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Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A.

An Act to amend Part IV of The Canada Temperance Act by providing for the abolition of licenses to manufacture Intoxicating Liquor in provinces wherein the sale thereof is prohibited.

Read a first time, Thursday, 1st February, 1923.

Honourable Mr. CASGRAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53902 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A.

An Act to amend Part IV of The Canada Temperance Act by providing for the abolition of licenses to manufacture Intoxicating Liquor in provinces wherein the sale thereof is prohibited.

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

RS., c. 152. 1919 (2nd Sess.), c. 8. 1921, c. 20. 1922, c. 11.

1. Part IV of *The Canada Temperance Act*, chapter one hundred and fifty-two of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906*, as the said Part is enacted by chapter eight of the statutes of 1919 (Second Session) and chapter eleven of the statutes of 1922, is hereby amended by inserting therein, immediately after section 157, the following as section 157A:—

Provision for stopping issue of licenses under the Excise Act to manufacture of intoxicating liquor within provinces where importation is prohibited.

"**157A.** Upon receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of a duly certified copy of an order in council passed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of any province in which the importation of intoxicating liquors into the province has been prohibited under this Part and in which that prohibition is still in force, requesting that no licenses be issued by the Minister of Customs and Excise for the manufacture within that province of any intoxicating liquor other than such as is to be used only for sacramental or medicinal purposes, or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than as a beverage, or such other intoxicating liquor as under the laws of that province may be lawfully sold therein, the Governor in Council shall, by proclamation to be published in *The Canada Gazette*, declare that after the thirty-first day of March, 1924, no such license shall be issued, and accordingly after that date no such license shall be issued under the provisions of the *Excise Act*, chapter fifty-one of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906*, or under any other authority."

Revocation of action under s. 157A.

2. The said Part IV is hereby further amended by inserting therein immediately after section 159 the following as section 159A:—

"**159A.** Upon receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of a duly certified copy of an order in council passed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of any province respecting which the provisions of section 157A of this Act as to the issue of licenses to manufacture intoxicating liquor are in operation, requesting that such operation be revoked, the Governor in Council may by order in council declare that such operation shall be revoked on and after a day to be named in the order in council, and not to be less than three months after the date of the receipt of such request by the Secretary of State of Canada; and accordingly on that day section 157A shall cease to operate in respect of that province."

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act to extend the Right of Appeal from Convictions for Indictable Offences

Read a first time, Thursday, 1st February, 1923.

Honourable Mr. McMEANS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53903 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act to extend the Right of Appeal from Convictions for Indictable Offences.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Criminal Code (Appeals) Amendment Act, 1923.*

Repeal. R.S. 1906, c. 146.

2. The following sections of *The Criminal Code,* are hereby repealed, namely,—

sections 1012, 1013, 1014 as amended by chapter 9 of the statutes of 1909, 1015, 1016, 1016 A as enacted by chapter 9 of the statutes of 1909, 1017 to 1023 both inclusive, and section 1055 A as enacted by section 22 of chapter 25 of the statutes of 1921,

New provisions.

and in lieu thereof the following headings and sections are inserted in Part XIX immediately after section 1011.

Appeal from Conviction on Indictment

Interpretation.

"**1012.** In this section and in the sixteen next following sections of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "appellant" includes a person who has been convicted on indictment and desires to appeal under section 1013 of this Act;

(b) "court of appeal" means the court designated by paragraph (7) of section two of this Act as the court of appeal for the province in which the conviction on indictment was had;

(c) "indictment" includes any information, complaint or charge whereon a person has been tried under the provisions of Part XVI or Part XVIII of this Act and convicted of an indictable offence;

(d) "registrar" means the registrar, clerk or other chief officer of the court of appeal;

(e) "sentence" includes any order of the trial court made on conviction with reference to the person con-

NOTE.—E.A. means the English Act, 1907, c. 23, the short title of which is The Criminal Appeal Act, 1907. That Act does not apply to Scotland.

The source of each clause is shown opposite it.

The words underlined in the text of the Bill indicate changes from the wording of the English Act so as to adapt it to Canadian circumstances. When the Criminal Code is referred to any change therein is indicated similarly.

1012.

(*a*) E.A. s. 21.

(*b*) New. See The Criminal Code, R.S., 1906, c. 146, s. 2, para. (7), as amended by 1908, c. 10, s. 4 and 1920, c. 43, s. 4.

(*c*) New.

(*d*) New.

(*e*) E.A. s. 21.

victed or his wife or children; and the power of the court of appeal to pass a sentence includes a power to make any such order of the court of appeal;

(*f*) "trial court" means the court before which the appellant was tried and convicted, and includes a "magistrate" acting under Part XVI and a "judge" acting under Part XVIII.

Right of appeal against conviction.

"**1013.** (1) A person convicted on indictment may appeal to the court of appeal against his conviction—

(*a*) on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone; and

(*b*) with leave of the court of appeal, or upon the certificate of the trial court that it is a fit case for appeal, on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone or a question of mixed law and fact; and

(*c*) with leave of the court of appeal, on any other ground which appears to the court of appeal to be a sufficient ground of appeal.

Right of appeal against sentence.

(2) A person convicted on indictment, or the Attorney General, or the counsel for the Crown at the trial, may with leave of a judge of the court of appeal, appeal to that court against the sentence passed by the trial court, unless that sentence is one fixed by law.

Abolition of proceedings in error and new trials.

(3) No proceeding in error shall be taken in any criminal case, and the powers and practice now existing in the court of criminal appeal for any province, in respect of motions for or the granting of new trials of persons convicted on indictment are hereby abolished.

Opinion of majority of members of Court decisive.

(4) The determination of any question before the court of appeal shall be according to the opinion of the majority of the members of that court hearing the case.

How judgment is to be pronounced.

(5) Unless the court of appeal directs to the contrary in cases where, in the opinion of that court, the question is a question of law on which it would be convenient that separate judgments should be pronounced by the members of the court, the judgment of the court shall be pronounced by the president of the court or such other member of the court hearing the case as the president of the court directs, and no judgment with respect to the determination of any question shall be separately pronounced by any other member of the court.

Allowance of appeal against conviction.

"**1014.** (1) On the hearing of any such appeal against conviction the court of appeal shall allow the appeal if it is of opinion—

(*a*) that the verdict of the jury should be set aside on the ground that it is unreasonable or cannot be supported having regard to the evidence; or

(*f*) New.

1013. (1) E.A. s. 3.

(*a*) E.A. s. 3. (*a*)

(*b*) E.A. s. 3. (*b*) *part.* See also Crim. Code, s. 1012.

(*c*) E.A. s. 3. (*b*) *part.*

(2) E.A. s. 3 (*c*) *part;* Crim. Code 1055A, as enacted by 1921, c. 25, s. 22, subs. (1).

(3) E.A. s. 20 (1); Crim. Code, s. 1014, subs. 1. For powers of the Court of Appeal to order a new trial see clause 1014, subs. (3) of this Bill; and for the powers of the Minister of Justice to order a new trial see clause 1022 of this Bill.

(4) E.A. s. 1. (4)

(5) E.A. s. 1. (5)

1014. (1) E.A. s. 4. (1) *part.*

(*b*) that the judgment of the trial court should be set aside on the ground of a wrong decision of any question of law; or

(*c*) that on any ground there was a miscarriage of justice; and

Dismissal.

(*d*) in any other case shall dismiss the appeal.

Exception when no substantial wrong or miscarriage of justice.

(2) The court may also dismiss the appeal if, notwithstanding that it is of opinion that on any of the grounds above mentioned the appeal might be decided in favour of the appellant, it is also of opinion that no substantial wrong or miscarriage of justice has actually occurred.

Powers of court if appeal is allowed.

(3) Subject to the special provisions contained in the following sections of this Part, when the court of appeal allows an appeal against conviction it may—

Quashing conviction.

(*a*) quash the conviction and direct a judgment and verdict of acquittal to be entered; or

New trial.

(*b*) direct a new trial;

and in either case may make such other order as justice requires.

Powers of Court on appeal against sentence.

"**1015.** (1) On an appeal against sentence, unless the sentence is one fixed by law, the court of appeal shall consider the fitness of the sentence appealed against, and may upon such evidence, if any, as it thinks fit to require or to receive—

(*a*) refuse to alter that sentence; or

(*b*) diminish or increase the punishment imposed by that sentence, but always so that the diminution or increase be within the limits of the punishment prescribed by law for the offence of which the offender has been convicted; or

(*c*) otherwise, but within such limits, modify the punishment imposed by that sentence; and

(*d*) in any other case shall dismiss the appeal.

Effect of judgment.

(2) A judgment whereby the court of appeal so diminishes, increases or modifies the punishment of an offender shall have the same force and effect as if it were a sentence passed by the trial court.

Powers of court in special cases.

Multiple counts.

"**1016.** (1) If it appears to the court of appeal that an appellant, though not properly convicted on some count or part of the indictment, has been properly convicted on some other count or part of the indictment, the court may either affirm the sentence passed on the appellant by the trial court or pass such sentence in substitution therefor as the court thinks proper, and as may be warranted in law by the verdict on the count or part of the indictment on which the court considers that the appellant has been properly convicted.

(2) E.A. s. 4 (1) *proviso.* Redrafted. Compare Crim. Code s. 1019.

(3) E.A. s. 4 (2): Crim. Code, s. 1018, para. (*d*) *part*, para. (*e*)

1015. (1) Crim. Code, s. 1055A (2) as enacted by 1921, c. 25, s. 22. Redrafted. See E.A. s. 4 (3).

(*d*) E.A. s. 4 (3) *part.*

(2) Crim. Code, s. 1055A (3), as enacted by 1921, c. 25, s. 22.

1016. (1) E.A. s. 5 (1)

Possibility of conviction for offence other than that charged.

(2) Where an appellant has been convicted of an offence and the jury or, as the case may be, the judge or magistrate, could on the indictment have found him guilty of some other offence, and on the actual finding it appears to the court of appeal that the jury, judge or magistrate must have been satisfied of facts which proved him guilty of that other offence, the court of appeal may, instead of allowing or dismissing the appeal, substitute for the verdict found a verdict of guilty of that other offence, and pass such sentence in substitution for the sentence passed by the trial court as may be warranted in law for that other offence, not being a sentence of greater severity.

Wrong conclusion on special verdict.

(3) Where on the conviction of the appellant the jury have found a special verdict, and the court of appeal considers that a wrong conclusion has been arrived at by the trial court as to the effect of that verdict, the court of appeal may, instead of allowing the appeal, order such conclusion to be recorded as appears to the court to be in law required by the verdict, and pass such sentence in substitution for the sentence passed by the trial court as may be warranted in law.

Insanity.

(4) If on any appeal it appears to the court of appeal that, although the appellant was guilty of the act or omission charged against him, he was insane at the time the act was done or omission made so as not to be responsible according to law for his actions, the court may quash the sentence passed by the trial court and order the appellant to be kept in strict custody, in such place and such manner as to the court of appeal seems fit, until the pleasure of the lieutenant-governor of the province is known.

Restitution of property.

"**1017.** (1) The operation of any order for the restitution of any property to any person made on a conviction on indictment, and the operation in case of any such conviction, of the provisions of sections 795, 1048, 1049 and 1050 of this Act, shall (unless the trial court has directed to the contrary in any case in which, in its opinion, the title to the property is not in dispute) be suspended—

Suspension of orders of trial Court.

(a) in any case until the expiration of such time after the date of the conviction as may be directed by rules of court for giving notice of appeal or of application for leave to appeal; and

(b) in cases where such notice has been given within the time so directed, until the determination of the appeal;

and in cases where the operation of any such order, or the operation of the said provisions, is suspended until the determination of the appeal, the order or provisions, as the case may be, shall not take effect as to the property in

(2) E.A. s. 5 (2)

(3) E.A. s. 5 (3)

(4) E.A. s. 5 (4). As to custody of insane offenders see Crim. Code, s. 966 *et seq.*

1017. (1) E.A. s. 6 (1)

question if the conviction is quashed on appeal. Provision may be made by rules of court for securing the safe custody of any property, pending the suspension of the operation of any such order or of the said provisions.

Safe custody of property.

Annulment or variation of orders of trial court.

(2) The court of appeal may by order annul or vary any order made by the trial court for the restitution of any property to any person, although the conviction is not quashed; and the order, if annulled, shall not take effect, and, if varied, shall take effect as so varied.

Procedure on Appeals against Conviction or Sentence.

Manner of and time for appealing.

"**1018.** (1) Where a person convicted on indictment desires to appeal to the court of appeal, or to obtain the leave of that court to appeal, he shall give notice of appeal, or notice of his application for leave to appeal, in such manner and within such time after the date of his conviction, as may be directed by rules of court. Such rules shall enable any convicted person to present his case and his argument in writing instead of by oral argument if he so desires. Any case or argument so presented shall be considered by the court.

Extension of time.

(2) Except in the case of a conviction involving sentence of death, the time, within which notice of appeal or notice of an application for leave to appeal may be given, may be extended at any time by the court of appeal or by any judge of that court.

Delay of execution of sentence of death or whipping.

(3) In the case of a conviction involving sentence of death or whipping—

(a) the sentence shall not in any case be executed until after the expiration of the time within which notice of appeal or of an application for leave to appeal may be given under this section; and

(b) if notice is so given, the appeal or application shall be heard and determined with as much expedition as practicable, and the sentence shall not be executed until after the determination of the appeal, or, in cases where an application for leave to appeal is finally refused, of the application.

Proof and effect of notice of appeal in cases of sentence of death or whipping.

(4) The production of a certificate from the registrar that notice of appeal or of application for leave to appeal has been duly given, or the production of a certificate from the Minister of Justice that he has directed a new trial, shall be a sufficient warrant to suspend the execution of any sentence of death or whipping.

In other cases.

(5) In the case of a conviction not involving sentence of death or whipping the sentence of the trial court shall not be suspended by reason of any notice of appeal or of application for leave to appeal, whether against conviction

(2) E.A. s. 6 (2)

1018. (1) E.A. s. 7 (1) *part.*

(2) E.A. s. 7 (1) *part;* s. 17 *part.*

(3) E.A. s. 7 (2); see Crim. Code s. 1023.

(4) Crim. Code, s. 1023, subs. 2.
As to new trial by direction of Minister of Justice see s. 1022, subs. 2, para. (*a*) post.

(5) Crim. Code, s. 1023, subs. 1.

or against sentence, unless the court of appeal or a judge of the court of appeal expressly so directs.

Bail.

"**1019.** (1) The court of appeal or a judge of that court, may if it seems fit, on the application of an appellant, admit the appellant to bail pending the determination of his appeal.

Effect as to term of imprisonment.

(2) The time during which an appellant, pending the determination of his appeal, is admitted to bail, and, subject to any directions which the court of appeal may give to the contrary on any appeal, the time during which the appellant, if in custody, is specially treated as an appellant under the rules of any prison in which he is confined, shall not count as part of any term of imprisonment under his sentence; and, in the case of an appeal under this Part any imprisonment under the sentence of the appellant, whether it is the sentence passed by the trial court or the sentence passed by the court of appeal, shall, subject to any directions which may be given by the court of appeal as aforesaid, be deemed to be resumed or to begin to run, as the case requires, if the appellant is in custody, as from the day on which the appeal is determined, and, if he is not in custody, as from the day on which he is received into prison under the sentence.

Judge's notes of trial.

"**1020.** (1) The judge or magistrate before whom a person has been tried on indictment shall, in the case of appeal under this Part against the conviction or against the sentence, or in the case of an application for leave to appeal under this Part, furnish to the court of appeal, in

Report by judge.

accordance with rules of court, his notes of the trial; and shall also furnish to the court of appeal in accordance with rules of court, a report giving his opinion upon the case or upon any point arising in the case.

Shorthand notes of proceedings and evidence.

(2) Shorthand notes shall be taken of the proceedings had and evidence given at the trial of any person on indictment who, if convicted, is entitled or may be authorized to appeal under this Part, and on any appeal, or application for leave to appeal, a transcript of the notes or any part thereof shall be made and furnished to the court of appeal.

Transcripts.

For interested parties.

(3) A trasncript of the shorthand notes, or of any part thereof, shall be furnished to any party interested upon payment of such charges if any as may be fixed by rules of court.

For Minister of Justice.

(4) The Minister of Justice may also, if he thinks fit in any case, direct a transcript of the shorthand notes to be made and furnished to him for his use.

1019. (1) E.A., s. 14 (2), s. 17 *part.*

(2) E.A. s. 14 (3)

1020. (1) E.A. s. 8.

(2) E.A. s. 16 (1), *part.*

(3) E.A. s. 16 (1), *proviso.*

(4) E.A. s. 16 (2)

Rules of Court for accuracy and verification.

(5) Rules of court may make such provision as is necessary for securing the accuracy of the notes to be taken and for the verification of any transcript thereof.

Supplemental powers of Court.

"**1021.** (1) For the purposes of an appeal under this Part, the court of appeal may if it thinks it necessary or expedient in the interest of justice—

Production of documents.

(a) order the production of any document, exhibit, or other thing connected with the proceedings, the production of which appears to it necessary for the determination of the case; and

Attendance and examination of witnesses.

(b) if it thinks fit, order any witnesses who would have been compellable witnesses at the trial to attend and be examined before the court of appeal, whether they were or were not called at the trial, or order the examination of any such witnesses to be conducted in manner provided by rules of court before any judge of the court of appeal, or before any officer of the court of appeal or justice of the peace or other person appointed by the court of appeal for the purpose, and allow the admission of any deposition so taken as evidence before the court of appeal; and

Reception of evidence.

(c) if it thinks fit, receive the evidence, if tendered, of any witness (including the appellant) who is a competent but not compellable witness, and, if the appellant makes an application for the purpose, of the husband or wife of the appellant, in cases where the evidence of the husband or wife could not have been given at the trial except on such an application; and

Reference of certain questions to special commissioners.

(d) where any question arising on the appeal involves prolonged examination of documents or accounts, or any scientific or local investigation, which cannot in the opinion of the court of appeal conveniently be conducted before the court of appeal, order the reference of the question, in manner provided by rules of court, for inquiry and report to a special commissioner appointed by the court of appeal, and act upon the report of any such commissioner so far as the court of appeal thinks fit to adopt it; and

Assessors.

