bailey Black, residing at the town of Ste. Rose, in the province of Quebec, wife of Edward Campbell Black, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said town, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of August, A.D. 1947, at the said town, she then being Violet Mary Bailey, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Violet Mary Bailey and Edward Campbell Black, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Violet Mary Bailey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Campbell Black had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P6.

An Act for the relief of Corinne Larocque Sergent.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th April, 1952.

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, 1952

53179

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[6].

An Act for the relief of Corinne Larocque Sergent.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Corinne Larocque Sergent, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, boarding-house keeper, wife of Nicholas Evanovich Sergent, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of August, A.D. 1930, at the said city, she then being Corinne Larocque, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Corinne Larocque and Nicholas Evanovich Sergent, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Corinne Larocque may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nicholas Evanovich Sergent had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q6.

An Act for the relief of Omer Montpetit.

Read a first time, Tuesday, April 29th, 1952.

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, 1952

51405

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[6].

An Act for the relief of Omer Montpetit.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Omer Montpetit, 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-fifth day of February, A.D. 1948, at the said city, he and Rita Bouchard, who was then of the city of St. Jean, 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 Omer Montpetit and Rita Bouchard, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Omer Montpetit may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rita Bouchard had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R6.

An Act respecting The Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th April, 1952.

Honourable Senator McKEEN.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

53623

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R6.

An Act respecting The Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company.

Preamble.

1910, c. 74; 1913, c. 80; 1914, c. 73; 1916, c. 34; 1918, c. 61; 1920, c. 74; 1922, c. 54; 1924, c. 76; 1931, c. 63.

WHEREAS The Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge 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:—

1. Section seven of the Act to incorporate The Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company, chapter seventy-four of the statutes of 1910, as enacted by section two of chapter seventy-six of the statutes of 1924 is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:

Directors.

"**7.** The board of directors shall consist of six members and shall be made up as follows:

Two representatives of the Corporation of the District of North Vancouver both of whom shall be members of the municipal council of the District to be nominated by resolution of the council;

Two representatives of the Corporation of the City of North Vancouver both of whom shall be members of the municipal council of the City to be nominated by resolution of the council;

One representative of the Corporation of the District of West Vancouver who shall be a member of the municipal council of the District to be nominated by resolution of the council;

One representative of the City of Vancouver who shall be a member of the city council to be nominated by resolution of the council."

Explanatory Notes.

1. Section 7 at present reads as follows:

"**7.** The Board of Directors shall consist of six members, and shall be made up as follows:

Two representatives from the District of North Vancouver, one of whom shall be the reeve, and one councillor to be nominated by resolution of the council;

Two representatives from the city of North Vancouver, one of whom shall be the mayor, and one alderman to be nominated by resolution of the council;

One representative from the City of Vancouver who shall be the mayor for the time being of the said city;

One representative from the district of West Vancouver who shall be the reeve of the said district."

Under the amendment it will not be compulsory to nominate the mayor or the reeve as a director to represent any of the municipalities mentioned.

2. Section eight of the said Act, as enacted by section one of chapter sixty-three of the statutes of 1931, is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

May charge tolls.

"(2) In addition to its right to charge tolls under the provisions of the *Railway Act* the Company may charge and collect tolls in respect of the use for pedestrian and vehicular and other like traffic of the said bridge or the bridge as reconstructed, or the ways and approaches connected therewith and owned or operated by the Company.

Board of Transport Commissioners to have jurisdiction.

(3) The Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada shall have jurisdiction and control over the tolls to be charged in respect of such use for pedestrian and vehicular and other like traffic on, over or across the bridge or the bridge as reconstructed or the said ways and approaches and all the provisions of the *Railway Act* relating to tolls and tariffs shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

By-laws respecting traffic.

(4) The Company may, subject to the provisions and restrictions in the *Railway Act* contained and subject to any orders or regulations of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada made under the authority of the *Railway Act*, make by-laws, rules or regulations respecting the traffic mentioned in subsections two and three including the speed of vehicles, and sections two hundred and ninety-one to two hundred and ninety-seven inclusive of the *Railway Act* shall apply to any such by-law, rule or regulation of the Company."

3. Section fourteen of the said Act, as enacted by section four of chapter seventy-six of the statutes of 1924, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

Agreements with other companies.

"**14.** Subject to the provisions of sections one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two and one hundred and fifty-three of the *Railway Act*, the Company may enter into agreements with all or any of the companies hereinafter mentioned for any of the purposes specified in the said section one hundred and fifty-one, such companies being the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the Great Northern Railway Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway Company, the Howe Sound, Pemberton Valley and Northern Railway Company, the Vancouver Power Company, Limited, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, the Canadian National Railway Company, the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company and the National Harbours Board."

2. Section 8 at present reads as follows:

"**8.** The Company may lay out, construct, operate, maintain and use a bridge over the Second Narrows of Burrard Inlet for foot passengers, carriages, street railway and railway purposes, with the necessary approaches, from some convenient points on the south shore in or near the city of Vancouver to points on the opposite shore of Burrard Inlet, in accordance with plans to be approved by the Governor in Council, and by the Board of Railway Commissioners under the *Railway Act*, and may, to connect the said bridge with the lines of the companies named in section fourteen of the Act incorporating the Company as amended by Chapter Seventy-six of the Statutes of 1924, construct and operate one or more lines of railway not exceeding ten miles in length of the gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches; and the Company may lay water mains or pipes, high tension or other electric cables, telephone or telegraph cables, gas mains or such other pipes, conduits, cables or conductors as may be convenient or necessary for the transmission of water, light, heat, power or messages across the said bridge."