(e) appoint any person with special expert knowledge to act as assessor to the court of appeal in any case where it appears to the court of appeal that such special knowledge is required for the proper determination of the case;

and exercise in relation to the proceedings of the court of appeal any other powers which may for the time being be exercised by the court of appeal on appeals in civil matters, and issue any warrants necessary for enforcing the orders or sentences of the court of appeals.

(5) E.A. s. 16 (3), *part.*

1021. (1) E.A. s. 9, with the exception of the proviso at the end thereof preventing sentence being increased on evidence not given at the trial.

Custody of documents.

(2) Any documents, exhibits, or other things connected with the proceedings on the trial of any person on indictment, who, if convicted, is entitled or may be authorized to appeal under this Part, shall be kept in the custody of the trial court in accordance with rules of the court of appeal made for the purpose, for such time as may be provided by the rules, and subject to such power as may be given by the rules for the conditional release of any such documents, exhibits, or other things from that custody.

Provision of copies for use of Crown officers.

(3) Provision shall be made by rules of court for furnishing to the attorney-general and to the counsel who acted for the Crown at the trial of certified copies of such documents, exhibits, and other things connected with the proceedings as they may require for the purposes of their duties in respect to appeals and applications for leave to appeal.

Legal assistance for appellant.

"**1021A.** (1) The court of appeal, or any judge of that court, may at any time assign to an appellant a solicitor and counsel, or counsel only, in any appeal or proceeding preliminary or incidental to an appeal in which, in the opinion of that court or judge, it appears desirable in the interests of justice that the appellant should have legal aid, and that he has not sufficient means to enable him to obtain that aid.

Duty of registrar.

(2) The registrar shall report to the court of appeal or some judge thereof any case in which it appears to him that, although no application has been made for the purpose, a solicitor and counsel, or counsel only, ought to be assigned to an appellant under the powers given to the court of appeal by this Act.

Right of appellant to be present.

(3) An appellant, notwithstanding that he is in custody, shall be entitled to be present, if he desires it, on the hearing of his appeal, except where the appeal is on some ground involving a question of law alone, but, in that case and on an application for leave to appeal and on any proceedings preliminary or incidental to an appeal, shall not be entitled to be present, except where rules of court provide that he shall have the right to be present, or where the court of appeal or a judge of that court gives him leave to be present.

Sentence in absence of appellant.

(4) The power of the court of appeal to pass any sentence under section 1015 of this Act may be exercised notwithstanding that the appellant is for any reason not present.

Costs of appeal.

(5) On the hearing and determination of an appeal, or any proceedings preliminary or incidental thereto, under this Part, no costs shall be allowed on either side.

Duties of registrar with respect to notices of appeal, etc.

"**1021B.** (1) The registrar shall take all necessary steps for obtaining a hearing of any appeal or application, notice of which is given to him under section 1018 of this Act,

(2) E.A., s. 15 (3)

(3) E.A., s. 12, *part.*

1021A. (1) E.A., s. 10, s. 17, *part.*

(2) E.A., s. 15 (5)

(3) E.A., s. 11 (1)

(4) E.A., s. 11 (2)

(5) E.A., s. 13 (1)

1021B. (1) E.A., s. 15 (1)

and shall obtain and lay before the court of appeal in proper form all documents, exhibits, and other things relating to the proceedings in the trial court which appear necessary for the proper determination of an appeal or application.

Summary determination of frivolous appeals.

(2) If it appears to the registrar that any notice of an appeal against a conviction, purporting to be on a ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone, does not show any substantial ground of appeal, the registrar may refer the appeal to the court of appeal for summary determination, and, where the case is so referred, the court of appeal may, if it considers that the appeal is frivolous or vexatious, and can be determined without adjourning the same for a full hearing, dismiss the appeal summarily, without calling on any persons to attend the hearing or to appear for the Crown thereon.

Furnishing of forms and instructions.

(3) The registrar shall furnish the necessary forms and instructions in relation to notices of appeal or notices of application under section 1018 of this Act, to any person who demands the same, and to the registrar, clerk, or other chief officer of every provincial court having jurisdiction to try indictable offences, to magistrates having such jurisdiction, to sheriffs, to the warden of the penitentiary for the province, to gaolers or keepers of prisons within the province, and to such other officers or persons as the registrar thinks fit. Every such warden, gaoler or keeper of a prison shall cause those forms and instructions to be placed at the disposal of prisoners desiring to appeal or to make any application under section 1018 of this Act, and shall cause any such notice given by a prisoner in his custody to be forwarded on behalf of the prisoner to the registrar.

Duties of prison officials as to furnishing forms, etc.

Powers to make rules of court.

"**1021**c. (1) In addition to the powers for making rules of court conferred upon every superior court of criminal jurisdiction by section 576 of this Act, the court of appeal shall have power to make rules of court, not inconsistent with any statute of Canada or of any province of Canada, for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Part relating to appeals from convictions on indictment.

(2) Rules so made may make provision for the practice and procedure upon such appeals and upon all matters arising out of, resulting from or incidental to such appeals.

(3) In so far as rules so made affect the warden, keeper or other officers of any prison, or any officer having the custody of a person convicted on indictment, the rules shall, in the case of prisons under the administration and control of the Minister of Justice, be subject to the approval of the

(2) E.A., s. 15 (2)

(3) E.A., s. 15 (4)

1021c. (1) Crim. Code, s. 576, subs. 1; E.A., s. 18 (1)

(2) Crim. Code, s. 576, subs. 1; E.A., s. 18 (1)

(3) E.A., s. 18 (1)

Minister of Justice, and in the case of provincial prisons shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the province.

(4) Copies of all rules made under the authority of this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament at the session next after the making, or making and approval thereof, and shall also be published in *The Canada Gazette*. If an address is presented to the Governor in Council by either House of Parliament, within the next subsequent thirty days on which that House has sat next after any such rule is laid before it, praying that the rule may be annulled, the Governor in Council may annul the rule, which shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

(5) The Governor in Council may make such provision as he deems fit for securing uniformity in rules made under the authority of this section by the several courts of appeal in the provinces.

Prerogative of Mercy.

Prerogative unaffected.

"**1022.** (1) Nothing in the thirteen next preceding sections of this Act shall in any manner limit or affect His Majesty's royal prerogative of mercy.

Powers of Minister of Justice.

(2) Upon any application for the mercy of the Crown on behalf of any person convicted on indictment, the Minister of Justice—

New trials.

(a) if he entertains a doubt whether such person ought to have been convicted, may, after such inquiry as he thinks proper, instead of advising His Majesty to remit or to commute the sentence, direct by an order in writing a new trial at such time and before such court as the Minister of Justice thinks proper; or

Reference to court of appeal for determination.

(b) may, at any time, refer the whole case to the court of appeal, and the case shall then be heard and determined by that court as in the case of an appeal by a person convicted; and

Reference for opinion.

(c) at any time, if the Minister of Justice desires the assistance of the court of appeal on any point arising in the case with a view to the determination of the petition, he may refer that point to the court of appeal for its opinion thereon, and that court shall consider the point so referred and furnish the Minister of Justice its opinion thereon accordingly."

(4) Crim. Code, s. 576, subs. 2; E.A., s. 18 (3)

(5) New.

1022. (1) E.A., s. 19; see Crim. Code, ss. 1063, 1076 *et seq.*

(2) (*a*) Crim. Code, s. 1022.

(*b*) E.A., s. 19 (*a*)

(*c*) E.A., s. 19 (*b*)

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act to extend the Right of Appeal from Convictions for Indictable Offences

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 12th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54237 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act to extend the Right of Appeal from Convictions for Indictable Offences.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Criminal Code (Appeals) Amendment Act, 1923.*

Repeal. R.S. 1906, c. 146.

2. The following sections of *The Criminal Code,* are hereby repealed, namely,—

sections 1012, 1013, 1014 as amended by chapter 9 of the statutes of 1909, 1015, 1016, 1016 A as enacted by chapter 9 of the statutes of 1909, 1017 to 1023 both inclusive, and section 1055 A as enacted by section 22 of chapter 25 of the statutes of 1921,

New provisions.

and in lieu thereof the following headings and sections are inserted in Part XIX immediately after section 1011.

Appeal from Conviction on Indictment

Interpretation.

"**1012.** In this section and in the sixteen next following sections of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "appellant" includes a person who has been convicted on indictment and desires to appeal under section 1013 of this Act;

(b) "court of appeal" means the court designated by paragraph (7) of section two of this Act as the court of appeal for the province in which the conviction on indictment was had;

(c) "indictment" includes any information, complaint or charge whereon a person has been tried under the provisions of Part XVI or Part XVIII of this Act and convicted of an indictable offence;

(d) "registrar" means the registrar, clerk or other chief officer of the court of appeal;

(e) "sentence" includes any order of the trial court made on conviction with reference to the person con-

victed or his wife or children; and the power of the court of appeal to pass a sentence includes a power to make any such order of the court of appeal;

(*f*) "trial court" means the court before which the appellant was tried and convicted, and includes a "magistrate" acting under Part XVI and a "judge" acting under Part XVIII.

Right of appeal against conviction.

"**1013.** (1) A person convicted on indictment may appeal to the court of appeal against his conviction—

(*a*) on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone; and

(*b*) with leave of the court of appeal, or upon the certificate of the trial court that it is a fit case for appeal, on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone or a question of mixed law and fact; and

(*c*) with leave of the court of appeal, on any other ground which appears to the court of appeal to be a sufficient ground of appeal.

Right of appeal against sentence.

(2) A person convicted on indictment, or the Attorney General, or the counsel for the Crown at the trial, may with leave of a judge of the court of appeal, appeal to that court against the sentence passed by the trial court, unless that sentence is one fixed by law.

Abolition of proceedings in error and new trials.

(3) No proceeding in error shall be taken in any criminal case, and the powers and practice now existing in the court of criminal appeal for any province, in respect of motions for or the granting of new trials of persons convicted on indictment are hereby abolished.

Opinion of majority of members of Court decisive.

(4) The determination of any question before the court of appeal shall be according to the opinion of the majority of the members of that court hearing the case.

How judgment is to be pronounced.

(5) Unless the court of appeal directs to the contrary in cases where, in the opinion of that court, the question is a question of law on which it would be convenient that separate judgments should be pronounced by the members of the court, the judgment of the court shall be pronounced by the president of the court or such other member of the court hearing the case as the president of the court directs, and no judgment with respect to the determination of any question shall be separately pronounced by any other member of the court.

Allowance of appeal against conviction.

"**1014.** (1) On the hearing of any such appeal against conviction the court of appeal shall allow the appeal if it is of opinion—

(*a*) that the verdict of the jury should be set aside on the ground that it is unreasonable or cannot be supported having regard to the evidence; or

(*b*) that the judgment of the trial court should be set aside on the ground of a wrong decision of any question of law; or

(*c*) that on any ground there was a miscarriage of justice; and

Dismissal.

(*d*) in any other case shall dismiss the appeal.

Exception when no substantial wrong or miscarriage of justice.

(2) The court may also dismiss the appeal if, notwithstanding that it is of opinion that on any of the grounds above mentioned the appeal might be decided in favour of the appellant, it is also of opinion that no substantial wrong or miscarriage of justice has actually occurred.

Powers of court if appeal is allowed.

(3) Subject to the special provisions contained in the following sections of this Part, when the court of appeal allows an appeal against conviction it may—

Quashing conviction.

(*a*) quash the conviction and direct a judgment and verdict of acquittal to be entered; or

New trial.

(*b*) direct a new trial;

and in either case may make such other order as justice requires.

Court for new trial of appellant convicted on Summary Trial or Speedy Trial.

(4) When the court of appeal directs a new trial in the case of an appellant convicted, under the provisions of Part XVI or Part XVIII of this Act, of an indictable offence, if his consent or election was necessary to give jurisdiction to the magistrate or judge before whom he was tried, the new trial shall be before a jury if the appellant so requests in his notice of appeal or notice of application for leave to appeal, but otherwise shall, in the discretion of the court of appeal, be either before the proper magistrate or judge or before a jury.

Powers of Court on appeal against sentence.

"**1015.** (1) On an appeal against sentence, unless the sentence is one fixed by law, the court of appeal shall consider the fitness of the sentence appealed against, and may upon such evidence, if any, as it thinks fit to require or to receive—

(*a*) refuse to alter that sentence; or

(*b*) diminish or increase the punishment imposed by that sentence, but always so that the diminution or increase be within the limits of the punishment prescribed by law for the offence of which the offender has been convicted; or

(*c*) otherwise, but within such limits, modify the punishment imposed by that sentence; and

(*d*) in any other case shall dismiss the appeal.

Effect of judgment.

(2) A judgment whereby the court of appeal so diminishes, increases or modifies the punishment of an offender shall have the same force and effect as if it were a sentence passed by the trial court.

Powers of court in special cases.

"**1016.** (1) If it appears to the court of appeal that an appellant, though not properly convicted on some count or

part of the indictment, has been properly convicted on some other count or part of the indictment, the court may either affirm the sentence passed on the appellant by the trial court or pass such sentence in substitution therefor as the court thinks proper, and as may be warranted in law by the verdict on the count or part of the indictment on which the court considers that the appellant has been properly convicted.

Multiple counts.

Possibility of conviction for offence other than that charged.

(2) Where an appellant has been convicted of an offence and the jury or, as the case may be, the judge or magistrate, could on the indictment have found him guilty of some other offence, and on the actual finding it appears to the court of appeal that the jury, judge or magistrate must have been satisfied of facts which proved him guilty of that other offence, the court of appeal may, instead of allowing or dismissing the appeal, substitute for the verdict found a verdict of guilty of that other offence, and pass such sentence in substitution for the sentence passed by the trial court as may be warranted in law for that other offence, not being a sentence of greater severity.

Wrong conclusion on special verdict.

(3) Where on the conviction of the appellant the jury have found a special verdict, and the court of appeal considers that a wrong conclusion has been arrived at by the trial court as to the effect of that verdict, the court of appeal may, instead of allowing the appeal, order such conclusion to be recorded as appears to the court to be in law required by the verdict, and pass such sentence in substitution for the sentence passed by the trial court as may be warranted in law.

Insanity.

(4) If on any appeal it appears to the court of appeal that, although the appellant was guilty of the act or omission charged against him, he was insane at the time the act was done or omission made so as not to be responsible according to law for his actions, the court may quash the sentence passed by the trial court and order the appellant to be kept in strict custody, in such place and such manner as to the court of appeal seems fit, until the pleasure of the lieutenant-governor of the province is known.

Restitution of property.

"**1017.** (1) The operation of any order for the restitution of any property to any person made on a conviction on indictment, and the operation in case of any such conviction, of the provisions of sections 795, 1048, 1049 and 1050 of this Act, shall (unless the trial court has directed to the contrary in any case in which, in its opinion, the title to the property is not in dispute) be suspended—

Suspension of orders of trial Court.

(a) in any case until the expiration of such time after the date of the conviction as may be directed by rules of court for giving notice of appeal or of application for leave to appeal; and

(b) in cases where such notice has been given within the time so directed, until the determination of the appeal;

and in cases where the operation of any such order, or the operation of the said provisions, is suspended until the determination of the appeal, the order or provisions, as the case may be, shall not take effect as to the property in question if the conviction is quashed on appeal. Provision may be made by rules of court for securing the safe custody of any property, pending the suspension of the operation of any such order or of the said provisions.

Safe custody of property.

Annulment or variation of orders of trial court.

(2) The court of appeal may by order annul or vary any order made by the trial court for the restitution of any property to any person, although the conviction is not quashed; and the order, if annulled, shall not take effect, and, if varied, shall take effect as so varied.

Procedure on Appeals against Conviction or Sentence.

Manner of and time for appealing.

"**1018.** (1) Where a person convicted on indictment desires to appeal to the court of appeal, or to obtain the leave of that court to appeal, he shall give notice of appeal, or notice of his application for leave to appeal, in such manner and within such time after the date of his conviction, as may be directed by rules of court. Such rules shall enable any convicted person to present his case and his argument in writing instead of by oral argument if he so desires. Any case or argument so presented shall be considered by the court.

Extension of time.

(2) Except in the case of a conviction involving sentence of death, the time, within which notice of appeal or notice of an application for leave to appeal may be given, may be extended at any time by the court of appeal or by any judge of that court.

Delay of execution of sentence of death or whipping.

(3) In the case of a conviction involving sentence of death or whipping—

(a) the sentence shall not in any case be executed until after the expiration of the time within which notice of appeal or of an application for leave to appeal may be given under this section; and

(b) if notice is so given, the appeal or application shall be heard and determined with as much expedition as practicable, and the sentence shall not be executed until after the determination of the appeal, or, in cases where an application for leave to appeal is finally refused, of the application.

Proof and effect of notice of appeal in cases of sentence of death or whipping.

(4) The production of a certificate from the registrar that notice of appeal or of application for leave to appeal has been duly given, or the production of a certificate from the Minister of Justice that he has directed a new trial, shall be a sufficient warrant to suspend the execution of any sentence of death or whipping.

Rules of Court for accuracy and verification.

(5) Rules of court may make such provision as is necessary for securing the accuracy of the notes to be taken and for the verification of any transcript thereof.

Supplemental powers of Court.

"**1021.** (1) For the purposes of an appeal under this Part, the court of appeal may if it thinks it necessary or expedient in the interest of justice—

Production of documents.

(a) order the production of any document, exhibit, or other thing connected with the proceedings, the production of which appears to it necessary for the determination of the case; and

Attendance and examination of witnesses.

(b) if it thinks fit, order any witnesses who would have been compellable witnesses at the trial to attend and be examined before the court of appeal, whether they were or were not called at the trial, or order the examination of any such witnesses to be conducted in manner provided by rules of court before any judge of the court of appeal, or before any officer of the court of appeal or justice of the peace or other person appointed by the court of appeal for the purpose, and allow the admission of any deposition so taken as evidence before the court of appeal; and

Reception of evidence.

(c) if it thinks fit, receive the evidence, if tendered, of any witness (including the appellant) who is a competent but not compellable witness, and, if the appellant makes an application for the purpose, of the husband or wife of the appellant, in cases where the evidence of the husband or wife could not have been given at the trial except on such an application; and

Reference of certain questions to special commissioners.

(d) where any question arising on the appeal involves prolonged examination of documents or accounts, or any scientific or local investigation, which cannot in the opinion of the court of appeal conveniently be conducted before the court of appeal, order the reference of the question, in manner provided by rules of court, for inquiry and report to a special commissioner appointed by the court of appeal, and act upon the report of any such commissioner so far as the court of appeal thinks fit to adopt it; and

Assessors.

(e) appoint any person with special expert knowledge to act as assessor to the court of appeal in any case where it appears to the court of appeal that such special knowledge is required for the proper determination of the case;

and exercise in relation to the proceedings of the court of appeal any other powers which may for the time being be exercised by the court of appeal on appeals in civil matters, and issue any warrants necessary for enforcing the orders or sentences of the court of appeals.

Custody of documents.

(2) Any documents, exhibits, or other things connected with the proceedings on the trial of any person on indictment, who, if convicted, is entitled or may be authorized to appeal under this Part, shall be kept in the custody of the trial court in accordance with rules of the court of appeal made for the purpose, for such time as may be provided by the rules, and subject to such power as may be given by the rules for the conditional release of any such documents, exhibits, or other things from that custody.

Provision of copies for use of Crown officers.

(3) Provision shall be made by rules of court for furnishing to the attorney-general and to the counsel who acted for the Crown at the trial of certified copies of such documents, exhibits, and other things connected with the proceedings as they may require for the purposes of their duties in respect to appeals and applications for leave to appeal.

Legal assistance for appellant.

"**1021**A. (1) The court of appeal, or any judge of that court, may at any time assign to an appellant a solicitor and counsel, or counsel only, in any appeal or proceeding preliminary or incidental to an appeal in which, in the opinion of that court or judge, it appears desirable in the interests of justice that the appellant should have legal aid, and that he has not sufficient means to enable him to obtain that aid.

Duty of registrar.

(2) The registrar shall report to the court of appeal or some judge thereof any case in which it appears to him that, although no application has been made for the purpose, a solicitor and counsel, or counsel only, ought to be assigned to an appellant under the powers given to the court of appeal by this Act.

Right of appellant to be present.

(3) An appellant, notwithstanding that he is in custody, shall be entitled to be present, if he desires it, on the hearing of his appeal, except where the appeal is on some ground involving a question of law alone, but, in that case and on an application for leave to appeal and on any proceedings preliminary or incidental to an appeal, shall not be entitled to be present, except where rules of court provide that he shall have the right to be present, or where the court of appeal or a judge of that court gives him leave to be present.

Sentence in absence of appellant.

(4) The power of the court of appeal to pass any sentence under section 1015 of this Act may be exercised notwithstanding that the appellant is for any reason not present.

Costs of appeal.

(5) On the hearing and determination of an appeal, or any proceedings preliminary or incidental thereto, under this Part, no costs shall be allowed on either side.

Duties of registrar with respect to notices of appeal, etc.

"**1021**B. (1) The registrar shall take all necessary steps for obtaining a hearing of any appeal or application, notice of which is given to him under section 1018 of this Act,

and shall obtain and lay before the court of appeal in proper form all documents, exhibits, and other things relating to the proceedings in the trial court which appear necessary for the proper determination of an appeal or application.

Summary determination of frivolous appeals.

(2) If it appears to the registrar that any notice of an appeal against a conviction, purporting to be on a ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone, does not show any substantial ground of appeal, the registrar may refer the appeal to the court of appeal for summary determination, and, where the case is so referred, the court of appeal may, if it considers that the appeal is frivolous or vexatious, and can be determined without adjourning the same for a full hearing, dismiss the appeal summarily, without calling on any persons to attend the hearing or to appear for the Crown thereon.

Furnishing of forms and instructions.

(3) Rules of court may be made to provide for furnishing the necessary forms and instructions in relation to notices of appeal or notices of application under section 1018 of this Act, to any person who demands the same, and to the registrar, clerk, or other chief officer of every provincial court having jurisdiction to try indictable offences, to magistrates having such jurisdiction, to sheriffs, to the warden of the penitentiary for the province, to gaolers or keepers of prisons within the province, and to such other officers or persons as may be designated by such rules of court.

Duties of prison officials as to furnishing forms, etc.

Every such warden, gaoler or keeper of a prison shall cause those forms and instructions to be placed at the disposal of prisoners desiring to appeal or to make any application under section 1018 of this Act, and shall cause any such notice given by a prisoner in his custody to be forwarded on behalf of the prisoner to the registrar.

Powers to make rules of court.

"**1021**C. (1) In addition to the powers for making rules of court conferred upon every superior court of criminal jurisdiction by section 576 of this Act, the court of appeal shall have power to make rules of court, not inconsistent with any statute of Canada or of any province of Canada, for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Part relating to appeals from convictions on indictment.

(2) Rules so made may make provision for the practice and procedure upon such appeals and upon all matters arising out of, resulting from or incidental to such appeals.

(3) In so far as rules so made affect the warden, keeper or other officers of any prison, or any officer having the custody of a person convicted on indictment, the rules shall, in the case of prisons under the administration and control of the Minister of Justice, be subject to the approval of the Minister of Justice, and in the case of provincial prisons shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the province.

(4) Copies of all rules made under the authority of this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament at the session next after the making, or making and approval thereof, and shall also be published in *The Canada Gazette*. If an address is presented to the Governor in Council by either House of Parliament, within the next subsequent thirty days on which that House has sat next after any such rule is laid before it, praying that the rule may be annulled, the Governor in Council may annul the rule, which shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

(5) The Governor in Council may make such provision as he deems fit for securing uniformity in rules made under the authority of this section by the several courts of appeal in the provinces.

Prerogative of Mercy.

Prerogative unaffected.

"**1022.** (1) Nothing in the thirteen next preceding sections of this Act shall in any manner limit or affect His Majesty's royal prerogative of mercy.

Powers of Minister of Justice.

(2) Upon any application for the mercy of the Crown on behalf of any person convicted on indictment, the Minister of Justice—

New trials.

(a) if he entertains a doubt whether such person ought to have been convicted, may, after such inquiry as he thinks proper, instead of advising His Majesty to remit or to commute the sentence, direct by an order in writing a new trial at such time and before such court as the Minister of Justice thinks proper; or

Reference to court of appeal for determination.

(b) may, at any time, refer the whole case to the court of appeal, and the case shall then be heard and determined by that court as in the case of an appeal by a person convicted; and

Reference for opinion.

(c) at any time, if the Minister of Justice desires the assistance of the court of appeal on any point arising in the case with a view to the determination of the petition, he may refer that point to the court of appeal for its opinion thereon, and that court shall consider the point so referred and furnish the Minister of Justice its opinion thereon accordingly."

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C.

An Act to amend The Dominion Elections Act (as regards the qualifications of Female Electors).

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th February, 1923.

Honourable Mr. DAVID.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54288 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C.

An Act to amend The Dominion Elections Act (as regards the qualifications of Female Electors).

1920, c. 46; 1921, c. 29; 1922, c. 20.

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

Qualifications of female electors.

1. Paragraph *(b)* of subsection (1) of section twenty-nine of the *Dominion Elections Act*, chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1920, is hereby repealed and the following paragraphs are substituted therefor:—

"*(b1)* being a man, has attained the age of twenty-one years; or—

"*(b2)* being a married woman or widow, has attained the age of twenty-one years; or—

"*(b3)* being an unmarried woman, has attained the age of thirty years; and,"

As to disqualification of Indians.

2. Paragraph *(d)* of the said subsection (1) is hereby amended by substituting in the last two lines thereof for the expression "paragraphs *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)* of this section", the expression "paragraphs *(a)*, (b1), (b2), (b3) and *(c)* of this section."

NOTE.—In the text of the Bill words substituted or added are underlined.

In the text of the original enactment as given on this page words altered or omitted are underlined.

1.

"29. (1) Save as in this Act otherwise provided, every person, male or female, shall be qualified to vote at the election of a member, who, not being an Indian ordinarily resident on an Indian reservation,—

(*a*) is a British subject by birth or naturalization; and,

(*b*) is of the full age of twenty-one years; and

(*c*) has ordinarily resided in Canada for at least twelve months and in the electoral district wherein such person seeks to vote for at least two months immediately preceding the issue of the writ of election;

(*d*) provided, however, that any Indian who has served in the Naval, Military or Air forces of Canada in the late war shall be qualified to vote, unless such Indian is otherwise disqualified under paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) of this section." 1920, c. 46, s. 29, subs. (1).

2. For paragraph (*d*) of subsection (1) *see* above.

NOTE.—In the text of the Bill words substituted or added are underlined.

In the text of the original enactment as given on this page words altered or omitted are underlined.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D.

An Act to amend The Explosives Act.

Read a first time, Thursday, 1st March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BOYER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
55706 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act to amend The Explosives Act.

1914, c. 31.

HIS 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 Explosives Act*, chapter thirty-one of the statutes of 1914, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following as subsection (3) thereof:—

Factories and magazines licensed after this subsection comes into force not to be within two miles of any other buildings.

"(3) Notwithstanding any other provision contained in this Act, no regulation made by the Governor in Council under this Act shall authorize the issue of, and the Minister shall not issue, any license for the establishment, location or maintenance of a factory or magazine within two miles of any other building, structure, or premises, except licenses for continuing the maintenance of such factories or magazines as have been established, located and maintained under licenses issued before the date of the coming into force of this subsection."

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Elizabeth Moran.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BARNARD.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52058 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Elizabeth Moran.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Elizabeth Moran, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Robert Lawrence Moran, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1912, at the said city, she then being Margaret Elizabeth Alexander, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Robert Lawrence Moran was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Alexander and Robert Lawrence Moran, her 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 Alexander may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Lawrence Moran had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Elizabeth Moran.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52754 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Elizabeth Moran.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Elizabeth Moran, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Robert Lawrence Moran, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1912, at the said city, she then being Margaret Elizabeth Alexander, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Robert Lawrence Moran was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Alexander and Robert Lawrence Moran, her 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 Alexander may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Lawrence Moran had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Lillian Duncan.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. Ross
(Middleton).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52062 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Lillian Duncan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Lillian Duncan, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of George Frederick Duncan, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourteenth day of April, A.D. 1915, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Ethel Lillian Atkinson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said George Frederick Duncan was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Lillian Atkinson and George Frederick Duncan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ethel Lillian Atkinson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Frederick Duncan had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Lillian Duncan.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52762 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Lillian Duncan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Lillian Duncan, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of George Frederick Duncan, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourteenth day of April, A.D. 1915, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Ethel Lillian Atkinson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said George Frederick Duncan was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Lillian Atkinson and George Frederick Duncan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ethel Lillian Atkinson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Frederick Duncan had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Florence Mary Ramsden.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. Ross
(Middleton).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52084 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Florence Mary Ramsden.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Mary Ramsden, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Frederick Gustavus Ramsden, of the said city, financial agent, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of February, A.D. 1920, at the said city, she then being Florence Mary Simms, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Frederick Gustavus Ramsden was then and is now in Canada; that the said marriage was never consummated owing to the impotency of the said Frederick Gustavus Ramsden at and after the time of the said marriage; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of the said marriage, and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Florence Mary Simms and Frederick Gustavus Ramsden, 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 Florence Mary Simms may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick Gustavus Ramsden had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Florence Mary Ramsden.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52782 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Florence Mary Ramsden.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Mary Ramsden, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Frederick Gustavus Ramsden, of the said city, financial agent, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of February, A.D. 1920, at the said city, she then being Florence Mary Simms, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Frederick Gustavus Ramsden was then and is now in Canada; that the said marriage was never consummated owing to the impotency of the said Frederick Gustavus Ramsden at and after the time of the said marriage; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of the said marriage, and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Florence Mary Simms and Frederick Gustavus Ramsden, 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 Florence Mary Simms may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick Gustavus Ramsden had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Ross John Craig.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. Ross
(Middleton).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52071 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Ross John Craig.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ross John Craig, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, undertaker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twentieth day of January, A.D. 1908, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Bertha May Ewart; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ross John Craig and Bertha May Ewart, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ross John Craig may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bertha May Ewart had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Ross John Craig.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52771 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Ross John Craig.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ross John Craig, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, undertaker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twentieth day of January, A.D. 1908, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Bertha May Ewart; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ross John Craig and Bertha May Ewart, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ross John Craig may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bertha May Ewart had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Florence Dodds.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52074 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Florence Dodds.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Dodds, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, laundry checker, wife of James Albert Dodds, of the said city, automobile mechanic, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fourth day of December, A.D. 1918, at the city of Ottawa, in the said province, she then being Florence Lafrance, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said James Albert Dodds was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Lafrance and James Albert Dodds, her 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 Lafrance may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Albert Dodds had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Florence Dodds.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52774 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Florence Dodds.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Dodds, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, laundry checker, wife of James Albert Dodds, of the said city, automobile mechanic, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fourth day of December, A.D. 1918, at the city of Ottawa, in the said province, she then being Florence Lafrance, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said James Albert Dodds was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Lafrance and James Albert Dodds, her 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 Lafrance may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Albert Dodds had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Blanche Hilton.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52053 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Blanche Hilton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Blanche Hilton, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of George Edward Hilton, of the said city, plasterer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the tenth day of July, A.D. 1899, in the District of Thanet, in the county of Kent, England, she then being Blanche Belsey, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said George Edward Hilton was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Blanche Belsey and George Edward Hilton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Blanche Belsey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Edward Hilton had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Blanche Hilton.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52753 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Blanche Hilton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Blanche Hilton, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of George Edward Hilton, of the said city, plasterer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the tenth day of July, A.D. 1899, in the District of Thanet, in the county of Kent, England, she then being Blanche Belsey, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said George Edward Hilton was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Blanche Belsey and George Edward Hilton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Blanche Belsey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Edward Hilton had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of May Woodbridge.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52083 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of May Woodbridge.

Preamble.

WHEREAS May Woodbridge, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Edward Harold Woodbridge, of the said city, chauffeur, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of November, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being May McFarlane, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Edward Harold Woodbridge was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between May McFarlane and Edward Harold Woodbridge, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said May McFarlane may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Harold Woodbridge had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of May Woodbridge.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52781 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of May Woodbridge.

Preamble.

WHEREAS May Woodbridge, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Edward Harold Woodbridge, of the said city, chauffeur, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of November, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being May McFarlane, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Edward Harold Woodbridge was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between May McFarlane and Edward Harold Woodbridge, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said May McFarlane may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Harold Woodbridge had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Alice May Smith.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52127 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Alice May Smith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice May Smith, presently residing at the village of Belmont, in the province of Ontario, wife of Clarence Alfred Smith, of the township of North Dorchester, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-third day of July, A.D. 1913, at the township of Yarmouth, in the said province, she then being Alice May Doan, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Clarence Alfred Smith was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 May Doan and Clarence Alfred Smith, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alice May Doan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clarence Alfred Smith had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Alice May Smith.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52827 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Alice May Smith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice May Smith, presently residing at the village of Belmont, in the province of Ontario, wife of Clarence Alfred Smith, of the township of North Dorchester, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-third day of July, A.D. 1913, at the township of Yarmouth, in the said province, she then being Alice May Doan, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Clarence Alfred Smith was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 May Doan and Clarence Alfred Smith, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alice May Doan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clarence Alfred Smith had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Albert Ernest Mould.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. WILLOUGHBY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52055 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Albert Ernest Mould.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Albert Ernest Mould, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, builder, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventh day of February, A.D. 1905, at the village of Mount Dennis, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Verna Annie Butler; that she was then of the said village of Mount Dennis, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Albert Ernest Mould and Verna Annie Butler, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Albert Ernest Mould may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Verna Annie Butler had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Albert Ernest Mould.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52755 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Albert Ernest Mould.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Albert Ernest Mould, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, builder, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventh day of February, A.D. 1905, at the village of Mount Dennis, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Verna Annie Butler; that she was then of the said village of Mount Dennis, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Albert Ernest Mould and Verna Annie Butler, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Albert Ernest Mould may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Verna Annie Butler had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Winifred Rose Foster.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. WHITE
(Pembroke).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52088 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Winifred Rose Foster.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Winifred Rose Foster, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, sales clerk, wife of Joseph Foster, of the said city, hide splitter, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixth day of October, A.D. 1920, at the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, she then being Winifred Rose Archer, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Joseph Foster was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Winifred Rose Archer and Joseph Foster, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Winifred Rose Archer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Foster had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Winifred Rose Foster.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52786 1923

. nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Winifred Rose Foster.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Winifred Rose Foster, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, sales clerk, wife of Joseph Foster, of the said city, hide splitter, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixth day of October, A.D. 1920, at the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, she then being Winifred Rose Archer, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Joseph Foster was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Winifred Rose Archer and Joseph Foster, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Winifred Rose Archer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Foster had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Emily May Small.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52111 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Emily May Small.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emily May Small, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of James Elias Small, of the said city, electrician, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixth day of December, A.D. 1911, at the said city, she then being Emily May Graves, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said James Elias Small was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 May Graves and James Elias Small, her 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 May Graves may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Elias Small had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Emily May Small.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52808 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Emily May Small.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emily May Small, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of James Elias Small, of the said city, electrician, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixth day of December, A.D. 1911, at the said city, she then being Emily May Graves, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said James Elias Small was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 May Graves and James Elias Small, her 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 May Graves may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Elias Small had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of Irene Herdsman.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52121 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of Irene Herdsman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Herdsman, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Daniel Wilberforce Herdsman, of the said city, salesman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the first day of August, A.D. 1913, at the said city, she then being Irene Hand, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Daniel Wilberforce Herdsman was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Hand and Daniel Wilberforce Herdsman, her 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 Hand may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Daniel Wilberforce Herdsman had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of Irene Herdsman.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52819 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of Irene Herdsman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Herdsman, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Daniel Wilberforce Herdsman, of the said city, salesman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the first day of August, A.D. 1913, at the said city, she then being Irene Hand, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Daniel Wilberforce Herdsman was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Hand and Daniel Wilberforce Herdsman, her 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 Hand may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Daniel Wilberforce Herdsman had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of John Frederick King Hall.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. POPE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52072 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of John Frederick King Hall.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Frederick King Hall, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, dairyman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eleventh day of September, A.D. 1907, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Esmeralda Mary Eveleigh Brown, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between John Frederick King Hall and Esmeralda Mary Eveleigh Brown, his 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 Frederick King Hall may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Esmeralda Mary Eveleigh Brown had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of John Frederick King Hall.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52772 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of John Frederick King Hall.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Frederick King Hall, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, dairyman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eleventh day of September, A.D. 1907, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Esmeralda Mary Eveleigh Brown, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between John Frederick King Hall and Esmeralda Mary Eveleigh Brown, his 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 Frederick King Hall may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Esmeralda Mary Eveleigh Brown had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Herbert Martin.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. HARMER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

52086

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Herbert Martin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Herbert Martin, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, manufacturer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twelfth day of July, A.D. 1907, at the city of Niagara Falls, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, he was lawfully married to Annie Mae Caroline Codville; that she was then of the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Herbert Martin and Annie Mae Caroline Codville, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Herbert Martin may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Annie Mae Caroline Codville had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Herbert Martin.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

52784

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Herbert Martin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Herbert Martin, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, manufacturer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twelfth day of July, A.D. 1907, at the city of Niagara Falls, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, he was lawfully married to Annie Mae Caroline Codville; that she was then of the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Herbert Martin and Annie Mae Caroline Codville, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Herbert Martin may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Annie Mae Caroline Codville had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Frederick John Saunders.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. HARMER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52085 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Frederick John Saunders.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick John Saunders, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the nineteenth day of June, A.D. 1917, at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, he was lawfully married to Elizabeth Black Christie; that she was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frederick John Saunders and Elizabeth Black Christie, his 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 John Saunders may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elizabeth Black Christie had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Frederick John Saunders.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52775 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Frederick John Saunders.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick John Saunders, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the nineteenth day of June, A.D. 1917, at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, he was lawfully married to Elizabeth Black Christie; that she was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frederick John Saunders and Elizabeth Black Christie, his 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 John Saunders may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elizabeth Black Christie had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Robert Archibald Logan.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. GORDON.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52063 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Robert Archibald Logan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Archibald Logan, of Camp Borden, in the province of Ontario, officer in the Canadian Air Force, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-fourth day of July, A.D. 1916, in the parish of Barnes, in the county of Surrey, England, he was lawfully married to Cecilia Maude Goodenough, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Robert Archibald Logan and Cecilia Maude Goodenough, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Robert Archibald Logan may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cecilia Maude Goodenough had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Robert Archibald Logan.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52763 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Robert Archibald Logan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Archibald Logan, of Camp Borden, in the province of Ontario, officer in the Canadian Air Force, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-fourth day of July, A.D. 1916, in the parish of Barnes, in the county of Surrey, England, he was lawfully married to Cecilia Maude Goodenough, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Robert Archibald Logan and Cecilia Maude Goodenough, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Robert Archibald Logan may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cecilia Maude Goodenough had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Violet Marie Finn.