Along the centre of the bridge there is a railway track and on each side thereof there is a roadway for vehicles and pedestrians. The *Railway Act* s. 2 (21) (32) defines "Railway" and "Toll" and s. 323 authorizes tolls to be charged in respect of the railway. The roadway for vehicles does not come within the definition of the word "Railway" and the intended amendment is to give the company power to charge tolls in respect of the roadways on the bridge and the ways and approaches connected therewith owned or operated by the Company, and to make and enforce by-laws respecting the traffic thereon. The sections of the *Railway Act* referred to come under the general heading "By-laws, Rules and Regulations of Company", and they relate to the Railway. It is desirable to make them applicable to the ways and approaches owned or operated by the Company for vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Under those sections the by-laws may prescribe a penalty not exceeding $40.00 enforceable on summary conviction and the approval of the Governor in Council is necessary to make them binding.

3. Section 14 to be repealed at present reads as follows:

"**14.** Subject to the provisions of sections one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two and one hundred and fifty-three of The *Railway Act*, 1919 the Company may enter into agreements with all or any of the companies hereinafter mentioned for any of the purposes specified in the said section one hundred and fifty-one, such companies being the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the Great Northern Railway Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway Company, the Howe Sound, Pemberton Valley and Northern Railway Company, the Vancouver Power Company Limited, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, the Canadian National Railways, the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners."

The change corrects the descriptions of the Canadian National Railway Company and the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company and substitutes the name of "National Harbours Board" in place of the "Vancouver Harbour Commissioners".

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S6.

An Act to incorporate The Hotel Mutual Insurance Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th April, 1952.

Honourable Senator STAMBAUGH.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA. 1952

55950

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S6.

An Act to incorporate The Hotel Mutual Insurance Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore 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. Douglas Earl George, bank manager, of Edson, in the Province of Alberta, Eugene Pechet, hotel proprietor, and Russell Driscoll, barrister, both of the city of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company or as become policyholders on the mutual system in the company, are hereby incorporated under the name of "The Hotel Mutual Insurance Company," hereinafter called "the Company".

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

Proviso.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be three million dollars, divided into thirty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each: Provided always that the Company may by by-law increase its capital stock to a sum not exceeding five million dollars.

Subscription before general meeting.

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

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Edmonton, in the province of Alberta.

Classes of insurance authorized.

6. The Company make make contracts of insurance upon the cash premium system or upon the mutual system for:

(*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.

Commencement of business.

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

Other classes of insurance.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by *the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, the Company shall not transact the other classes of insurance business authorized by section six of this Act, or any of them, until the paid capital together with the surplus of the Company amounts to at least two million dollars.

"Surplus" defined.

(3) 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.

Policyholders.

8. (1) Every holder of a policy of fire insurance of the Company on the mutual system shall be a member thereof during the period specified in his policy and shall, during such period, be subject to the provisions of this Act and the by-laws of the Company, but he may without the consent of the Company withdraw therefrom upon the terms and conditions hereinafter specified.

Deposit of note.

(2) Every such policyholder shall before he receives his policy deposit his note or undertaking payable on demand to the Company only, endorsed to the satisfaction of the directors, and for a sum of monies proportioned according to the classification of risks established by the directors.

Voting at meetings.

9. At all meetings of the Company, each holder of a policy of fire insurance on the mutual system who is not in default in respect of any assessment on his deposit note shall have one vote for each five thousand dollars of fire insurance on the mutual system held by him up to a maximum of ten votes per member, and may not vote by proxy unless the proxy himself is a policyholder and entitled to vote.

Proxies.

Election of directors.

10. The Company shall provide by by-law for the election of a majority of the board of directors by the shareholders and of the remainder of the board by the policyholders on the mutual system, provided that the directors elected by the policyholders on the mutual system shall form not less than one-third of the board. Any policyholder who is not a shareholder and who holds a policy or policies of fire insurance on the mutual system to the amount of at least five thousand dollars shall be eligible to be a policyholders' director, but he shall cease to be such director if the amount of his insurance as aforesaid becomes reduced below the sum of five thousand dollars.

Corporation shareholders.

11. If any shareholder of the Company is a corporation, such corporation may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such officer of the corporation as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of shareholders of the Company and such officer, so authorized, shall be entitled to the same rights, may be elected to the same offices and may exercise the same powers as the rights to which the corporation would be entitled, the offices to which it could be elected and the powers it could exercise if it were an individual shareholder.

Directors.

12. (1) There shall be elected at the first annual meeting a board of not less than nine nor more than twenty-one directors, who shall hold office for one year but shall be eligible for re-election.

(2) The Company shall, by by-law passed not less than three months prior to the holding of its second annual meeting after the passing of this Act, determine the number of directors to be elected at that and at subsequent annual meetings until otherwise changed by by-law.

(3) At any annual meeting after the second the Company may by by-law change, or authorize the board of directors to change from time to time, the number of directors but the board shall at all times consist of not less than nine nor more than twenty-one directors, and in the event of any increase in the number of directors having been made by the directors, the vacancy or vacancies, on the board thereby created may be filled by the directors from among the qualified shareholders and policyholders to hold office until the next annual meeting.

(4) The Company may by by-law provide that all of the directors shall be elected for one, two or three years, and if the by-law provides for a term of two or three years it may also provide that the term of office of each director shall be for the whole of that term, or that, as nearly as may be, one-half the directors shall retire each year if the term is two years, and, as nearly as may be, one-third of the directors shall retire each year if the term is three years; but a director who has completed his term of office shall be eligible for re-election.

Liability of assets for losses on policies.

13. All the assets of the Company including the premium notes given by policyholders on the mutual system shall be liable for losses occurring on all the policies of the Company, whether on the cash premium or the mutual system.

Winding-up.

14. In the event of the winding-up of the Company if the assets on hand at the date of winding up, exclusive of the unpaid balance of the shareholders' subscriptions, and exclusive of the unearned portion of the premium notes of the policyholders on the mutual system, are insufficient to pay all the liabilities of the Company in full, a call shall be made upon the shareholders of the Company, not exceeding the unpaid balance of their subscriptions, and if the amount yielded by such call is insufficient to provide the deficiency, an assessment shall be made on the said policyholders in respect of their premium notes to an amount not exceeding the unpaid balance of such notes.