Read a first time, Friday, 2nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52143 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Violet Marie Finn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Violet Marie Finn, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, dressmaker, wife of Harry Finn, of the said city, boat captain, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-third day of August, A.D. 1910, at the city of Owen Sound, in the said province, she then being Violet Marie Scott, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harry Finn was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Marie Scott and Harry Finn, her 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 Marie Scott may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Finn had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Violet Marie Finn.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52843 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Violet Marie Finn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Violet Marie Finn, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, dressmaker, wife of Harry Finn, of the said city, boat captain, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-third day of August, A.D. 1910, at the city of Owen Sound, in the said province, she then being Violet Marie Scott, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harry Finn was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Marie Scott and Harry Finn, her 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 Marie Scott may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Finn had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V.

An Act to make lawful the marriage of a woman to her deceased husband's brother or such brother's son.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. HARDY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
85943 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V.

An Act to make lawful the marriage of a woman to her deceased husband's brother or such brother's son.

R.S., 1906, c. 105.

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

1. *The Marriage Act*, chapter 105 of *The Revised Statutes, 1906*, is hereby amended by adding thereto, as section 3, the following:—

Certain marriages not invalid.

"**3.** A marriage is not invalid merely because the man is a brother of a deceased husband of the woman or is a son of such brother."

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V.

An Act to make lawful the marriage of a woman to her deceased husband's brother or such brother's son.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 15th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56027 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V.

An Act to make lawful the marriage of a woman to her deceased husband's brother or such brother's son.

R.S., 1906, c. 105.

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

1. *The Marriage Act*, chapter 105 of *The Revised Statutes, 1906*, is hereby amended by adding thereto, as section 3, the following:—

Certain marriages not invalid.

"**3.** A marriage is not invalid merely because the man is a brother of a deceased husband of the woman or is a son of such brother."

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Harriet Ethelwyn Kingsley.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52116 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Harriet Ethelwyn Kingsley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harriet Ethelwyn Kingsley, presently residing at McGregor Bay, in the district of Algoma, in the province of Ontario, wife of Harold Arnold Ronald Kingsley, formerly of McGregor Bay aforesaid, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixteenth day of September, A.D. 1913, at the town of Schumacher, in the said province, she then being Harriet Ethelwyn Jenkins, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harold Arnold Ronald Kingsley was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harriet Ethelwyn Jenkins and Harold Arnold Ronald Kingsley, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harriet Ethelwyn Jenkins may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold Arnold Ronald Kingsley had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Harriet Ethelwyn Kingsley.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 13th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52815 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Harriet Ethelwyn Kingsley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harriet Ethelwyn Kingsley, presently residing at McGregor Bay, in the district of Algoma, in the province of Ontario, wife of Harold Arnold Ronald Kingsley, formerly of McGregor Bay aforesaid, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixteenth day of September, A.D. 1913, at the town of Schumacher, in the said province, she then being Harriet Ethelwyn Jenkins, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harold Arnold Ronald Kingsley was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harriet Ethelwyn Jenkins and Harold Arnold Ronald Kingsley, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harriet Ethelwyn Jenkins may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold Arnold Ronald Kingsley had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Ernest Warren Porter.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52057 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Ernest Warren Porter.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ernest Warren Porter, of the town of Goderich in the province of Ontario, bookseller and stationer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-ninth day of August, A.D. 1918, in the district of St. Pancras, in the county of London, England, he was lawfully married to Betty Violet Plowman, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ernest Warren Porter and Betty Violet Plowman, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ernest Warren Porter may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Betty Violet Plowman had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Ernest Warren Porter.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 15th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52757 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Ernest Warren Porter.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ernest Warren Porter, of the town of Goderich in the province of Ontario, bookseller and stationer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-ninth day of August, A.D. 1918, in the district of St. Pancras, in the county of London, England, he was lawfully married to Betty Violet Plowman, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ernest Warren Porter and Betty Violet Plowman, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ernest Warren Porter may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Betty Violet Plowman had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y.

An Act to change the name of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo Telephone Company to "Brazilian Telephone Company."

Read a first time, Friday, 9th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. GREEN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
55360 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y.

An Act to change the name of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo Telephone Company to "Brazilian Telephone Company."

1914, c. 139.

WHEREAS Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo Telephone Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Name changed.

1. The name of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo Telephone Company, hereinafter called "the Company," is changed to "Brazilian Telephone Company"; but such change of 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.

Savings clause.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y.

An Act to change the name of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo Telephone Company to "Brazilian Telephone Company."

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
55374 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y.

An Act to change the name of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo Telephone Company to "Brazilian Telephone Company."

1914, c. 139.

WHEREAS Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo Telephone Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Name changed.

1. The name of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo Telephone Company, hereinafter called "the Company," is changed to "Brazilian Telephone Company"; but such change of 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.

Savings clause.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of May Elizabeth Meng.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. WHITE
(Pembroke).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52135 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of May Elizabeth Meng.

Preamble.

WHEREAS May Elizabeth Meng, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of William Herman Meng, formerly of the town of Napanee, in the province of Ontario, carter, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourth day of January, A.D. 1916, in the parish of Croydon, in the county of Surrey, England, she then being May Elizabeth Fox, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Herman Meng was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between May Elizabeth Fox and William Herman Meng, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said May Elizabeth Fox may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Herman Meng had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of May Elizabeth Meng.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 15th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52835 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of May Elizabeth Meng.

Preamble.

WHEREAS May Elizabeth Meng, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of William Herman Meng, formerly of the town of Napanee, in the province of Ontario, carter, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourth day of January, A.D. 1916, in the parish of Croydon, in the county of Surrey, England, she then being May Elizabeth Fox, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Herman Meng was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between May Elizabeth Fox and William Herman Meng, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said May Elizabeth Fox may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Herman Meng had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A[2].

An Act for the relief of Maud Vera Butler.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. WHITE
(Pembroke).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52140 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A2.

An Act for the relief of Maud Vera Butler.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Maud Vera Butler, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Charles Robert Butler, of the town of St. Marys, in the said province, locomotive engineer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of July, A.D. 1910, at the said city, she then being Maud Vera Butler, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Charles Robert Butler was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Maud Vera Butler and Charles Robert Butler, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Maud Vera Butler may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Robert Butler had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A2.

An Act for the relief of Maud Vera Butler.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 15th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52840 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A2.

An Act for the relief of Maud Vera Butler.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Maud Vera Butler, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Charles Robert Butler, of the town of St. Marys, in the said province, locomotive engineer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of July, A.D. 1910, at the said city, she then being Maud Vera Butler, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Charles Robert Butler was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Maud Vera Butler and Charles Robert Butler, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Maud Vera Butler may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Robert Butler had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B[2].

An Act for the relief of Lillian Black.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. MULHOLLAND.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52126 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B2.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Black.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian Black, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Vyvyan Crawford Black, of the said city, accountant, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixteenth day of June, A.D. 1920, at the said city, she then being Lillian Massingham, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Vyvyan Crawford Black was then and is now in Canada; that the said marriage was never consummated owing to the impotency of the said Vyvyan Crawford Black at and after the time of the said marriage; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of the said marriage, and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Lillian Massingham and Vyvyan Crawford Black, 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 Lillian Massingham may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Vyvyan Crawford Black had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B[2].

An Act for the relief of Lillian Black.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 15th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52825 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B2.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Black.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian Black, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Vyvyan Crawford Black, of the said city, accountant, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixteenth day of June, A.D. 1920, at the said city, she then being Lillian Massingham, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Vyvyan Crawford Black was then and is now in Canada; that the said marriage was never consummated owing to the impotency of the said Vyvyan Crawford Black at and after the time of the said marriage; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of the said marriage, and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Lillian Massingham and Vyvyan Crawford Black, 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 Lillian Massingham may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Vyvyan Crawford Black had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C2.

An Act for the relief of Florence Elizabeth McDonald.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. FOWLER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52109 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C2.

An Act for the relief of Florence Elizabeth McDonald.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Elizabeth McDonald, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of James Edward McDonald, of the said city, tailor, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of October, A.D. 1908, at the said city, she then being Florence Elizabeth Robertson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said James Edward McDonald, was then, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted; Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Elizabeth Robertson and James Edward McDonald, her 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 Elizabeth Robertson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Edward McDonald had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C[2].

An Act for the relief of Florence Elizabeth McDonald.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 15th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52806 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C2.

An Act for the relief of Florence Elizabeth McDonald.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Elizabeth McDonald, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of James Edward McDonald, of the said city, tailor, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of October, A.D. 1908, at the said city, she then being Florence Elizabeth Robertson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said James Edward McDonald, was then, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted; Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Elizabeth Robertson and James Edward McDonald, her 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 Elizabeth Robertson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Edward McDonald had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D².

An Act for the relief of Gretta Melville.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52067 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D[2].

An Act for the relief of Gretta Melville.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gretta Melville, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Laurence Henry Melville, formerly of the said city, salesman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourteenth day of June, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Gretta Robinson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Laurence Henry Melville was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gretta Robinson and Laurence Henry Melville, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gretta Robinson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Laurence Henry Melville had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D[2].

An Act for the relief of Gretta Melville.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 15th MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52767 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D[2].

An Act for the relief of Gretta Melville.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gretta Melville, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Laurence Henry Melville, formerly of the said city, salesman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourteenth day of June, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Gretta Robinson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Laurence Henry Melville was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gretta Robinson and Laurence Henry Melville, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gretta Robinson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Laurence Henry Melville had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E2.

An Act to amend The Dominion Lands Act respecting the sale or other disposal of coal lands and coal mining rights.

Read a first time, Friday, 9th March, 1923.

Honourable R. DANDURAND, P.C.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56182 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E2.

An Act to amend The Dominion Lands Act respecting the sale or other disposal of coal lands and coal mining rights.

1908, c. 20; 1922, c. 21.

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

Certain coal mining rights and coal lands in Alberta not to be disposed of without special statutory authority.

1. Notwithstanding anything in *The Dominion Lands Act*, chapter twenty of the statutes of 1908, and in the amendments thereof, coal mining rights and lands containing coal, if such rights or lands are within or adjoin the coal reservation near the junction of the Muskeg and Smoky rivers in the province of Alberta, which reservation was established by the Order in Council (P.C. No. 2044) dated the sixth day of October, 1919, withdrawing from disposal under the provisions of the regulations then in force certain coal mining rights which are the property of the Crown in townships 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59, ranges 7, 8 and 9 west of the Sixth Initial Meridian, shall not be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of, except under the authority of and in accordance with the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada hereafter passed and specifically relating to such rights or lands and to the sale, lease or other disposition thereof.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E2.

An Act to amend The Dominion Lands Act respecting the sale or other disposal of coal lands and coal mining rights.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56217 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E2.

An Act to amend The Dominion Lands Act respecting the sale or other disposal of coal lands and coal mining rights.

1908, c. 20; 1922, c. 21.

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

Certain coal mining rights and coal lands in Alberta not to be disposed of without special statutory authority.

1. Section thirty-seven of *The Dominion Lands Act*, chapter twenty of the statutes of 1908, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Dominion Lands Act*, or in any Act amending the same, lands containing coal, and the coal mining rights therein, situate or being within townships 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59, in ranges 7, 8 and 9 west of the Sixth Initial Meridian in the province of Alberta, shall not be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of in whole or in part, or as to any right, title or interest therein, except by the special authority of the Parliament of Canada to be hereafter enacted."

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F².

An Act for the relief of Frederick Wesley Graham.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 14th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BARNARD.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52100 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F2.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Wesley Graham.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick Wesley Graham, of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, agent, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fourth day of June, A.D. 1913, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Ella Claudia Nidd; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frederick Wesley Graham and Ella Claudia Nidd, his 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 Wesley Graham may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ella Claudia Nidd had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F[2].

An Act for the relief of Frederick Wesley Graham.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52797 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F2.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Wesley Graham.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick Wesley Graham, of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, agent, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fourth day of June, A.D. 1913, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Ella Claudia Nidd; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frederick Wesley Graham and Ella Claudia Nidd, his 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 Wesley Graham may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ella Claudia Nidd had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G².

An Act for the relief of Catherine Gunyo Chatterson Odell.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 14th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. POPE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52093 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G2.

An Act for the relief of Catherine Gunyo Chatterson Odell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Catherine Gunyo Chatterson Odell, presently residing at the city of Belleville, in the province of Ontario, nurse, wife of Arthur Henry Odell, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, civil engineer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-seventh day of July, A.D. 1914, at the town of Brighton, in the province of Ontario, she then being Catherine Gunyo Chatterson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Arthur Henry Odell was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage ,authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Gunyo Chatterson and Arthur Henry Odell, her 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 Gunyo Chatterson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Henry Odell had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G[2].

An Act for the relief of Catherine Gunyo Chatterson Odell.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52791 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G2.

An Act for the relief of Catherine Gunyo Chatterson Odell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Catherine Gunyo Chatterson Odell, presently residing at the city of Belleville, in the province of Ontario, nurse, wife of Arthur Henry Odell, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, civil engineer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-seventh day of July, A.D. 1914, at the town of Brighton, in the province of Ontario, she then being Catherine Gunyo Chatterson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Arthur Henry Odell was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage ,authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Gunyo Chatterson and Arthur Henry Odell, her 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 Gunyo Chatterson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Henry Odell had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H².

An Act for the relief of Marietta Isabel Wilson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 14th March, 1923.

Honourable Sir EDWARD KEMP,
K.C.M.G.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52112 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H².

An Act for the relief of Marietta Isabel Wilson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marietta Isabel Wilson, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Stuart Irving Wilson, of the said city, manager, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourth day of July, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Marietta Isabel Gooderham, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Stuart Irving Wilson was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marietta Isabel Gooderham and Stuart Irving Wilson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marietta Isabel Gooderham may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stuart Irving Wilson had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H².

An Act for the relief of Marietta Isabel Wilson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52809 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H².

An Act for the relief of Marietta Isabel Wilson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marietta Isabel Wilson, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Stuart Irving Wilson, of the said city, manager, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourth day of July, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Marietta Isabel Gooderham, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Stuart Irving Wilson was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marietta Isabel Gooderham and Stuart Irving Wilson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marietta Isabel Gooderham may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stuart Irving Wilson had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I².

An Act to incorporate Montreal Finance Trust.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 14th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. CASGRAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56075 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I[2].

An Act to incorporate Montreal Finance Trust.

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

Incorporation.

1. The Honourable Joseph Philippe Baby Casgrain, Senator and land surveyor; Joseph Uberto Casgrain, insurance broker; Harold Randolph Casgrain, journalist; Pierre François Casgrain, advocate, King's Counsel and Member of Parliament; and Alexander Chase Casgrain, advocate and King's Counsel, all of the city and district of Montreal, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are incorporated under the name of "Montreal Finance Trust", 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 two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which may be increased to two million dollars.

Head office.

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

Powers and limitations.

5. The Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities conferred by, and be subject to all the limitations, liabilities and provisions of *The Trust Companies Act, 1914*, and amendments thereto.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I².

An Act to incorporate Montreal Finance Trust.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 12th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56143 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I[2].

An Act to incorporate Montreal Finance Trust.

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

Incorporation.

1. The Honourable Joseph Philippe Baby Casgrain, Senator and land surveyor; Joseph Uberto Casgrain, insurance broker; Harold Randolph Casgrain, journalist; Pierre François Casgrain, advocate, King's Counsel and Member of Parliament; and Alexander Chase Casgrain, advocate and King's Counsel, all of the city and district of Montreal, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are incorporated under the name of "Montreal Finance Trust", 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 two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which may be increased to two million dollars.

Head office.

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

Powers and limitations.

5. The Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities conferred by, and be subject to all the limitations, liabilities and provisions of *The Trust Companies Act, 1914*, and amendments thereto.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J[2].

An Act for the relief of Marian Eugenie MacCordick.

Read a first time, Thursday, 15th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. Ross
(Moose Jaw).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52145 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J2.