Cash payment on premium note.

15. (1) A cash payment on account of the premium note in such amount as the directors may determine by their by-laws may be demanded and received from a policyholder on the mutual system before he obtains his policy and the remainder shall be payable wholly or in part at any time when the directors deem the same to be necessary for the payment of the losses or expenses of the Company.

Liability for losses and expenses.

(2) Every policyholder on the mutual system shall pay his proportion of all losses and expenses incurred, and the premium notes belonging to the Company shall be assessed under the direction of the board of directors at such intervals from their respective dates, for such sums as the directors determine, and for such further sums as they may think necessary to meet the losses and other expenditure incurred during the currency of the policies for which the said notes were given, and in respect to which they are liable to assessment. Every policyholder on the mutual system shall pay such sums, during the continuance of the policy, in accordance with such assessment.

Assessments.

(3) The directors of the Company may determine each year, in advance, the amount of the assessment on the premium notes required to be made to meet the estimated annual losses and expenses for the year, and for a reserve fund as hereinafter provided.

Reserve fund.

(4) The directors may, in fixing the assessments, provide for the creation and maintenance of a reserve fund, to remain in the possession of the Company after the payment of its ordinary expenses and losses, but the yearly assessment for such fund shall not at any time exceed ten per centum of the amount of the premium notes.

Effect of non-payment of assessment.

16. If the assessment on the premium note or undertaking upon any policy be not paid within thirty days after the day on which the said assessment shall become due the policy of insurance for which the said assessment shall have been made shall be null and void as respects all claims for losses occurring during the time of such non-payment: Provided always that the said policy shall be reinstated when such assessment shall have been paid, unless the secretary give notice to the contrary to the assessed party; but nothing shall relieve the assured party from his liability to pay such assessment or any subsequent assessments.

Proviso.

Right to sue for amount of assessment.

17. If any member or other person who has given a premium note or undertaking shall, for thirty days after the due date mentioned in the notice of assessment, neglect or refuse to pay said assessment the Company may sue for and recover the same with costs of suit and such proceeding shall not be a waiver of any forfeiture incurred by such non-payment.

Cancellation of mutual policies.

18. (1) Any policy issued on the mutual system may be cancelled by the holder thereof by giving written notice to that effect by registered mail to the Company and on such cancellation the policyholder shall cease to be a member of the Company, but on such cancellation or if the Company cancels any such policy in accordance with the conditions thereof the policyholder shall nevertheless be liable to pay his proportion of losses and expenses to the Company up to the time of such cancellation and on so doing he shall be entitled to a return of his deposit note and the deposit note shall thereupon be null and void.

Power of Company to deduct from payment due under a loss.

(2) Should a loss occur on the proprety insured by a policy on the mutual system, the board of directors may retain, by deduction from the amount of the loss, the unpaid amount of the deposit note given for the insurance of such property, until the expiration of the term for which the insurance was contracted and at the expiration of such term the insured may withdraw such part of the amount retained as has not been assessed.

Delivery up of deposit note.

(3) When a policy on the mutual system expires or is cancelled and the assessments or contribution to the date of expiration or cancellation are paid, the deposit note is null and void, and shall be delivered to the signer thereof on demand.

Distribution of earnings to participating policyholders.

19. The directors may from time to time, out of the earnings of the Company, distribute equitably to the holders of participating policies on the cash plan issued by the Company such sums as in the judgment of the directors are proper and justifiable.

1932, c. 46 to apply.

20. The provisions of the *Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, shall apply to the Company except as otherwise provided in this Act.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T6.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th April, 1952.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

56131

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[6].

An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

R.S., c. 35; 1928, c. 9; 1929, c. 58; 1930, c. 44; 1937, c. 42; 1939, c. 14; 1949 (2nd Sess.), c. 37; 1951 (1st Sess.), c. 61; 1951 (2nd Sess.), c. 25.

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

1. Subsection two of section thirty-two of the *Supreme Court Act*, chapter thirty-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as enacted by section one of chapter nine of the statutes of 1928, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Dates of sessions.

"(2) The first session shall begin on the fourth Tuesday in January, the second on the fourth Tuesday in April, and the third on the first Tuesday in October, in each year."

Explanatory Notes.

The Judges of the Supreme Court have recommended an amendment to the *Supreme Court Act* for the purpose of advancing the opening day of the first session of the Supreme Court in each year.

The *Supreme Court Act* now provides that the first session shall begin on the first Tuesday in February, but in recent years it has been found that the February session is not long enough to dispose of all appeals on the list. It is therefore proposed to advance the date to the fourth Tuesday in January.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U6.

An Act to amend the Interpretation Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th April, 1952.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY.
OTTAWA, 1952

55328

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U6.

R.S., c. 1; 1931, c. 36; 1935, cc. 6, 30; 1947, c. 64; 1949 (1st Sess.) c. 6; 1951 (2nd Sess.) c. 7.

An Act to amend the Interpretation Act.

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

1. The *Interpretation Act*, chapter one of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by adding thereto, immediately after section thirty-one thereof, the following section:

Reports to Parliament.

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

Explanatory Note.

Many of the sections in existing statutes requiring material to be submitted to Parliament were drafted on the assumption that Parliament would meet only once in each year, and difficulties arise in the interpretation of these provisions where there are two sessions in one year. The proposed amendment is intended to make it clear that the statutory obligation to submit material to Parliament is discharged when it is once laid before Parliament.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V6.

An Act to incorporate The Great Eastern Insurance Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th April, 1952.

Honourable Senator DUPUIS.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

54813

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V⁶.

An Act to incorporate The Great Eastern 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. Roger Gerald MacIsaac, insurance manager, of the city of St. Lambert, Harold Michael McLaughlin, secretary-treasurer, of the city of Montreal, and Rene Labelle, one of Her Majesty's counsel, of the town of Mount Royal, all in the province of Quebec, together with such other persons as become shareholders in the company are incorporated under the name of "The Great Eastern Insurance Company" hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars divided into ten thousand shares of a par value of one hundred dollars each.

Subscription before general meeting.

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

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Classes of insurance authorized.

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

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

Subscription and payment of capital before commencing business.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of its capital has been *bona fide* subscribed and at least one hundred thousand dollars paid thereon. It may then transact the business of fire insurance and, in addition thereto, civil commotion insurance, earthquake insurance, falling aircraft insurance, impact by vehicles insurance, limited hail insurance, limited or inherent explosion 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 amount for certain classes of business.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act until the paid capital or the paid capital together with the surplus has been increased by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for accident insurance, the said increase shall not be less than forty thousand dollars; for aircraft insurance, not less than

twenty thousand dollars; for automobile insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for boiler insurance, excluding machinery insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for civil commotion insurance, not less than five thousand dollars; for credit insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for earthquake insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for explosion insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for falling aircraft insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for forgery insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for guarantee insurance, not less than fifty thousand dollars; for hail insurance, not less than twenty-five thousand dollars; for impact by vehicles insurance, not less than five thousand dollars; for inland transportation insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for live stock insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for machinery insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for marine insurance, not less than fifty thousand dollars; for personal property insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for real property insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for sickness insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for sprinkler leakage insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for theft insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for water damage insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for weather insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for windstorm insurance, not less than twenty-five thousand dollars.

Periodic increase of paid capital and surplus.

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

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

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

"Surplus" defined.

(5) In this section, the word "surplus" means excess of assets over liabilities, including the amount paid on

account of capital stock and the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

1932, c. 46, to apply.

8. *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, shall apply to the Company.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W6.

An Act for the relief of Ismena Archange Labatt Chipman.

Read a first time, Thursday, 1st May, 1952.

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, 1952

53151

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[6].

An Act for the relief of Ismena Archange Labatt Chipman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ismena Archange Labatt Chipman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Murray Reginald Chipman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of August, A.D. 1931, at the said city, she then being Ismena Archange Labatt, 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 Ismena Archange Labatt and Murray Reginald Chipman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ismena Archange Labatt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Murray Reginald Chipman had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[6].

An Act for the relief of Rose Larocque Crawford.

Read a first time, Thursday, 1st May, 1952.

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, 1952

55412

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[6].

An Act for the relief of Rose Larocque Crawford.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rose Larocque Crawford, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, rooming house keeper, wife of Earnest Earl Crawford, 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 December, A.D. 1917, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, she then being Rose Larocque, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Larocque and Earnest Earl Crawford, her 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 Larocque may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Earnest Earl Crawford had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y6.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Lucille Jane Annal Williams.

Read a first time, Thursday, 1st May, 1952.

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, 1952

51089

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[6].

An Act for the relief of Gladys Lucille Jane Annal Williams.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys Lucille Jane Annal Williams, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Arthur Richard Williams, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Dagshai, Great Bookham, in the county of Surrey, England, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of March, A.D. 1940, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Gladys Lucille Jane Annal, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Gladys Lucille Jane Annal and Arthur Richard Williams, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gladys Lucille Jane Annal may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Richard Williams had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[6].

An Act for the relief of Emily Amelia Ahern Manhire.

Read a first time, Thursday, 1st May, 1952.

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, 1952

54674

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[6].

An Act for the relief of Emily Amelia Ahern Manhire.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emily Amelia Ahern Manhire, residing at the city of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, England, wife of Charles Cyril H. Manhire, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Caughnawaga, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of August, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Emily Amelia Ahern, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Emily Amelia Ahern and Charles Cyril H. Manhire, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Emily Amelia Ahern may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Cyril H. Manhire had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A7.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Joyce Berryman Thomas.

Read a first time, Thursday, 1st May, 1952.

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, 1952

54670

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[7].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Joyce Berryman Thomas.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Joyce Berryman Thomas, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, engraver, wife of Gordon Stewart Thomas, 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 June, A.D. 1938, at the said city, she then being Margaret Joyce Berryman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Joyce Berryman and Gordon Stewart Thomas, her 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 Joyce Berryman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gordon Stewart Thomas had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B7.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Deutsch Payne.

Read a first time, Thursday, 1st May, 1952.

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, 1952

56717

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[7].

An Act for the relief of Lillian Deutsch Payne.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian Deutsch Payne, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Charles Payne, 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 September, A.D. 1948, at the said city, she then being Lillian Deutsch, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Deutsch and Charles Payne, her 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 Deutsch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Payne had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C7.

An Act for the relief of Murdoch Graham Nicholson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 1st May, 1952.

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, 1952

54559

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C7.

An Act for the relief of Murdoch Graham Nicholson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Murdoch Graham Nicholson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1937, at the town of Amos, in the said province, he and Jacqueline Desjardins, 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 Murdoch Graham Nicholson and Jacqueline Desjardins, 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 Murdoch Graham Nicholson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jacqueline Desjardins had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[7].

An Act respecting The Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 1st May, 1952.

Honourable Senator EULER.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

54481

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[7].

An Act respecting The Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Preamble. 1936, c. 54.

WHEREAS The Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a corporation incorporated by chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1936, 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 "The Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company", hereinafter called "the Company", is hereby changed to "The Economical Mutual Insurance Company", 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.

Rights saved.

Coming into force.

2. This Act shall come into force on the first day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The change in the name of the Company is desired because the volume of automobile and other casualty insurance being written exceeds that of fire insurance to the extent that the name "The Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company" is no longer indicative of the operations of the Company.

2. The delay in having this Act come into force is to enable the Company to make those necessary arrangements consequent upon the change of name.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E7.

An Act respecting The Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1952.

Honourable Senator DUFFUS.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

54809

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E7.

An Act respecting The Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence.

Preamble. 1951 (2nd Sess.), c. 37.