An Act for the relief of Marian Eugenie MacCordick.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marian Eugenie MacCordick, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Alexander Howard MacCordick, of the said city, physician, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixth day of June, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Marian Eugenie England, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Alexander Howard MacCordick was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marian Eugenie England and Alexander Howard MacCordick, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marian Eugenie England may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexander Howard MacCordick had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J².

An Act for the relief of Marian Eugenie MacCordick.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52845 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J2.

An Act for the relief of Marian Eugenie MacCordick.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marian Eugenie MacCordick, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Alexander Howard MacCordick, of the said city, physician, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixth day of June, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Marian Eugenie England, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Alexander Howard MacCordick was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marian Eugenie England and Alexander Howard MacCordick, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marian Eugenie England may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexander Howard MacCordick had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K².

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Frankland.

Read a first time, Thursday, 15th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. TAYLOR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52142 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL K2.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Frankland.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Frankland, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, housekeeper, wife of Stephen Frankland, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the nineteenth day of April, A.D. 1898, in the parish of St. John, in the county of Lancashire, England, she then being Elizabeth Atkinson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Stephen Frankland was then in England and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth Atkinson and Stephen Frankland, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elizabeth Atkinson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stephen Frankland had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[2].

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Frankland.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52842 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL K².

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Frankland.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Frankland, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, housekeeper, wife of Stephen Frankland, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the nineteenth day of April, A.D. 1898, in the parish of St. John, in the county of Lancashire, England, she then being Elizabeth Atkinson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Stephen Frankland was then in England and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth Atkinson and Stephen Frankland, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elizabeth Atkinson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stephen Frankland had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[2].

An Act for the relief of Arnold Carrington Burke.

Read a first time, Thursday, 15th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. TAYLOR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52079 1922

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L[2].

An Act for the relief of Arnold Carrington Burke.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Arnold Carrington Burke, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, dealer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventh day of October, A.D. 1914, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Rebecca E. Moore Robertson; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Arnold Carrington Burke and Rebecca E. Moore Robertson, his 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 Carrington Burke may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rebecca E. Moore Robertson had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[2].

An Act for the relief of Arnold Carrington Burke.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52779 1922

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L2.

An Act for the relief of Arnold Carrington Burke.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Arnold Carrington Burke, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, dealer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventh day of October, A.D. 1914, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Rebecca E. Moore Robertson; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Arnold Carrington Burke and Rebecca E. Moore Robertson, his 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 Carrington Burke may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rebecca E. Moore Robertson had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M².

An Act to amend The Criminal Code (Soliciting purchase of shares in Company.)

Read a first time, Thursday, 15th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. LYNCH-STAUNTON.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56520 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M2.

An Act to amend The Criminal Code (Soliciting purchase of shares in Company.)

R.S. 1906, c. 146.

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

1. *The Criminal Code*, chapter 146 of *The Revised Statutes, 1906*, is hereby amended by inserting therein immediately after section 406A, as enacted by chapter 24 of the statutes of 1914, the following as section 406B:—

Solicitation of purchase of shares or interest in company.

"**406B.** (1) Every person who for commission, salary or other reward solicits another to purchase any share or shares or interest in any company shall be guilty of an indictable offence and on conviction shall be liable to be imprisoned for six months with or without hard labour and to pay a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars.

Accessories.

"(2) Any person who requests or induces another to so solicit any person known or unknown to purchase any share or shares or interest in any company shall be guilty of an indictable offence and on conviction shall be liable to be imprisoned for six months with or without hard labour and to pay a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars.

Exceptions from application of section.

"(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to solicitation by public advertisement or through the medium of a printed circular, or to solicitation authorized in writing by any Dominion or Provincial authority."

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL N^{2}.

An Act for the relief of Emily Margery Chrimes.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 20th March, 1923.

Honourable MR. GREEN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52097 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL N2.

An Act for the relief of Emily Margery Chrimes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emily Margery Chrimes, presently residing at the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, wife of Harry Chrimes, of the said city, editor, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-seventh day of April, A.D. 1910, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, she then being Emily Margery Wade, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harry Chrimes was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Margery Wade and Harry Chrimes, her 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 Margery Wade may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Chrimes had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL N^2.

An Act for the relief of Emily Margery Chrimes.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52795 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL N2.

An Act for the relief of Emily Margery Chrimes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emily Margery Chrimes, presently residing at the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, wife of Harry Chrimes, of the said city, editor, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-seventh day of April, A.D. 1910, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, she then being Emily Margery Wade, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harry Chrimes was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Margery Wade and Harry Chrimes, her 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 Margery Wade may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Chrimes had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL O².

An Act for the relief of Lyle Johnson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 20th March, 1923.

Honourable MR. MCCALL.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52098 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O2.

An Act for the relief of Lyle Johnson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lyle Johnson, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, painter, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-fourth day of June, A.D. 1912, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Margaret Gardiner; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lyle Johnson and Margaret Gardiner, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lyle Johnson may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Gardiner had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL O².

An Act for the relief of Lyle Johnson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52796 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O2.

An Act for the relief of Lyle Johnson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lyle Johnson, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, painter, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-fourth day of June, A.D. 1912, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Margaret Gardiner; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lyle Johnson and Margaret Gardiner, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lyle Johnson may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Gardiner had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[2].

An Act for the relief of Annie Belle Wilson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 20th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. WILLOUGHBY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52149 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL P2.

An Act for the relief of Annie Belle Wilson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Belle Wilson, presently residing at the town of Simcoe, in the province of Ontario, wife of Nelson George Wilson, of the village of Vittoria, in the county of Norfolk, in the said province, merchant, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the tenth day of February, A.D. 1909, at the village of Lynedoch, in the said county and province, she then being Annie Belle Roberts, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Nelson George Wilson was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Belle Roberts and Nelson George Wilson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Annie Belle Roberts may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nelson George Wilson had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P2.

An Act for the relief of Annie Belle Wilson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52849 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL P2.

An Act for the relief of Annie Belle Wilson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Belle Wilson, presently residing at the town of Simcoe, in the province of Ontario, wife of Nelson George Wilson, of the village of Vittoria, in the county of Norfolk, in the said province, merchant, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the tenth day of February, A.D. 1909, at the village of Lynedoch, in the said county and province, she then being Annie Belle Roberts, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Nelson George Wilson was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Belle Roberts and Nelson George Wilson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Annie Belle Roberts may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nelson George Wilson had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q[2].

An Act for the relief of Henry John Burden.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 20th March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. HARDY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52080 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q2.

An Act for the relief of Henry John Burden.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry John Burden, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, architect, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eighteenth day of October, A.D. 1918, at the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, one of the United States of America, he was lawfully married to Mary Adele Palmer; that she was then of Riverside, in the said state, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that in the year 1921 she obtained, according to the law of the state of Illinois, one of the United States of America, a decree of divorce from him; that subsequently she went through a form of marriage with one Alfred Lewin Carr, and has since then lived with the said Alfred Lewin Carr, as his wife; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said form of marriage and her so living with the said Alfred Lewin Carr; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henry John Burden and Mary Adele Palmer, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Henry John Burden may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Adele Palmer had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q².

An Act for the relief of Henry John Burden.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52780 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q2.

An Act for the relief of Henry John Burden.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry John Burden, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, architect, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eighteenth day of October, A.D. 1918, at the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, one of the United States of America, he was lawfully married to Mary Adele Palmer; that she was then of Riverside, in the said state, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that in the year 1921 she obtained, according to the law of the state of Illinois, one of the United States of America, a decree of divorce from him; that subsequently she went through a form of marriage with one Alfred Lewin Carr, and has since then lived with the said Alfred Lewin Carr, as his wife; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said form of marriage and her so living with the said Alfred Lewin Carr; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henry John Burden and Mary Adele Palmer, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Henry John Burden may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Adele Palmer had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R².

An Act for the relief of Ethel Olmsted.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 21st March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. McCoig.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52104 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R2.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Olmsted.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Olmsted, presently residing at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, wife of Lewis Olmsted, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fifteenth day of December, A.D. 1908, at the said city, she then being Ethel Crouch, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Lewis Olmsted was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Crouch and Lewis Olmsted, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ethel Crouch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lewis Olmsted had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R[2].

An Act for the relief of Ethel Olmsted.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52801 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R2.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Olmsted.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Olmsted, presently residing at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, wife of Lewis Olmsted, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fifteenth day of December, A.D. 1908, at the said city, she then being Ethel Crouch, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Lewis Olmsted was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Crouch and Lewis Olmsted, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ethel Crouch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lewis Olmsted had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S2.

An Act for the relief of Edward Lewis Britton.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 21st March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52089 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S2.

An Act for the relief of Edward Lewis Britton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edward Lewis Britton, of the town of Parry Sound, in the province of Ontario, stationary engineer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twentieth day of March, A.D. 1902, at the said town, he was lawfully married to Olive May Pirmillia Lizart; that she was then of the said town of Parry Sound, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edward Lewis Britton and Olive May Pirmillia Lizart, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edward Lewis Britton may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Olive May Pirmillia Lizart has not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S2.

An Act for the relief of Edward Lewis Britton.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52787 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S2.

An Act for the relief of Edward Lewis Britton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edward Lewis Britton, of the town of Parry Sound, in the province of Ontario, stationary engineer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twentieth day of March, A.D. 1902, at the said town, he was lawfully married to Olive May Pirmillia Lizart; that she was then of the said town of Parry Sound, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edward Lewis Britton and Olive May Pirmillia Lizart, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edward Lewis Britton may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Olive May Pirmillia Lizart had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T2.

An Act for the relief of Ruby Minnie Stallworthy.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 21st March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52984 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T2.

An Act for the relief of Ruby Minnie Stallworthy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruby Minnie Stallworthy, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of George Hudswell Stallworthy, of the city of Belleville, in the said province, mechanical engineer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1907, at the town of Farnham, in the county of Surrey, England, she then being Ruby Minnie Ridout, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said George Hudswell Stallworthy was then in England and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expendient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marr age dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ruby Minnie Ridout and George Hudswell Stallworthy, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ruby Minnie Ridout may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Hudswell Stallworthy had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T².

An Act for the relief of Ruby Minnie Stallworthy.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52862 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[2].

An Act for the relief of Ruby Minnie Stallworthy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruby Minnie Stallworthy, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of George Hudswell Stallworthy, of the city of Belleville, in the said province, mechanical engineer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1907, at the town of Farnham, in the county of Surrey, England, she then being Ruby Minnie Ridout, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said George Hudswell Stallworthy was then in England and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expendient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marr age dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ruby Minnie Ridout and George Hudswell Stallworthy, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ruby Minnie Ridout may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Hudswell Stallworthy had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[2].

An Act for the relief of Christopher Campkin.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 21st March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. POPE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52113 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U2.

An Act for the relief of Christopher Campkin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Christopher Campkin, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, shoemaker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-sixth day of December, A.D. 1907, in the parish of Mears Ashby, in the county of Northampton, England, he was lawfully married to Edith Susan Haddon, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Christopher Campkin and Edith Susan Haddon, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Christopher Campkin may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edith Susan Haddon had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[2].

An Act for the relief of Christopher Campkin.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52810 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U2.

An Act for the relief of Christopher Campkin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Christopher Campkin, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, shoemaker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-sixth day of December, A.D. 1907, in the parish of Mears Ashby, in the county of Northampton, England, he was lawfully married to Edith Susan Haddon, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Christopher Campkin and Edith Susan Haddon, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Christopher Campkin may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edith Susan Haddon had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V2.

An Act for the relief of Andrew George Suffel.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 21st March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. WEBSTER
(Brockville).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52114 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George]V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V2.

An Act for the relief of Andrew George Suffel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Andrew George Suffel, of the village of Winchester, in the province of Ontario, miller, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the sixteenth day of September, A.D. 1891, at the said village he was lawfully married to Dorothy Quart; that she was then of the said village, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Andrew George Suffel and Dorothy Quart, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Andrew George Suffel may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dorothy Quart had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V2.

An Act for the relief of Andrew George Suffel.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52811 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V2.

An Act for the relief of Andrew George Suffel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Andrew George Suffel, of the village of Winchester, in the province of Ontario, miller, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the sixteenth day of September, A.D. 1891, at the said village he was lawfully married to Dorothy Quart; that she was then of the said village, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Andrew George Suffel and Dorothy Quart, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Andrew George Suffel may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dorothy Quart had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Ross Wallace.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 21st March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. PLANTA.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52120 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Ross Wallace.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Ross Wallace, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, chemist, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eleventh day of April, A.D. 1917, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Helena Maud Smith; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Ross Wallace and Helena Maud 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 Joseph Ross Wallace may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Helena Maud Smith had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Ross Wallace.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd MARCH, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52818 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Ross Wallace.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Ross Wallace, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, chemist, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eleventh day of April, A.D. 1917, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Helena Maud Smith; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Ross Wallace and Helena Maud 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 Joseph Ross Wallace may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Helena Maud Smith had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X².

An Act for the relief of Violet Gardiner.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. McCall.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52081 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X².

An Act for the relief of Violet Gardiner.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Violet Gardiner, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Robert Nicoll Gardiner, of the said city, clerk, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eighth day of September, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Violet Bushfield, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Robert Nicoll Gardiner was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Bushfield and Robert Nicoll Gardiner, her 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 Bushfield may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Nicoll Gardiner had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X².

An Act for the relief of Violet Gardiner.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 12th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52813 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X².

An Act for the relief of Violet Gardiner.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Violet Gardiner, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Robert Nicoll Gardiner, of the said city, clerk, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eighth day of September, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Violet Bushfield, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Robert Nicoll Gardiner was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Bushfield and Robert Nicoll Gardiner, her 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 Bushfield may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Nicoll Gardiner had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y2.

An Act to amend The Criminal Code with respect to publication of Evidence in Marriage or Divorce proceedings.

Read a first time, Thursday, 22nd March, 1923.

The Honourable R. DANDURAND, P.C.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56983 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y2.

An Act to amend The Criminal Code with respect to publication of Evidence in Marriage or Divorce Proceedings.

R.S., 1906, c. 146.

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

Publication of reports of proceedings in Parliament. Exception as to evidence in matters of marriage or divorce.

1. Section 322 of *The Criminal Code*, chapter 146 of *The Revised Statutes, 1906*, is hereby amended by adding thereto as subsection (2) the following:—

"(2) Nothing in this section shall make it lawful to publish a report of any evidence taken or offered in any proceeding had before the Senate or the House of Commons, or any committee of the Senate or the House of Commons, upon any petition or bill relating to any matter of marriage or divorce, if the report is published without authority from or leave of the House in which the proceeding was had, or contrary to any rule, order or practice of that House."

1. The section amended reads as follows :—

322. No one commits an offence by publishing in good faith, for the information of the public, a fair report of the proceedings of the Senate or House of Commons, or any committee thereof, or of any council or assembly aforesaid, or any committee thereof, or of the public proceedings preliminary or final heard before any court exercising judicial authority, nor by publishing, in good faith, any fair comment upon any such proceedings. 55-56 V., c. 29, s. 290.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y².

An Act to amend The Criminal Code with respect to publication of Evidence in Marriage or Divorce proceedings.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 13th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56527 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y2.

An Act to amend The Criminal Code with respect to publication of Evidence in Marriage or Divorce Proceedings.

R.S., 1906, c. 146.

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

Publication of reports of proceedings in Parliament. Exception as to evidence in matters of marriage or divorce.

1. Section 322 of *The Criminal Code*, chapter 146 of *The Revised Statutes, 1906*, is hereby amended by adding thereto as subsection (2) the following:—

"(2) Nothing in this section shall make it lawful to publish a report of any evidence taken or offered in any proceeding had before the Senate or the House of Commons, or any committee of the Senate or the House of Commons, upon any petition or bill relating to any matter of marriage or divorce, if the report is published without authority from or leave of the House in which the proceeding was had, or contrary to any rule, order or practice of that House."

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z².

An Act respecting Montreal, Joliette and Transcontinental Junction Railway Company.

Read a first time, Friday, 23rd March, 1923.

Honourable Mr. POPE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56519 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z2.

An Act respecting Montreal, Joliette and Transcontinental Junction Railway Company.

1918, c. 55; 1920, c. 80.

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

Extension of time for construction.

1. Montreal, Joliette and Transcontinental Junction Railway Company may continue the construction of the line of railway authorized by section nine of chapter fifty-five of the statutes of 1918, namely:—

"From a point at the city of Maisonneuve, in the province of Quebec, in a northerly direction through the counties of Hochelaga, L'Assomption and Montcalm to a point in or near the town of Joliette, in the county of Joliette, thence in a north by north-westerly direction to a point in or near the village of St. Michel des Saints, in the county of Berthier, and thence by the most feasible route to a point on the National Transcontinental Railway, at or near Parent, a distance of about one hundred and eighty miles;"

and may, within five years after the passing of this Act, complete and put in operation the said line of railway; and if within the said period the said railway is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void, as respects so much of the said railway as then remains uncompleted.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z².

An Act respecting Montreal, Joliette and Transcontinental Junction Railway Company.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

56528

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z2.

An Act respecting Montreal, Joliette and Transcontinental Junction Railway Company.

1918, c. 55; 1920, c. 80.

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

Extension of time for construction.

1. Montreal, Joliette and Transcontinental Junction Railway Company may continue the construction of the line of railway authorized by section nine of chapter fifty-five of the statutes of 1918, namely:—

"From a point at the city of Maisonneuve, in the province of Quebec, in a northerly direction through the counties of Hochelaga, L'Assomption and Montcalm to a point in or near the town of Joliette, in the county of Joliette, thence in a north by north-westerly direction to a point in or near the village of St. Michel des Saints, in the county of Berthier, and thence by the most feasible route to a point on the National Transcontinental Railway, at or near Parent, a distance of about one hundred and eighty miles;"

and may, within five years after the passing of this Act, complete and put in operation the said line of railway; and if within the said period the said railway is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void, as respects so much of the said railway as then remains uncompleted.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A3.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Fong Young.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52981 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A3.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Fong Young.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick Fong Young, of the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, restaurateur, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-second day of April, A.D. 1912, at the city of Toronto, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Marie Louise Frazer; that she was then of the said city of Toronto, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frederick Fong Young and Marie Louise Frazer, his 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 Fong Young may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Louise Frazer had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A3.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Fong Young.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52859 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A3.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Fong Young.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick Fong Young, of the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, restaurateur, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-second day of April, A.D. 1912, at the city of Toronto, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Marie Louise Frazer; that she was then of the said city of Toronto, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frederick Fong Young and Marie Louise Frazer, his 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 Fong Young may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Louise Frazer had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B[3].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Percy Eversfield.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. WILLOUGHBY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52092 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B3.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Percy Eversfield.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Percy Eversfield, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, railway switchman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the sixth day of May, A.D. 1908, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Ethel Beatrice Campbell; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thomas Percy Eversfield and Ethel Beatrice Campbell, his 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 Percy Eversfield may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ethel Beatrice Campbell had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B3.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Percy Eversfield.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52790 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B3.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Percy Eversfield.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Percy Eversfield, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, railway switchman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the sixth day of May, A.D. 1908, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Ethel Beatrice Campbell; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thomas Percy Eversfield and Ethel Beatrice Campbell, his 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 Percy Eversfield may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ethel Beatrice Campbell had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C3.