WHEREAS The Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence, a corporation incorporated by chapter thirty-seven of the statutes of 1951 (2nd session), 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 "The Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence", hereinafter called "the Corporation", is hereby changed to "Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent de Paul", but such change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the Corporation, or any bequest, gift or donation now made or which hereafter may be made to the Corporation whether by its original or its new name or any suit or proceeding now pending, or judgment existing, either by, or in favour of, or against the Corporation and which, notwithstanding such change in name of the Corporation, may be enforced and continued as if this Act had not been passed.

Existing rights saved.

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this Bill is to change the name of The Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence to that of Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent de Paul.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F7.

An Act to incorporate The Equitable Insurance Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1952.

Honourable Senator VAILLANCOURT.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

55946

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[7].

An Act to incorporate The Equitable Insurance Company.

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. Georges de Léry Demers, barrister, of the city of Quebec, Jacques de Billy, one of Her Majesty's counsel, of the city of Lévis, and Dominique Charbonneau, managing director, of the city of Montreal, province of Quebec, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company or as become policyholders on the mutual system of the company, are incorporated under the name, in English, of "The Equitable Insurance Company", and in French: "La Compagnie d'Assurance Equitable", hereinafter called "the Company" and either the English or the French name of the Company may be used in carrying on the business or operations of the Company.

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Head office.

3. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Capital stock.

4. The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Subscription before general meeting.

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

Classes of insurance authorized.

6. The Company may make contracts of insurance on the cash premium system or on the mutual system for:

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

Subscription and payment of capital before commencing business.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least two hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been *bona fide* subscribed and at least one hundred thousand dollars paid thereon. It may then transact the business of fire insurance 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, weather insurance, water damage insurance, and windstorm insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company.

Other classes of insurance.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, the Company shall not transact the other classes of insurance business authorized by section six of this Act, or any of them, until the paid capital together with the surplus of the Company amounts to six hundred thousand dollars.

"Surplus" defined.

(3) 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.

Policyholders to be members.

8. (1) Every policyholder on the mutual system of the Company shall be a member thereof during the period specified in his policy and shall, during such period, be subject to the provisions of this Act and the by-laws of the Company, but he may without the consent of the Company withdraw therefrom upon the terms and conditions hereinafter specified.

Deposit of note.

(2) Every such policyholder shall before he receives his policy deposit his note or undertaking (hereinafter called a deposit note) payable on demand to the Company only, endorsed to the satisfaction of the directors, and for a sum of money proportioned according to the classification of risks established by the directors.

Voting at meetings.

Proxies.

9. At all meetings of the Company, each policyholder on the mutual system who is not in default in respect of any assessment on his deposit note shall have one vote for each one thousand dollars of insurance on the mutual system held by him, and may not vote by proxy unless the proxy himself is a policyholder and entitled to vote: Provided that no policyholder shall hold proxies for members to an amount exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Election of directors.

10. The Company shall provide by by-law for the election of a majority of the board of directors by the shareholders and of the balance of the board by the policyholders on the mutual system, provided that the directors elected by the policyholders on the mutual system shall form not less than one-third of the board. Any policyholder on the mutual system who is not a shareholder and who holds a policy or policies on the mutual system to the amount of at least one thousand dollars shall be eligible as a policyholders' director, but he shall cease to be such director if the amount of his insurance as aforesaid becomes reduced below the sum of one thousand dollars.

Cash payment on deposit note.

11. (1) A cash payment on account of the deposit note in such amount as the directors may determine by their by-laws may be demanded and received from the policyholder on the mutual system before he obtains his policy and the remainder shall be payable wholly or in part at any time when the directors deem the same to be necessary for the payment of the losses or expenses of the Company.

Entrance fee.

(2) The directors shall by by-law establish an entrance fee payable before any policy on the mutual system is issued. Such entrance fee shall not exceed ten per centum of the total amount of the deposit note and when paid shall be deemed to be a payment on the deposit note and to have been fully earned at the date of payment.

Liability for losses and expenses.

(3) Every policyholder on the mutual system shall pay his proportion of all losses and expenses incurred, and the deposit notes belonging to the Company shall be assessed under the direction of the board of directors at such intervals from their respective dates, for such sums as the directors determine, and for such further sums as they may think necessary to meet the losses and other expenditure incurred during the currency of the policies for which the said notes were given, and in respect to which they are liable to assessment. Every policyholder on the mutual system shall pay such sums, during the continuance of the policy, in accordance with such assessment.

Assessments.

(4) The directors of the Company may determine each year, in advance, the amount of the assessment on the deposit notes required to be made to meet the estimated annual losses and expenses for the year, and for a reserve fund as hereinafter provided.

Reserve fund.

(5) The directors may, in fixing the assessments, provide for the creation and maintenance of a reserve fund, to remain in the possession of the Company after the payment of its ordinary expenses and losses, but the yearly assessment for such fund shall not at any time exceed ten per centum of the amount of the deposit or premium notes.

Publication of notice of amount of assessments.

(6) Notice of the total amount of assessments on deposit notes to be paid in any year shall be given in the form provided by the by-laws of the Company, by a circular mailed by post to each member.

Cancellation of mutual policies.

12. (1) Any policy issued on the mutual system may be cancelled by the holder thereof by giving written notice to that effect by mail to the Company and on such cancellation the policyholder shall cease to be a member of the Company, but on such cancellation or if the Company cancels any such policy in accordance with the conditions thereof the policyholder shall nevertheless be liable to pay his proportion of losses and expenses to the Company up to the time of such cancellation and on so doing he shall be entitled to a return of his deposit note and the deposit note shall thereupon be null and void.

Power of Company to deduct from payment due under a loss.

(2) Should a loss occur on the property insured by a policy on the mutual system, the board of directors may retain, by deduction from the amount of the loss, the unpaid amount of the deposit note given for the insurance of such property, until the expiration of the term for which the insurance was contracted and at the expiration of such term the insured may withdraw such part of the amount retained as has not been assessed.

Delivery up of deposit note.

(3) When a policy on the mutual system expires or is cancelled and the assessments or contribution to the date

of expiration or cancellation are paid, the deposit note is null and void, and shall be delivered to the signer thereof on demand.

Suits for assessments.

13. (1) The Company may sue for and recover, with costs, the assessments on the deposit notes of the policyholders who have refused or neglected to pay to the Company the sum of money which the directors have declared to be payable on such deposit notes, but no action or proceeding shall be commenced against any policyholder for the recovery of any assessment within the thirty days following the date when said assessment becomes due.

Evidence.

(2) In all suits for the recovery of assessments, the certificate of the secretary-treasurer of the Company shall be prima facie evidence that the same are due and that all formalities have been complied with.

Effect of non-payment of assessments.

14. (1) Any policyholder on the mutual system of the Company who fails to pay any assessment within three months from the due date mentioned in the notice of assessment shall not be entitled to recover from the Company for any loss which he may sustain thereafter; provided that a demand has been transmitted by registered letter, to such policyholder, for the payment of such assessment before such loss occurred; provided also that when such assessment shall have been paid, such policyholder shall resume his title to recover from the Company for any loss he may sustain thereafter.

Waiver not to result.

(2) No action or proceeding for the recovery of any assessment shall be a waiver of any forfeiture incurred by the non-payment of such assessment and such forfeiture shall not relieve any policyholder from his liability to pay such assessment or any subsequent assessment.

Liability of assets for losses on policies.

15. All the assets of the Company, including the deposit notes or premium notes given by policyholders on the mutual system, shall be liable for losses occurring on all the policies of the Company, whether on the cash premium or on the mutual system.

Winding-up.

16. In the event of the winding-up of the Company if the assets on hand at the date of winding-up, exclusive of the unpaid balance of the shareholders' subscriptions, and exclusive of the unearned portion of the deposit or premium notes of the policyholders on the mutual system, are insufficient to pay all the liabilities of the Company in full, a call shall be made upon the shareholders of the Company, not exceeding the unpaid balance of their subscriptions, and if the amount yielded by such call is insufficient to provide the deficiency, an assessment shall be made on the said

policyholders in respect of their deposit or premium notes to an amount not exceeding the unpaid balance of such notes.

Duration of policies.

17. No policy on the mutual system issued by the Company shall extend over a period greater than five years.

Distributions to policyholders on cash system.

18. The directors may from time to time, out of the earnings of the Company, distribute equitably to the holders of participating policies on the cash plan issued by the Company such sums as in the judgment of the directors are proper and justifiable.

Power to acquire rights, etc., of a certain Quebec insurance company.

19. (1) The Company may acquire the whole or any part of the rights and property, and may assume the obligations and liabilities of The Equitable Fire Insurance Company (Mutual Stock), (la Compagnie Equitable Assurance Contre le Feu (capital mutuel)), incorporated in May 1901, under section seventeen of chapter three, title eleven (sections 5264 and following) of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1888, with the additional powers provided for by 7 Edward VII, Chapter one hundred and twelve, and 3 George VI, Chapter one hundred and thirty-eight, hereinafter called "the provincial company"; and in the event of such acquisition and assumption the Company shall perform and discharge all such obligations or liabilities of the provincial company in respect to the rights and property acquired as are not performed and discharged by the provincial company.

Duties in such event.

Approval of Treasury Board.

(2) No agreement between the Company and the provincial company providing for such acquisition and assumption shall become effective until it has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board of Canada.

Conditions for bringing this Act into force.

20. This Act shall come into force on a date to be specified by the Superintendent of Insurance in a notice in *The Canada Gazette;* and such notice shall not be given until this Act has been approved by a resolution adopted by at least two-thirds of the votes of the members of the provincial company present or represented by proxy at a meeting duly called for that purpose, nor until the Superintendent of Insurance has been satisfied by such evidence as he may require that such approval has been given and that the provincial company has ceased to do business or will cease to do business forthwith upon a certificate of Registry being issued to the Company.

Application 1932, c. 46.

21. Except as hereinbefore provided, *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932,* shall apply to the Company.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G7.

An Act respecting a certain patent application of The Garrett Corporation.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th May, 1952.

Honourable Senator FOGO.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

56197

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[7].

An Act respecting a certain patent application of The Garrett Corporation.

Preamble.

WHEREAS The Garrett Corporation, of the City of Los Angeles, in the State of California, one of the United States of America, hereinafter called "the Petitioner" has by its petition represented that it is the assignee, by a document in writing dated the ninth day of September, 1946, for valuable consideration, of United States Patent No. 2,358,301, for a "Gas Turbine", issued to one Max R. Brauns, a citizen of the Republic of Switzerland, on the sixteenth day of September, 1944, together with the sole and exclusive rights to apply for letters patent in all countries foreign to the United States, including the right to obtain a patent in Canada; that an application for a patent on the said invention was filed in the Canadian Patent Office, by the said Max R. Brauns, together with an assignment thereof to The Garrett Corporation, on the sixth day of January, 1947, under serial number 552,808; that the fee of twenty-five dollars payable under the provisions of section seventy-three of the Patent Act on filing of the application was duly paid; that on the fourteenth day of May, 1947, the Patent Act was amended by the addition thereto of section twenty-eight A and that through inadvertance no specific request for an extension as required by the proviso to paragraph *(a)* of subsection one of section twenty eight A of the Patent Act was ever made; and whereas pursuant to the provisions of section twenty-eight A the time for making such a request expired on the fifteenth day of May, 1948; that the Commissioner of Patents on the twenty-first day of February, 1951, refused to consider the said application under section twenty-eight A of the Patent Act because it did not contain a request for extension of time; and whereas by its petition the Petitioner has prayed that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the Petitioner: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1935, c. 32.

Explanatory Note.