An Act for the relief of Jean Elizabeth Burgess.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52052 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C3.

An Act for the relief of Jean Elizabeth Burgess.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Elizabeth Burgess, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, sales clerk, wife of Arthur Frederick Burgess, of the said city, fireman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventeenth day of May, A.D. 1911, at the said city, she then being Jean Elizabeth Galbraith, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Arthur Frederick Burgess was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Elizabeth Galbraith and Arthur Frederick Burgess, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jean Elizabeth Galbraith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Frederick Burgess had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C3.

An Act for the relief of Jean Elizabeth Burgess.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 18th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52752 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C3.

An Act for the relief of Jean Elizabeth Burgess.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Elizabeth Burgess, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, sales clerk, wife of Arthur Frederick Burgess, of the said city, fireman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventeenth day of May, A.D. 1911, at the said city, she then being Jean Elizabeth Galbraith, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Arthur Frederick Burgess was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Elizabeth Galbraith and Arthur Frederick Burgess, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jean Elizabeth Galbraith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Frederick Burgess had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Wesley Scott.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52132 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D3.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Wesley Scott.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Wesley Scott, of the town of Midland, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the nineteenth day of July, A.D. 1905, at the town of Penetanguishene, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Jennie Eva Chase; that she was then of the said town of Midland, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thomas Wesley Scott and Jennie Eva Chase, his 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 Wesley Scott may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jennie Eva Chase had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Wesley Scott.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 18th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F A ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52832 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D3.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Wesley Scott.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Wesley Scott, of the town of Midland, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the nineteenth day of July, A.D. 1905, at the town of Penetanguishene, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Jennie Eva Chase; that she was then of the said town of Midland, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thomas Wesley Scott and Jennie Eva Chase, his 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 Wesley Scott may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jennie Eva Chase had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E3.

An Act for the relief of Fannie Boyle.

Read a first time, Friday, 13th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. McCALL.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52154 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E3.

An Act for the relief of Fannie Boyle.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Fannie Boyle, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Henry Boyle, of the city of London, in the said province, mechanic, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirty-first day of August, A.D. 1893, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Fannie Coupland, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Henry Boyle was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Fannie Coupland and William Henry Boyle, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Fannie Coupland may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Henry Boyle had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E[3].

An Act for the relief of Fannie Boyle.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52854 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E3.

An Act for the relief of Fannie Boyle.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Fannie Boyle, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Henry Boyle, of the city of London, in the said province, mechanic, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirty-first day of August, A.D. 1893, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Fannie Coupland, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Henry Boyle was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Fannie Coupland and William Henry Boyle, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Fannie Coupland may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Henry Boyle had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F3.

An Act for the relief of James Forbes.

Read a first time, Friday, 13th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. McCALL.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52106 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F3.

An Act for the relief of James Forbes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Forbes, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventeenth day of June, A.D. 1916, at the town of Carleton Place, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Kathleen Carter; that she was then of the said town, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Forbes and Kathleen Carter, his 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 Forbes may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kathleen Carter had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F3.

An Act for the relief of James Forbes.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52851 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F3.

An Act for the relief of James Forbes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Forbes, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventeenth day of June, A.D. 1916, at the town of Carleton Place, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Kathleen Carter; that she was then of the said town, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Forbes and Kathleen Carter, his 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 Forbes may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kathleen Carter had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G3.

An Act for the relief of Julia Tracey Kay.

Read a first time, Friday, 13th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54150 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G3.

An Act for the relief of Julia Tracey Kay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Julia Tracey Kay, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Earl Robert Kay, of the town of Edmundston, in the province of New Brunswick, dentist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, they they were lawfully married on the eighteenth day of September, A.D. 1918, at the said city of Ottawa, she then being Julia Tracey, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Earl Robert Kay was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Julia Tracey and Earl Robert 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 Julia Tracey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Earl Robert Kay had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G[3].

An Act for the relief of Julia Tracey Kay.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54173 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G3.

An Act for the relief of Julia Tracey Kay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Julia Tracey Kay, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Earl Robert Kay, of the town of Edmundston, in the province of New Brunswick, dentist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eighteenth day of September, A.D. 1918, at the said city of Ottawa, she then being Julia Tracey, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Earl Robert Kay was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Julia Tracey and Earl Robert 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 Julia Tracey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Earl Robert Kay had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H[3].

An Act for the relief of Charles Philip Roy McCabe.

Read a first time, Friday, 13th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52070 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H3.

An Act for the relief of Charles Philip Roy McCabe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Philip Roy McCabe, of the township of Fredericksburg, in the county of Lennox and Addington, in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-fourth day of April, A.D. 1918, at the village of Harrowsmith, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Kathleen Smith, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles Philip Roy McCabe and Kathleen 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 Charles Philip Roy McCabe may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kathleen Smith had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H[3].

An Act for the relief of Charles Philip Roy McCabe.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2770 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H3.

An Act for the relief of Charles Philip Roy McCabe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Philip Roy McCabe, of the township of Fredericksburg, in the county of Lennox and Addington, in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-fourth day of April, A.D. 1918, at the village of Harrowsmith, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Kathleen Smith, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles Philip Roy McCabe and Kathleen 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 Charles Philip Roy McCabe may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kathleen Smith had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of William George Haden.

Read a first time, Friday, 13th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. McLEAN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52122 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of William George Haden.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William George Haden, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, machinist, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the thirtieth day of July, A.D. 1898, in the parish of St. George, in the county of Birmingham, England, he was lawfully married to Esther Baker, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William George Haden and Esther Baker, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William George Haden may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Esther Baker had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of William George Haden.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52821 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I3.

An Act for the relief of William George Haden.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William George Haden, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, machinist, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the thirtieth day of July, A.D. 1898, in the parish of St. George, in the county of Birmingham, England, he was lawfully married to Esther Baker, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William George Haden and Esther Baker, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William George Haden may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Esther Baker had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J3.

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Irene Wood.

Read a first time, Friday, 13th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. WILLOUGHBY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54147 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J3.

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Irene Wood.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gertrude Irene Wood, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Jeffrey Malcolm Wood, of the said city, bond broker, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-ninth day of December, A.D. 1915, at the said city, she then being Gertrude Irene Thompson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Jeffrey Malcolm Wood was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Irene Thompson and Jeffrey Malcolm Wood, her 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 Irene Thompson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jeffrey Malcolm Wood had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J3.

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Irene Wood.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54170 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J[3].

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Irene Wood.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gertrude Irene Wood, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Jeffrey Malcolm Wood, of the said city, bond broker, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-ninth day of December, A.D. 1915, at the said city, she then being Gertrude Irene Thompson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Jeffrey Malcolm Wood was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Irene Thompson and Jeffrey Malcolm Wood, her 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 Irene Thompson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jeffrey Malcolm Wood had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL K[3].

An Act respecting The Frontier College.

Read a first time, Friday, 13th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. TANNER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
58036 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL K3.

An Act respecting The Frontier College.

1922, c. 77.

WHEREAS The Frontier College has by its petition represented that, by chapter seventy-seven of the statutes of 1922, it was incorporated and was granted power to confer degrees in arts, and has prayed that it may be empowered to confer degrees in all faculties, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Power to confer degrees enlarged.

1. The said Frontier College shall have power to confer degrees in all faculties and in such form and upon such conditions as may be, from time to time, provided by by-law or regulation of the said college.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of James Murray.

Read a first time, Friday, 13th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. FOWLER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52064 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L3.

An Act for the relief of James Murray.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Murray, of the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, insurance agent, has by his petition, alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-third day of October, A.D. 1917, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Lillian Young; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Murray and Lillian Young, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said James Murray may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian Young had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of James Murray.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52764 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of James Murray.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Murray, of the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, insurance agent, has by his petition, alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-third day of October, A.D. 1917, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Lillian Young; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Murray and Lillian Young, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said James Murray may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian Young had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M³.

An Act for the relief of James McAllister.

Read a first time, Friday, 13th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52066 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M3.

An Act for the relief of James McAllister.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James McAllister, of the township of Bayham, in the county of Elgin, in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-eighth day of January, A.D. 1891, at the town of Tillsonburg, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Charity Annie Campbell; that she was then of the said township of Bayham, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James McAllister and Charity Annie Campbell, his 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 McAllister may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charity Annie Campbell had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M3.

An Act for the relief of James McAllister.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52766 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M3.

An Act for the relief of James McAllister.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James McAllister, of the township of Bayham, in the county of Elgin, in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-eighth day of January, A.D. 1891, at the town of Tillsonburg, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Charity Annie Campbell; that she was then of the said township of Bayham, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James McAllister and Charity Annie Campbell, his 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 McAllister may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charity Annie Campbell had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N3.

An Act for the relief of David Albert Clayton.

Read a first time, Friday, 13th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52082 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N3.

An Act for the relief of David Albert Clayton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS David Albert Clayton, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fourth day of April, A.D. 1904, in the parish of Waltham Cross, in the county of Middlesex, England, he was lawfully married to Alice Beatrice Harben, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between David Albert Clayton and Alice Beatrice Harben, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said David Albert Clayton may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alice Beatrice Harben had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N3.

An Act for the relief of David Albert Clayton.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52814 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N3.

An Act for the relief of David Albert Clayton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS David Albert Clayton, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fourth day of April, A.D. 1904, in the parish of Waltham Cross, in the county of Middlesex, England, he was lawfully married to Alice Beatrice Harben, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between David Albert Clayton and Alice Beatrice Harben, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said David Albert Clayton may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alice Beatrice Harben had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Hugh Russell Fulton.

Read a first time, Friday, 13th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52091 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O3.

An Act for the relief of Hugh Russell Fulton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hugh Russell Fulton, of the city of St. Thomas, in the province of Ontario, carpenter, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fourteenth day of August, A.D. 1900, at the village of Port Stanley, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Constance Dora Ellman, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hugh Russell Fulton and Constance Dora Ellman, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hugh Russell Fulton may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Constance Dora Ellman had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Hugh Russell Fulton.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52789 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O3.

An Act for the relief of Hugh Russell Fulton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hugh Russell Fulton, of the city of St. Thomas, in the province of Ontario, carpenter, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fourteenth day of August, A.D. 1900, at the village of Port Stanley, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Constance Dora Ellman, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hugh Russell Fulton and Constance Dora Ellman, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hugh Russell Fulton may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Constance Dora Ellman had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P3.

An Act for the relief of Maybelle Elizabeth French.

Read a first time, Friday, 13th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52153 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P3.

An Act for the relief of Maybelle Elizabeth French.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Maybelle Elizabeth French, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Douglas Beecroft French, of the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, machinist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eighteenth day of September, A.D. 1913, at the village of Lambton Mills, in the said province of Ontario, she then being Maybelle Elizabeth Darling, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Douglas Beecroft French was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Maybelle Elizabeth Darling and Douglas Beecroft French, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Maybelle Elizabeth Darling may at an time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Douglas Beecroft French had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P3.

An Act for the relief of Maybelle Elizabeth French.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52853 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P3.

An Act for the relief of Maybelle Elizabeth French.

Preamble

WHEREAS Maybelle Elizabeth French, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Douglas Beecroft French, of the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, machinist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eighteenth day of September, A.D. 1913, at the village of Lambton Mills, in the said province of Ontario, she then being Maybelle Elizabeth Darling, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Douglas Beecroft French was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Maybelle Elizabeth Darling and Douglas Beecroft French, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Maybelle Elizabeth Darling may at an time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Douglas Beecroft French had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of John Darton.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. TAYLOR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52077 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q3.

An Act for the relief of John Darton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Darton, of the village of Palmyra, in the county of Kent, in the province of Ontario, fisherman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventh day of March, A.D. 1906, at the town of Ridgetown, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Elizabeth Silver; that she was then of the said village of Palmyra, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between John Darton and Elizabeth Silver, his 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 Darton may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elizabeth Silver had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of John Darton.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 20th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52777 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q3.

An Act for the relief of John Darton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Darton, of the village of Palmyra, in the county of Kent, in the province of Ontario, fisherman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventh day of March, A.D. 1906, at the town of Ridgetown, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Elizabeth Silver; that she was then of the said village of Palmyra, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between John Darton and Elizabeth Silver, his 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 Darton may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elizabeth Silver had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R[3].

An Act for the relief of Minnie Eileen Biggs.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. TURRIFF.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52108 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R3.

An Act for the relief of Minnie Eileen Biggs.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Minnie Eileen Biggs, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Ernest Roland Alexander Biggs, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixteenth day of March, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Minnie Eileen Dennis, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Ernest Roland Alexander Biggs was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Minnie Eileen Dennis and Ernest Roland Alexander Biggs, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Minnie Eileen Dennis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ernest Roland Alexander Biggs had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R[3].

An Act for the relief of Minnie Eileen Biggs.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 20th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52805 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R3.

An Act for the relief of Minnie Eileen Biggs.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Minnie Eileen Biggs, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Ernest Roland Alexander Biggs, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixteenth day of March, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Minnie Eileen Dennis, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Ernest Roland Alexander Biggs was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Minnie Eileen Dennis and Ernest Roland Alexander Biggs, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Minnie Eileen Dennis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ernest Roland Alexander Biggs had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[3].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Henry Bottomley.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. TURRIFF.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52056 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[3].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Henry Bottomley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Henry Bottomley, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, printer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-second day of March, A.D. 1915, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Violet Agnes Porter; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thomas Henry Bottomley and Violet Agnes Porter, his 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 Henry Bottomley may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Violet Agnes Porter had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[3].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Henry Bottomley.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 20th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52756 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S3.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Henry Bottomley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Henry Bottomley, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, printer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-second day of March, A.D. 1915, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Violet Agnes Porter; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thomas Henry Bottomley and Violet Agnes Porter, his 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 Henry Bottomley may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Violet Agnes Porter had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T3.

An Act for the relief of William Ritchie Dowd.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. TURRIFF.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54149 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T3.

An Act for the relief of William Ritchie Dowd.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Ritchie Dowd, of the village of Kinburn, in the province of Ontario, physician, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twentieth day of October, A.D. 1920, at the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, he was lawfully married to Juliette LaTouche Bryson; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Ritchie Dowd and Juliette LaTouche Bryson, his 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 Ritchie Dowd may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Juliette LaTouche Bryson had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T3.

An Act for the relief of William Ritchie Dowd.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 20th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54174 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T3.

An Act for the relief of William Ritchie Dowd.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Ritchie Dowd, of the village of Kinburn, in the province of Ontario, physician, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twentieth day of October, A.D. 1920, at the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, he was lawfully married to Juliette LaTouche Bryson; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Ritchie Dowd and Juliette LaTouche Bryson, his 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 Ritchie Dowd may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Juliette LaTouche Bryson had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U[3].

An Act for the relief of Eliza Harvey Northgraves.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. McCoig.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52102 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U3.

An Act for the relief of Eliza Harvey Northgraves.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eliza Harvey Northgraves, presently residing at the city of Niagara Falls, in the province of Ontario, ticket clerk, wife of Edwin Howard Northgraves, of the town of Huntsville, in the said province, express agent, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-second day of March, A.D. 1913, at the village of Bartonville, in the said province, she then being Eliza Harvey Pamenter, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Edwin Howard Northgraves was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eliza Harvey Pamenter and Edwin Howard Northgraves, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eliza Harvey Pamenter may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edwin Howard Northgraves had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U3.

An Act for the relief of Eliza Harvey Northgraves.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 25th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52799 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U3.

An Act for the relief of Eliza Harvey Northgraves.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eliza Harvey Northgraves, presently residing at the city of Niagara Falls, in the province of Ontario, ticket clerk, wife of Edwin Howard Northgraves, of the town of Huntsville, in the said province, express agent, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-second day of March, A.D. 1913, at the village of Bartonville, in the said province, she then being Eliza Harvey Pamenter, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Edwin Howard Northgraves was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eliza Harvey Pamenter and Edwin Howard Northgraves, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eliza Harvey Pamenter may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edwin Howard Northgraves had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V3.

An Act for the relief of Olivette McMaster.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52051 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V3.

An Act for the relief of Olivette McMaster.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Olivette McMaster, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Ashton McMaster, of the said city, salesman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1904, at the said city, she then being Olivette Griffin, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Ashton McMaster was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petiton be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Olivette Griffin and Ashton McMaster, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Olivette Griffin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ashton McMaster had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V3.

An Act for the relief of Olivette McMaster.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 25th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52751 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V3.

An Act for the relief of Olivette McMaster.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Olivette McMaster, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Ashton McMaster, of the said city, salesman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1904, at the said city, she then being Olivette Griffin, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Ashton McMaster was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petiton be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Olivette Griffin and Ashton McMaster, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Olivette Griffin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ashton McMaster had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W3.

An Act for the relief of Mahlon Beach.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. WHITE
(Pembroke).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53597 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W3.

An Act for the relief of Mahlon Beach.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mahlon Beach, of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, carpenter, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1892, at the village of Beachburg, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Margaret Jackson; that she was then of the village of Westmeath, in the said province, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mahlon Beach and Margaret Jackson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mahlon Beach may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Jackson had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W3.

An Act for the relief of Mahlon Beach.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 26th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

53604

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W3.

An Act for the relief of Mahlon Beach.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mahlon Beach, of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, carpenter, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1892, at the village of Beachburg, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Margaret Jackson; that she was then of the village of Westmeath, in the said province, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mahlon Beach and Margaret Jackson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mahlon Beach may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Jackson had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X³.

An Act for the relief of Alfred William Kelly.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. GREEN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52980 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X3.