An applicant for patent under section 28A of the *Patent Act, 1947*, inadvertently neglected to include a request for extension of time as provided in the section. The time for making such requests having expired, the purpose of the Bill is to remedy the omission, so that the application may thereafter be proceeded with on its merits.

Section 28A follows:

"28A. (1) Subject as hereinafter provided, the Commissioner shall extend to the fifteenth day of November 1947, in favour of a patentee or applicant, such of the time limits fixed by this Act for the filing or prosecution of applications for patents, for appeals from the Commissioner or for the payment of fees, as expired after the second day of September, 1939: Provided

(a) a request for such extension is made by or on behalf of such patentee not later than the fifteenth day of November, 1947, or by or on behalf of such applicant for patent before the fifteenth day of May, 1948; and

(b) such request specifies the date of the first application in any country for a patent for the same invention by such applicant or patentee or any one through whom he claims; and

(c) such patentee or applicant is a Canadian citizen or a national of a country which gives substantially reciprocal privileges to Canadian citizens.

(2) Every patent in respect of which, or in respect of the application for which, a time limit has been extended under the provisions of subsection one of this section shall expire at the date specified in the grant of such patent or at the end of twenty-two years from the date of the first application in any country for a patent for the same invention by the patentee or anyone through whom he claims, whichever date is the earlier.

(3) No claim for the infringement of any patent in respect of which, or in respect of the application for which, a time limit has been extended under the provisions of subsection one of this section, shall be made against any person or the successor in business of any person who, before the coming into force of this section had, in Canada, made, constructed, used or vended to others to be used the invention protected by such patent or against any person deriving through such person or such successor his title to any article, machine, manufacture or composition of matters so protected." 1947, c. 23, s. 7.

Application deemed to have contained request for extension 1935, c. 32.

1. Application for Patent Serial Number 552,808 filed in the Patent Office of Canada on the sixth day of January, 1947, by Max R. Brauns, and assigned to The Garrett Corporation, shall be deemed to have contained a request for extension as required by paragraph *(a)* of subsection one of section twenty-eight A of the Patent Act.

Commissioner of Patents directed to act on application.

2. The Commissioner of Patents is directed to consider and act on the said application as if it had contained a request for extension as required by section twenty-eight A of the Patent Act before the fifteenth day of May, 1948.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[7].

An Act for the relief of Jeanne Antoinette Sophie Helena Kessler Meyer.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th May, 1952.

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, 1952

51258

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[7].

An Act for the relief of Jeanne Antoinette Sophie Helena Kessler Meyer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jeanne Antoinette Sophie Helena Kessler Meyer, residing at the village of Ste. Adele en bas, in the province of Quebec, wife of Barry Dudley Meyer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of February, A.D. 1948, at the city of London, England, she then being Jeanne Antoinette Sophie Helena Kessler, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Antoinette Sophie Helena Kessler and Barry Dudley Meyer, her 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 Antoinette Sophie Helena Kessler may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Barry Dudley Meyer had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I7.

An Act for the relief of John Stachyshyn.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th May, 1952.

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, 1952

55424

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[7].

An Act for the relief of John Stachyshyn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Stachyshyn, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, blacksmith, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of February, A.D. 1929, at the said city, he and Teodora Smylska, 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 Stachyshyn and Teodora Smylska, 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 Stachyshyn may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Teodora Smylska had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[7].

An Act for the relief of Theodora Dunska Williams.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th May, 1952.

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, 1952

54299

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[7].

An Act for the relief of Theodora Dunska Williams.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Theodora Dunska Williams, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Frank John Williams, 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. 1943, at the said city, she then being Theodora Dunska, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Theodora Dunska and Frank John Williams, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Theodora Dunska may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank John Williams had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K7.

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Mary Winn Nelson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th May, 1952.

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, 1952

55621

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[7].

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Mary Winn Nelson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marguerite Mary Winn Nelson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of George Richard Gordon Nelson, 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 September, A.D. 1946, at the said city, she then being Marguerite Mary Winn, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Mary Winn and George Richard Gordon 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 Marguerite Mary Winn may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Richard Gordon Nelson had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L7.

An Act for the relief of Irene Mary Johnson Muirhead.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th May, 1952.

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, 1952

54307

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[7].

An Act for the relief of Irene Mary Johnson Muirhead.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Mary Johnson Muirhead, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Clark Thomas Muirhead, 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 January, A.D. 1946, at the city of Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, Australia, she then being Irene Mary Johnson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore 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 Mary Johnson and Clark Thomas Muirhead, her 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 Mary Johnson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clark Thomas Muirhead had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M7.

An Act for the relief of Roger Pilon.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th May, 1952.

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, 1952

54555

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M7.

An Act for the relief of Roger Pilon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Roger Pilon, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, service station attendant, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of June, A.D. 1935, at the said city, he and Jeannette Linteau, 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 Roger Pilon and Jeannette Linteau, 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 Roger Pilon may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jeannette Linteau had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N7.

An Act for the relief of Winnifred Shirley Nice Perry.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th May, 1952.

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, 1952

52244

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N7.

An Act for the relief of Winnifred Shirley Nice Perry.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Winnifred Shirley Nice Perry, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of George Vincent Perry, 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 ninth day of July, A.D. 1949, at the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, she then being Winnifred Shirley Nice, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Winnifred Shirley Nice and George Vincent Perry, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Winnifred Shirley Nice may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Vincent Perry had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O7.

An Act for the relief of Ursula Runge Kniewel Fijalkowski.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th May, 1952.

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, 1952

54694

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O7.

An Act for the relief of Ursula Runge Kniewel Fijalkowski.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ursula Runge Kniewel Fijalkowski, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, steno-typist, wife of Jan Fijalkowski, 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. 1949, at the city of Ingolstadt, Bavaria, she then being Ursula Runge Kniewel; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Ursula Runge Kniewel and Jan Fijalkowski, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ursula Runge Kniewel may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jan Fijalkowski had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P7.

An Act for the relief of Bella Sybil Feinman Brenton.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th May, 1952.