An Act for the relief of Alfred William Kelly.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alfred William Kelly, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, street car conductor, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the ninth day of October, A.D. 1915, at the city of London, England, he was lawfully married to Alice Frances King; that she was then of the said city of London, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alfred William Kelly and Alice Frances King, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alfred William Kelly may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alice Frances King had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X[3].

An Act for the relief of Alfred William Kelly.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 26th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52858 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[3].

An Act for the relief of Alfred William Kelly.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alfred William Kelly, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, street car conductor, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the ninth day of October, A.D. 1915, at the city of London, England, he was lawfully married to Alice Frances King; that she was then of the said city of London, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alfred William Kelly and Alice Frances King, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alfred William Kelly may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alice Frances King had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y[3].

An Act for the relief of Wilmot Austin Pickell.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. GREEN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54701 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y3.

An Act for the relief of Wilmot Austin Pickell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wilmot Austin Pickell, of the city of St. Thomas, in the province of Ontario, locomotive engineer, has by his petition alleged, in effect that on the first day of February, A.D. 1905, at the village of Lambeth, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Ethel Maud Hunt, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Wilmot Austin Pickell and Ethel Maud Hunt, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Wilmot Austin Pickell may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ethel Maud Hunt had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y3.

An Act for the relief of Wilmot Austin Pickell.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 26th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54785 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y3.

An Act for the relief of Wilmot Austin Pickell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wilmot Austin Pickell, of the city of St. Thomas, in the province of Ontario, locomotive engineer, has by his petition alleged, in effect that on the first day of February, A.D. 1905, at the village of Lambeth, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Ethel Maud Hunt, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Wilmot Austin Pickell and Ethel Maud Hunt, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Wilmot Austin Pickell may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ethel Maud Hunt had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z³.

An Act for the relief of Annie May Vogelman.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52152 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z3.

An Act for the relief of Annie May Vogelman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie May Vogelman, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Edward Vogelman, of the said city, druggist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixth day of July, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Annie May Thompson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Edward Vogelman was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Annie May Thompson and Edward Vogelman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Annie May Thompson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Vogelman had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z3.

An Act for the relief of Annie May Vogelman.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 26th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52852 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z3.

An Act for the relief of Annie May Vogelman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie May Vogelman, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Edward Vogelman, of the said city, druggist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixth day of July, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Annie May Thompson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Edward Vogelman was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Annie May Thompson and Edward Vogelman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Annie May Thompson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Vogelman had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A4.

An Act respecting The Northern Trusts Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. McMEANS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
58328 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A4.

An Act respecting The Northern Trusts Company.

Man. 1910, c. 105.

WHEREAS The Northern Trusts Company, hereinafter called "the Company," has by its petition represented that under its consolidated charter, chapter one hundred and five of the statutes of Manitoba, 1910, it is carrying on business in six provinces of Canada, and has prayed that it may be brought under the provisions of *The Trust Companies Act, 1914*, and be invested with all the powers, privileges and immunities, and be made subject to all the liabilities and provisions set forth in the said Act, and that it be further enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Application of provisions of 1914, c. 55.

1. The provisions of *The Trust Companies Act, 1914*, except sections four to fourteen thereof, both inclusive, shall apply to The Northern Trusts Company in the same manner, to the same extent and with the same effect as if it were a company incorporated by an Act of the Parliament of Canada in the form set forth in Schedule "A" to the said *Trust Companies Act, 1914*, and the said The Northern Trusts Company shall be invested with all the powers, privileges and immunities and be subject to all the liabilities and provisions set forth in the said *The Trust Companies Act, 1914*.

Shareholders continued as body corporate.

2. The present shareholders of The Northern Trusts Company, together with such persons as become shareholders in the said company, shall be continued as and be a body corporate under the name of "The Northern Trusts Company," hereinafter called "the Company," which shall be subject to and under the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada.

Directors.

3. The following persons shall be the directors of the Company until their successors are appointed:—

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A4.

An Act respecting The Northern Trusts Company.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
60358 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A4.

An Act respecting The Northern Trusts Company.

WHEREAS The Northern Trusts Company, hereinafter called "the provincial corporation", was by chapter 60 of the statutes of Manitoba, 1902, incorporated under the name of "The Empire Trusts and Mortgage Company, Limited", which name was by order in council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba made under authority of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1902, on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1904, and confirmed by chapter 116 of the statutes of Manitoba, 1906, changed to "The Northern Trusts Company"; and whereas the provincial corporation was under the latter name continued as a corporation by chapter 105 of the statutes of Manitoba, 1910, and is now doing business under the powers conferred by the said statutes, and has by its petition prayed, in effect, that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Man. 1902, c. 60. R. S. Man. 1902, c. 27. Man. 1906, c. 116. Man. 1910, c. 105.

Incorporation of new company.

1. (1) The present shareholders of the provincial corporation, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company hereby incorporated, are hereby incorporated under the name of "The Northern Trusts Company", hereinafter called "the Company".

Holdings of shares.

(2) Each shareholder of the provincial corporation is hereby declared to be the holder of as many shares in the company, with the same amount paid thereon, as he holds in the provincial corporation at the time this Act comes into force.

Directors.

2. The following persons shall be the directors of the Company until their successors are appointed:—
Sir James Aikins, K.C., George W. Allan, K.C., J. H. Ashdown, merchant, D. K. Elliott, merchant, G. V. Hastings, company manager, Alexander Macdonald, mer-

chant, G. R. Crowe, grain merchant, G. F. Galt, merchant, R. T. Riley, company manager, C. S. Riley, company manager, Jerry Robinson, merchant, Captain William Robinson, lumberman, J. H. Turnbull, merchant, all of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba; W. H. Malkin, merchant, of the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia; and F. W. Stobart, gentleman, of Bedford, England.

Capital stock.

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

Head office.

4. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba.

Power to amalgamate with provincial corporation.

5. The Company shall have power to amalgamate with the provincial corporation upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon and as shall not impair the recourse or remedy of any creditor of either company: Provided that no agreement therefor shall take effect until it has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board.

Powers and liabilities.

6. The Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities conferred by and be subject to all the limitations, liabilities and provisions of *The Trust Companies Act, 1914*, and its amendments, except sections five to fourteen of the said Act, both inclusive.

Conditions for commencing business.

7. Except for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of section five of this Act the Company shall not exercise any of the powers set forth in sections sixty-one and sixty-two of *The Trust Companies Act, 1914*, until the Superintendent of Insurance has been satisfied by such evidence as he may require that the provincial corporation is ceasing to do business except such as is necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said section five, and that the provincial corporation will not resume business under the powers conferred by the statutes of Manitoba mentioned in the preamble of this Act.

Commencement of Act.

8. This Act shall come into force upon such day as the Governor in Council may by proclamation appoint, and such proclamation may be made only if the Treasury Board has been satisfied that this Act has been approved and accepted by shareholders of the provincial corporation holding at least ninety per centum of the paid-up stock thereof.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B4.

An Act to incorporate National Surety Company of Canada.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. CASGRAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56356 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B4.

An Act to incorporate National Surety Company of Canada.

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

Incorporation.

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence F. Smith, insurance manager; General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.; The Honourable Raoul Dandurand, P.C., K.C., Senator; Sir Mortimer B. Davis, K.B., financier; Wilfrid L. McDougald, gentleman; John W. Ross, accountant; The Honourable J. Marcelin Wilson, Senator; The Honourable Lorne C. Webster, Senator; William M. Weir, manufacturer; and Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Trihey, K.C., advocate, all of the city of Montreal, together with such other persons as may become shareholders in the Company are incorporated under the name of "National Surety Company of Canada", 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.

Amount to be subscribed.

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

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Classes of business authorized.

6. The Company may make contracts for any of the following classes of insurance:—

(*a*) Guarantee insurance;
(*b*) Burglary insurance;
(*c*) Forgery insurance;
(*d*) Credit insurance;
(*e*) Bond insurance;
(*f*) Accident insurance;
(*g*) Sickness insurance;
(*h*) Automobile insurance;
(*i*) Title insurance;
(*j*) Plate Glass insurance.

Commencement of business. Guarantee insurance.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence the business of guarantee insurance until at least one hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been *bonâ fide* subscribed and at least fifty thousand dollars paid thereon.

Other classes of insurance.

(2) The Company shall not commence the other classes of business authorized by section seven of this Act or any of them, until the subscribed capital has been increased to at least two hundred thousand dollars, and until the paid capital, or the paid capital together with the surplus, has been increased by an amount or amounts dependent upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for burglary insurance the said increase shall be not less than twenty thousand dollars; for forgery insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for credit insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for bond insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for accident insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for sickness insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for automobile insurance not less than thirty thousand dollars; for title insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; and for plate glass insurance not less than ten thousand dollars.

Surplus defined.

(3) 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 the unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

1917, c. 29.

8. *The Insurance Act, 1917,* shall apply to the Company.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B4.

An Act to incorporate National Surety Company of Canada.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56361 1923

Classes of business authorized.

6. The Company may make contracts for any of the following classes of insurance:—

(*a*) Guarantee insurance;
(*b*) Burglary insurance;
(*c*) Forgery insurance;
(*d*) Credit insurance;
(*e*) Bond insurance;
(*f*) Accident insurance;
(*g*) Sickness insurance;
(*h*) Automobile insurance;
(*i*) Title insurance;
(*j*) Plate Glass insurance.

Commencement of business. Guarantee insurance.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence the business of guarantee insurance until at least one hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been *bonâ fide* subscribed and at least fifty thousand dollars paid thereon.

Other classes of insurance.

(2) The Company shall not commence the other classes of business authorized by section seven of this Act or any of them, until the subscribed capital has been increased to at least two hundred thousand dollars, and until the paid capital, or the paid capital together with the surplus, has been increased by an amount or amounts dependent upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for burglary insurance the said increase shall be not less than twenty thousand dollars; for forgery insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for credit insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for bond insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for accident insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for sickness insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for automobile insurance not less than thirty thousand dollars; for title insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; and for plate glass insurance not less than ten thousand dollars.

Surplus defined.

(3) 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 the unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

1917, c.29.

8. *The Insurance Act, 1917*, shall apply to the Company.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B4.

An Act to incorporate National Surety Company of Canada.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56361 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B4.

An Act to incorporate National Surety Company of Canada.

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

Incorporation.

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence F. Smith, insurance manager; General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.; The Honourable Raoul Dandurand, P.C., K.C., Senator; Sir Mortimer B. Davis, K.B., financier; Wilfrid L. McDougald, gentleman; John W. Ross, accountant; The Honourable J. Marcelin Wilson, Senator; The Honourable Lorne C. Webster, Senator; William M. Weir, manufacturer; and Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Trihey, K.C., advocate, all of the city of Montreal, together with such other persons as may become shareholders in the Company are incorporated under the name of "National Surety Company of Canada", 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.

Amount to be subscribed.

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

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Classes of business authorized.

6. The Company may make contracts for any of the following classes of insurance:—

(a) Guarantee insurance;
(b) Burglary insurance;
(c) Forgery insurance;
(d) Credit insurance;
(e) Bond insurance;
(f) Accident insurance;
(g) Sickness insurance;
(h) Automobile insurance;
(i) Title insurance;
(j) Plate Glass insurance.

Commencement of business. Guarantee insurance.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence the business of guarantee insurance until at least one hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been *bonâ fide* subscribed and at least fifty thousand dollars paid thereon.

Other classes of insurance.

(2) The Company shall not commence the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act or any of them, until the subscribed capital has been increased to at least two hundred thousand dollars, and until the paid capital, or the paid capital together with the surplus, has been increased by an amount or amounts dependent upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for burglary insurance the said increase shall be not less than twenty thousand dollars; for forgery insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for credit insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for bond insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for accident insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for sickness insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for automobile insurance not less than thirty thousand dollars; for title insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; and for plate glass insurance not less than ten thousand dollars.

Surplus defined.

(3) 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 the unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

1917, c. 29.

8. *The Insurance Act, 1917*, shall apply to the Company.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C4.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Gertrude Johnston.

Read a first time, Friday, 20th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. TURRIFF.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53125 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C4.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Gertrude Johnston.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mabel Gertrude Johnston, presently residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, wife of Bruce Henry Johnston, formerly of the said city, core maker, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the first day of September, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Mabel Gertrude Humphrey, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Bruce Henry Johnston was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Gertrude Humphrey and Bruce Henry Johnston, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mabel Gertrude Humphrey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bruce Henry Johnston had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C4.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Gertrude Johnston.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 27th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53133 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C4.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Gertrude Johnston.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mabel Gertrude Johnston, presently residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, wife of Bruce Henry Johnston, formerly of the said city, core maker, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the first day of September, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Mabel Gertrude Humphrey, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Bruce Henry Johnston was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Gertrude Humphrey and Bruce Henry Johnston, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mabel Gertrude Humphrey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bruce Henry Johnston had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D[4].

An Act for the relief of Wilfrid Charles Brown.

Read a first time, Friday, 20th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52099 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D4.

An Act for the relief of Wilfrid Charles Brown.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wilfrid Charles Brown, of the town of Penetanguishene, in the province of Ontario, box maker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-fourth day of January, A.D. 1917, at the town of Midland, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Elsie McNab, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Wilfrid Charles Brown and Elsie McNab, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Wilfrid Charles Brown may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elsie McNab had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D4.

An Act for the relief of Wilfrid Charles Brown.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 27th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52826 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D4.

An Act for the relief of Wilfrid Charles Brown.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wilfrid Charles Brown, of the town of Penetanguishene, in the province of Ontario, box maker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-fourth day of January, A.D. 1917, at the town of Midland, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Elsie McNab, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Wilfrid Charles Brown and Elsie McNab, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Wilfrid Charles Brown may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elsie McNab had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E4.

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Andrews.

Read a first time, Friday, 20th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

54126

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E4.

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Andrews.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gertrude Andrews, presently residing at Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of William Andrews, of the said city, brick manufacturer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the tenth day of June, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Gertrude Woods, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Andrews was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Woods and William Andrews, her 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 Woods may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Andrews had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E4.

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Andrews.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 27th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54169 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E4.

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Andrews.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gertrude Andrews, presently residing at Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of William Andrews, of the said city, brick manufacturer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the tenth day of June, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Gertrude Woods, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Andrews was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Woods and William Andrews, her 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 Woods may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Andrews had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F4.

An Act for the relief of William Henry Davidson.

Read a first time, Friday, 20th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. TURRIFF.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52068 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F4.

An Act for the relief of William Henry Davidson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Henry Davidson, of the town of Lindsay, in the province of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the second day of July, A.D. 1917, at the town of Oshawa, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Martha Eliza Homes, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Henry Davidson and Martha Eliza Homes, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William Henry Davidson may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Martha Eliza Homes had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F4.

An Act for the relief of William Henry Davidson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 27th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52768 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F4.

An Act for the relief of William Henry Davidson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Henry Davidson, of the town of Lindsay, in the province of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the second day of July, A.D. 1917, at the town of Oshawa, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Martha Eliza Homes, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Henry Davidson and Martha Eliza Homes, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William Henry Davidson may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Martha Eliza Homes had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G4.

An Act for the relief of George Robert Webb.

Read a first time, Friday, 20th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. HARDY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52103 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G4.

An Act for the relief of George Robert Webb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Robert Webb, of the town of Gananoque, in the province of Ontario, automobile agent, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1915, at the said town, he was lawfully married to Dora Willa Bulloch; that she was then of the said town, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Robert Webb and Dora Willa Bulloch, his 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 Robert Webb may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dora Willa Bulloch had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G4.

An Act for the relief of George Robert Webb.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 27th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52800 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G4.

An Act for the relief of George Robert Webb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Robert Webb, of the town of Gananoque, in the province of Ontario, automobile agent, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1915, at the said town, he was lawfully married to Dora Willa Bulloch; that she was then of the said town, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Robert Webb and Dora Willa Bulloch, his 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 Robert Webb may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dora Willa Bulloch had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[4].

An Act for the relief of Katharine Bryans.

Read a first time, Friday, 20th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52130 1923

14

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H4.

An Act for the relief of Katharine Bryans.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Katharine Bryans, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, civil servant, wife of Edward Earnest Bryans, of the said city, physician, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day of March, A.D. 1910, at Grenfell, in the province of Saskatchewan, she then being Katharine Temple, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Edward Earnest Bryans was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Katharine Temple and Edward Earnest Bryans, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Katharine Temple may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Earnest Bryans had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H4.

An Act for the relief of Katharine Bryans.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 27th APRIL, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52830 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H4.

An Act for the relief of Katharine Bryans.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Katharine Bryans, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, civil servant, wife of Edward Earnest Bryans, of the said city, physician, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day of March, A.D. 1910, at Grenfell, in the province of Saskatchewan, she then being Katharine Temple, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Edward Earnest Bryans was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Katharine Temple and Edward Earnest Bryans, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Katharine Temple may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Earnest Bryans had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I[4].

An Act to incorporate Continental Assurance Company of North America.

Read a first time, Thursday, 26th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. CROWE.

OTTAWA
F A ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

59052

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I4.

An Act to incorporate Continental Assurance Company of North America.

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

Incorporation.

1. H. G. B. Alexander, insurance executive, W. H. Roberts, insurance executive, and Manton Maverick, insurance counsel, all of the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, one of the United States of America, Andrew T. Thompson, K.C., barrister-at-law, and Louis Coté, barrister-at-law, both of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company are hereby incorporated under the name "Continental Assurance Company of North America", 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 five hundred thousand dollars.

Amount to be subscribed.

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

Head office.

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

Classes of business authorized.

6. The Company may make contracts of any of the following classes of insurance:—

(*a*) Accident insurance,
(*b*) Sickness insurance,
(*c*) Automobile insurance,
(*d*) Burglary insurance,
(*e*) Plate glass insurance,
(*f*) Guaranty insurance,
(*g*) Fire insurance,
(*h*) Inland marine insurance,
(*i*) Inland transportation insurance,
(*j*) Forgery insurance.

Commencement of business. Accident and sickness insurance.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least one hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been *bona fide* subscribed and at least fifty thousand dollars paid thereon. It may then engage in the business of accident and sickness insurance.