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, 1952

54018

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P7.

An Act for the relief of Bella Sybil Feinman Brenton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bella Sybil Feinman Brenton, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, wife of Frank Aubrey Brenton, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of February, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Bella Sybil Feinman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Bella Sybil Feinman and Frank Aubrey Brenton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Bella Sybil Feinman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Aubrey Brenton had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[7].

An Act for the relief of Vera Kathleen Martin Lightfoot.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th May, 1952.

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, 1952

55593

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[7].

An Act for the relief of Vera Kathleen Martin Lightfoot.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Vera Kathleen Martin Lightfoot, residing at the city of Sydenham, England, wife of George Alexander Lightfoot, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of November, A.D. 1945, at Hampstead, in the Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead, England, she then being Vera Kathleen 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 Vera Kathleen Martin and George Alexander Lightfoot, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Vera Kathleen Martin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Alexander Lightfoot had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[7].

An Act for the relief of Helen Kouri Cumas.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th May, 1952.

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, 1952

54014

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[7].

An Act for the relief of Helen Kouri Cumas.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helen Kouri Cumas, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Stephen Koumouchides Cumas, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of July, A.D. 1935, at the said city, she then being Helen Kouri, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Kouri and Stephen Koumouchides Cumas, her 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 Kouri may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stephen Koumouchides Cumas had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S7.

An Act for the relief of Cora Marguerite Blume.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th May, 1952.

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, 1952

52843

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S7.

An Act for the relief of Cora Marguerite Blume.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Cora Marguerite Blume, residing at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, university registrar's assistant, wife of Karl Gustav Helmut Blume, 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 twelfth day of October, A.D. 1944, at the city of Ottawa, in the said province of Ontario, she then being Cora Marguerite Henderson, 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 Cora Marguerite Henderson and Karl Gustav Helmut Blume, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Cora Marguerite Henderson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Karl Gustav Helmut Blume had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T7.

An Act for the relief of Marie Maude Louise Ladriere Cook Tooby, otherwise known as Marie Maude Louise Ladriere Cook-Salisbury Tooby.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th May, 1952.

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, 1952

54690

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T7.

An Act for the relief of Marie Maude Louise Ladriere Cook Tooby, otherwise known as Marie Maude Louise Ladriere Cook-Salisbury Tooby.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Maude Louise Ladriere Cook Tooby, otherwise known as Marie Maude Louise Ladriere Cook-Salisbury Tooby, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Joseph Kenneth Esplay Tooby, 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 October, A.D. 1948, at the said city, she then being Marie Maude Louise Ladriere Cook, otherwise known as Marie Maude Louise Ladriere Cook-Salisbury, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Maude Louise Ladriere Cook, otherwise known as Marie Maude Louise Ladriere Cook-Salisbury and Joseph Kenneth Esplay Tooby, her 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 Maude Louise Ladriere Cook, otherwise known as Marie Maude Louise Ladriere Cook-Salisbury, may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Kenneth Esplay Tooby had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U7.

An Act for the relief of Laetitia Daigneault Martel.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1952.

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, 1952

54252

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U7.

An Act for the relief of Laetitia Daigneault Martel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Laetitia Daigneault Martel, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Paul Martel, 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 January, A.D. 1925, at the said city, she then being Laetitia Daigneault, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Laetitia Daigneault and 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 Laetitia Daigneault may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Paul Martel had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V7.

An Act for the relief of James Alexander Ford.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1952.

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, 1952

53994

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V7.

An Act for the relief of James Alexander Ford.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Alexander Ford, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, pressman, has by his petition alleged that on the eleventh day of January, A.D. 1930, at the said city, he and Kathleen Goudie, 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 James Alexander Ford and Kathleen Goudie, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said James Alexander Ford may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kathleen Goudie had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W7.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Gerard Abondius Fauvel.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1952.

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, 1952

55589

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W7.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Gerard Abondius Fauvel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Gerard Abondius Fauvel, 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-eighth day of June, A.D. 1941, at the said city, he and Marie Lucienne Jeannette Croteau, 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 Gerard Abondius Fauvel and Marie Lucienne Jeannette Croteau, 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 Gerard Abondius Fauvel may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Lucienne Jeannette Croteau had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[7].

An Act for the relief of Richard Patenaude.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1952.

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, 1952

53163

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[7].

An Act for the relief of Richard Patenaude.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Richard Patenaude, domiciled in Canada and residing at the municipality of Saint Vincent de Paul, in the province of Quebec, civil servant, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of November, A.D. 1926, at the municipality of Sainte Angèle de Monnoir, in the said province, he and Irène Benjamin, who was then of the said municipality of Sainte Angèle de Monnoir, 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 Richard Patenaude and Irène Benjamin, 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 Richard Patenaude may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irène Benjamin had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y7.

An Act for the relief of Francoise Bellehumeur Dixon.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1952.

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, 1952

54686

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y7.

An Act for the relief of Francoise Bellehumeur Dixon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Francoise Bellehumeur Dixon, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, seamstress, wife of Patrick Brian Dixon, 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 August, A.D. 1948, at the said city, she then being Francoise Bellehumeur, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 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 Francoise Bellehumeur and Patrick Brian Dixon, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Francoise Bellehumeur may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Patrick Brian Dixon had not been solemnized.

Sixth Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z7.

An Act for the relief of Cynthia Daphne Roberts Gagne.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th May, 1952.

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, 1952

52685

6th Session, 21st Parliament, 1 Elizabeth II, 1952.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z7.

An Act for the relief of Cynthia Daphne Roberts Gagne.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Cynthia Daphne Roberts Gagne, residing at Kettering, in the county of Northampton, England, wife of Herve Gagne, 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 first day of December, A.D. 1945, at Kettering aforesaid, she then being Cynthia Daphne Roberts, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore 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 Cynthia Daphne Roberts and Herve Gagne, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Cynthia Daphne Roberts may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Herve Gagne had not been solemnized.