Other classes of insurance authorized. Increase of capital.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act until the subscribed capital has been increased to at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and 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 automobile insurance the said increase shall be not less than fifty thousand dollars; for burglary insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for guaranty insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for fire insurance not less than one hundred thousand dollars; for inland marine insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for inland transportation insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; and for forgery insurance not less than ten thousand dollars.

Automobile. Burglary. Plate glass. Guarantee. Fire. Inland marine. Inland transportation. Forgery.

Increase of amounts to be paid on capital stock.

(3) The Company shall at or before the expiration of one year from the date of its receiving a license for the transaction of fire insurance, increase the amount paid on the capital stock by the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and during each of the succeeding four years an additional fifteen thousand dollars shall be paid on account of its said capital stock until the total paid capital, together with its surplus, exceeds the total amount from time to time required by the preceding subsection of this section by at least seventy-five thousand dollars.

"Surplus" defined.

(4) 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.

1917, c. 29.

8. *The Insurance Act, 1917*, shall apply to the Company.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I[4].

An Act to incorporate Trans-Continental Assurance Company.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 3rd MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
59073 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I4.

An Act to incorporate Trans-Continental Assurance Company.

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

Incorporation.

1. H. G. B. Alexander, insurance executive, W. H. Roberts, insurance executive, and Manton Maverick, insurance counsel, all of the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, one of the United States of America, Andrew T. Thompson, K.C., barrister-at-law, and Louis Coté, barrister-at-law, both of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company are hereby incorporated under the name "Trans-Continental Assurance 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 five hundred thousand dollars.

Amount to be subscribed.

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

Head office.

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

Classes of business authorized.

6. The Company may make contracts of any of the following classes of insurance:—

(*a*) Accident insurance,
(*b*) Sickness insurance,
(*c*) Automobile insurance,
(*d*) Burglary insurance,
(*e*) Plate glass insurance,
(*f*) Guaranty insurance,
(*g*) Fire insurance,
(*h*) Inland marine insurance,
(*i*) Inland transportation insurance,
(*j*) Forgery insurance.

Commencement of business. Accident and sickness insurance.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least one hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been *bonâ fide* subscribed and at least fifty thousand dollars paid thereon. It may then engage in the business of accident and sickness insurance.

Other classes of insurance authorized. Increase of capital.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act until the subscribed capital has been increased to at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and 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 automobile insurance the said increase shall be not less than fifty thousand dollars; for burglary insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for guaranty insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for fire insurance not less than one hundred thousand dollars; for inland marine insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for inland transportation insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; and for forgery insurance not less than ten thousand dollars.

Automobile. Burglary. Plate glass. Guarantee. Fire. Inland marine. Inland transportation. Forgery.

Increase of amounts to be paid on capital stock.

(3) The Company shall at or before the expiration of one year from the date of its receiving a license for the transaction of fire insurance, increase the amount paid on the capital stock by the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and during each of the succeeding four years an additional fifteen thousand dollars shall be paid on account of its said capital stock until the total paid capital, together with its surplus, exceeds the total amount from time to time required by the preceding subsection of this section by at least seventy-five thousand dollars.

"Surplus" defined.

(4) 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.

1917, c. 29.

8. *The Insurance Act, 1917*, shall apply to the Company.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V., 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[4].

An Act for the relief of George Austin Trow.

Read a first time, Friday, 27th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52110 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J4.

An Act for the relief of George Austin Trow.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Austin Trow, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, manufacturers' agent, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-sixth day of August, A.D. 1916, at Canvey Island, in the county of Essex, England, he was lawfully married to Gladys Victoria Yates, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Austin Trow and Gladys Victoria Yates, his 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 Austin Trow may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gladys Victoria Yates had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V., 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[4].

An Act for the relief of George Austin Trow.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

52807

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J4.

An Act for the relief of George Austin Trow.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Austin Trow, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, manufacturers' agent, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-sixth day of August, A.D. 1916, at Canvey Island, in the county of Essex, England, he was lawfully married to Gladys Victoria Yates, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Austin Trow and Gladys Victoria Yates, his 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 Austin Trow may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gladys Victoria Yates had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[4].

An Act for the relief of Ethel Jean Buchan.

Read a first time, Friday, 27th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. TURRIFF.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
58122 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K4.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Jean Buchan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Jean Buchan, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, nurse, wife of Hugh Leslie Buchan, of the said city, clerk, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-seventh day of December, A.D. 1918, at the said city, she then being Ethel Jean McCulloch, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Hugh Leslie Buchan was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Jean McCulloch and Hugh Leslie Buchan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ethel Jean McCulloch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hugh Leslie Buchan had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[4].

An Act for the relief of Ethel Jean Buchan.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
58124 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K4.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Jean Buchan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Jean Buchan, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, nurse, wife of Hugh Leslie Buchan, of the said city, clerk, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-seventh day of December, A.D. 1918, at the said city, she then being Ethel Jean McCulloch, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Hugh Leslie Buchan was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Jean McCulloch and Hugh Leslie Buchan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ethel Jean McCulloch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hugh Leslie Buchan had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L4.

An Act for the relief of Louisa Wemp.

Read a first time, Friday, 27th April, 1923.

Honourable Mr. TURRIFF.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52065 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L4.

An Act for the relief of Louisa Wemp.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louisa Wemp, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Frederick Wemp, formerly of the said city, traveller, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day of July, A.D. 1883, at the village of Demorestville, in the said province, she then being Louisa McCamnon, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Frederick Wemp was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 McCamnon and Frederick Wemp, her 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 McCamnon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick Wemp had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L[4].

An Act for the relief of Louisa Wemp.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52765 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L4.

An Act for the relief of Louisa Wemp.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louisa Wemp, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Frederick Wemp, formerly of the said city, traveller, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day of July, A.D. 1883, at the village of Demorestville, in the said province, she then being Louisa McCamnon, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Frederick Wemp was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 McCamnon and Frederick Wemp, her 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 McCamnon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick Wemp had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M4.

An Act for the relief of Edgar Lindsay.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. REID.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52107 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M4.

An Act for the relief of Edgar Lindsay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edgar Lindsay, of the township of Edwardsburg, in the province of Ontario, stationary engineer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eleventh day of December, A.D. 1912, at the village of Inkerman, in the county of Dundas, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Electa Flaud Webb; that she was then of the said village of Inkerman, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edgar Lindsay and Electa Flaud Webb, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edgar Lindsay may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Electa Flaud Webb had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M4.

An Act for the relief of Edgar Lindsay.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52804 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M4.

An Act for the relief of Edgar Lindsay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edgar Lindsay, of the township of Edwardsburg, in the province of Ontario, stationary engineer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eleventh day of December, A.D. 1912, at the village of Inkerman, in the county of Dundas, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Electa Flaud Webb; that she was then of the said village of Inkerman, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edgar Lindsay and Electa Flaud Webb, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edgar Lindsay may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Electa Flaud Webb had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N4.

An Act for the relief of Charles Marigoli Hare.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. GREEN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

52144

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N4.

An Act for the relief of Charles Marigoli Hare.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Marigoli Hare, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, architect, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventeenth day of January, A.D. 1917, in the district of South Stoneham, in the county of Southampton, England, he was lawfully married to Kathleen La Pare, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles Marigoli Hare and Kathleen La Pare, his 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 Marigoli Hare may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kathleen La Pare had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N4.

An Act for the relief of Charles Marigoli Hare.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

52844

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N4.

An Act for the relief of Charles Marigoli Hare.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Marigoli Hare, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, architect, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventeenth day of January, A.D. 1917, in the district of South Stoneham, in the county of Southampton, England, he was lawfully married to Kathleen La Pare, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles Marigoli Hare and Kathleen La Pare, his 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 Marigoli Hare may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kathleen La Pare had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL O4.

An Act respecting The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. PARDEE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
58949 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O4.

An Act respecting The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada.

1898, c. 91.
1901, c. 101.
1908, c. 108.
1912, c. 93.

WHEREAS The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Benefit funds substituted for business of life insurance.

1. Paragraph *(e)* of section one of chapter 91 of the statutes of 1898, *An Act to incorporate the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada*, as the said paragraph is enacted by section one of chapter 108 of the statutes of 1908, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"*(e)* To establish and maintain [benefit funds, from which on satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the Society who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars shall be paid to the widow, orphans, dependants or other beneficiary whom the member has designated, or to the personal representatives of the member as laid down in the said laws."]

1. The paragraph amended reads as follows. The change made by the Bill is shown within brackets:—

1. Paragraph *(e)* of section 1 of the Society's Act of incorporation, being chapter 91 of the statutes of 1898, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"*(e)* to establish and maintain [a fund, and with respect thereto to effect contracts of life insurance, to grant, sell or purchase life annuities, grant endowments depending on the contingency of human life, and generally to carry on the business of life insurance in all its branches and forms among the members of the Society."] (1908, c. 108, s. 1.)

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL O4.

An Act respecting The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
58994 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O4.

An Act respecting The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada.

1898, c. 91.
1901, c. 101.
1908, c. 108.
1912, c. 93.

WHEREAS The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Benefit funds substituted for business of life insurance.

1. Paragraph *(e)* of section one of chapter 91 of the statutes of 1898, *An Act to incorporate the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada*, as the said paragraph is enacted by section one of chapter 108 of the statutes of 1908, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"*(e)* To establish and maintain benefit funds, from which on satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the Society who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars shall be paid to the widow, orphans, dependants or other beneficiary whom the member has designated, or to the personal representatives of the member as laid down in the said laws."

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL P4.

An Act for the relief of Esther Levin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. McCoig.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56094 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P4.

An Act for the relief of Esther Levin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Esther Levin, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Isaac Levin of the said city, carpenter, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day of January, A.D. 1921, at the said city, she then being Esther Zaretsky, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Isaac Levin was then and is now in Canada; that the said marriage was never consummated owing to the impotency of the said Isaac Levin at and after the time of the said marriage; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of the said marriage, and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Esther Zaretsky and Isaac Levin, 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 Esther Zaretsky may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isaac Levin had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL P4.

An Act for the relief of Esther Levin.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56110 1923

20

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P4.

An Act for the relief of Esther Levin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Esther Levin, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Isaac Levin of the said city, carpenter, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day of January, A.D. 1921, at the said city, she then being Esther Zaretsky, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Isaac Levin was then and is now in Canada; that the said marriage was never consummated owing to the impotency of the said Isaac Levin at and after the time of the said marriage; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of the said marriage, and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Esther Zaretsky and Isaac Levin, 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 Esther Zaretsky may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isaac Levin had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q4.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Marguerite Watt Black.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. ROBERTSON.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

52118

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q4.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Marguerite Watt Black.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Marguerite Watt Black, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of John Anderson Black, of the said city, accountant, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fifth day of March, A.D. 1914, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Hilda Marguerite Watt, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said John Anderson Black was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Marguerite Watt and John Anderson 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 Hilda Marguerite Watt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Anderson Black had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q4.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Marguerite Watt Black.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52817 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q4.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Marguerite Watt Black.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Marguerite Watt Black, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of John Anderson Black, of the said city, accountant, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fifth day of March, A.D. 1914, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Hilda Marguerite Watt, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said John Anderson Black was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Marguerite Watt and John Anderson 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 Hilda Marguerite Watt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Anderson Black had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R[4].

An Act for the relief of Abigal Aileen Beryl McCrea Tull.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52115 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R4.

An Act for the relief of Abigal Aileen Beryl McCrea Tull.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Abigal Aileen Beryl McCrea Tull, presently residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, wife of John Cadman Tull, formerly of the city of Montreal, in the said province, physician, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-sixth day of February, A.D. 1916, at the said city of Sherbrooke, she then being Abigal Aileen Beryl McCrea, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said John Cadman Tull was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Abigal Aileen Beryl McCrea and John Cadman Tull, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Abigal Aileen Beryl McCrea may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Cadman Tull had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R4.

An Act for the relief of Abigal Aileen Beryl McCrea Tull.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52812 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R4.

An Act for the relief of Abigal Aileen Beryl McCrea Tull.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Abigal Aileen Beryl McCrea Tull, presently residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, wife of John Cadman Tull, formerly of the city of Montreal, in the said province, physician, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-sixth day of February, A.D. 1916, at the said city of Sherbrooke, she then being Abigal Aileen Beryl McCrea, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said John Cadman Tull was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Abigal Aileen Beryl McCrea and John Cadman Tull, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Abigal Aileen Beryl McCrea may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Cadman Tull had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S4.

An Act for the relief of Christina Julia Hamilton.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 2nd May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. GORDON.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52155 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S4.

An Act for the relief of Christina Julia Hamilton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Christina Julia Hamilton, presently residing at the village of Espanola, in the district of Sudbury, in the province of Ontario, wife of Albert James Hamilton, formerly of the village of Spragge, in the district of Algoma, in the said province, engineer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of October, A.D. 1896, at Spanish Station, in the said district of Algoma, in the said province, she then being Christina Julia Trowbridge, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Albert James Hamilton was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Christina Julia Trowbridge and Albert James Hamilton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Christina Julia Trowbridge may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert James Hamilton had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S4.

An Act for the relief of Christina Julia Hamilton.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 9th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52855 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S4.

An Act for the relief of Christina Julia Hamilton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Christina Julia Hamilton, presently residing at the village of Espanola, in the district of Sudbury, in the province of Ontario, wife of Albert James Hamilton, formerly of the village of Spragge, in the district of Algoma, in the said province, engineer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of October, A.D. 1896, at Spanish Station, in the said district of Algoma, in the said province, she then being Christina Julia Trowbridge, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Albert James Hamilton was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Christina Julia Trowbridge and Albert James Hamilton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Christina Julia Trowbridge may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert James Hamilton had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T4.

An Act for the relief of Smith Kain.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 2nd May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. WHITE
(Pembroke).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52128 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T4.

An Act for the relief of Smith Kain.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Smith Kain, of the town of Orillia, in the province of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the first day of August, A.D. 1906, at the town of Owen Sound, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Ethel Kilborn; that she was then of the town of Wiarton, in the said province, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Smith Kain and Ethel Kilborn, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Smith Kain may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ethel Kilborn had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T4.

An Act for the relief of Smith Kain.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 9th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52828 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T4.

An Act for the relief of Smith Kain.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Smith Kain, of the town of Orillia, in the province of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the first day of August, A.D. 1906, at the town of Owen Sound, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Ethel Kilborn; that she was then of the town of Wiarton, in the said province, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Smith Kain and Ethel Kilborn, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Smith Kain may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ethel Kilborn had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U4.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Malcolm Mushett.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 2nd May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. HARMER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52985 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U4.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Malcolm Mushett.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys Malcolm Mushett, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Mushett, Junior, of the said city, commercial traveller, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of June, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Gladys Malcolm Jewell, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Mushett, Junior, was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Malcolm Jewell and William Mushett, 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 Gladys Malcolm Jewell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Mushett, Junior, had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U[4].

An Act for the relief of Gladys Malcolm Mushett.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 9th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52863 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U4.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Malcolm Mushett.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys Malcolm Mushett, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Mushett, Junior, of the said city, commercial traveller, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of June, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Gladys Malcolm Jewell, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Mushett, Junior, was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Malcolm Jewell and William Mushett, 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 Gladys Malcolm Jewell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Mushett, Junior, had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V4.

An Act for the relief of William Francis Rafferty.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 2nd May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. HARMER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52094 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V4.

An Act for the relief of William Francis Rafferty.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Francis Rafferty, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, trainman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eighth day of February, A.D. 1904, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Margaret Ellen King; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Francis Rafferty and Margaret Ellen King, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William Francis Rafferty may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Ellen King had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V4.

An Act for the relief of William Francis Rafferty.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 9th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52792 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V4.

An Act for the relief of William Francis Rafferty.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Francis Rafferty, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, trainman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eighth day of February, A.D. 1904, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Margaret Ellen King; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Francis Rafferty and Margaret Ellen King, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William Francis Rafferty may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Ellen King had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W4.

An Act to amend The Petition of Right Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th May, 1923.

The Honourable R. DANDURAND, P.C.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
59987 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W4.

An Act to amend The Petition of Right Act.

R.S. 1906, c. 142.

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

1. *The Petition of Right Act*, chapter 142 of *The Revised Statutes, 1906*, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following as section fourteen thereof:—

Revocation of fiat obtained by fraud.

"**14.** (1) In the case of any petition of right as to which the Governor General has heretofore granted or may hereafter grant his fiat that right be done, and whether or not the petition has been or is filed in the Exchequer Court of Canada, and at any stage of the proceedings in the said court, the Governor General in Council may upon the report of the Minister of Justice withdraw and revoke his fiat, if the Minister reports that the granting of the fiat was induced by misrepresentation, concealment or non-disclosure on the part of the petitioner of any material fact which, in the Minister's opinion, should have been truly stated or disclosed for the Minister's information in the consideration of the petition.

Stay of proceedings.

"(2) A copy of any order-in-council revoking or withdrawing the Governor General's fiat upon any petition of right as aforesaid, certified by the Clerk of the Privy Council, may be filed in the Exchequer Court, and thereupon the petition shall abate, and all further proceedings in the action shall be and be deemed to have been, by the revocation or withdrawal of the fiat, perpetually stayed."

Judicial construction.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed or interpreted as a legislative interpretation, declaration or limitation of the prerogatives of the Crown in dealing with the issue or revocation of any fiat granted upon petition of right.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W4.

An Act to amend The Petition of Right Act.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 8th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
59916 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W⁴.

An Act to amend The Petition of Right Act.

R.S. 1906, c. 142.

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

1. *The Petition of Right Act*, chapter 142 of *The Revised Statutes, 1906*, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following as section fourteen thereof:—

Revocation of fiat obtained by fraud.

"**14.** (1) In the case of any petition of right as to which the Governor General has heretofore granted or may hereafter grant his fiat that right be done, and whether or not the petition has been or is filed in the Exchequer Court of Canada, and at any stage of the proceedings in the said court, the Governor General in Council may upon the report of the Minister of Justice withdraw and revoke his fiat, if the Minister reports that the granting of the fiat was induced by misrepresentation, concealment or non-disclosure on the part of the petitioner of any material fact which, in the Minister's opinion, should have been truly stated or disclosed for the Minister's information in the consideration of the petition.

Stay of proceedings.

"(2) A copy of any order-in-council revoking or withdrawing the Governor General's fiat upon any petition of right as aforesaid, certified by the Clerk of the Privy Council, may be filed in the Exchequer Court, and thereupon the petition shall abate, and all further proceedings in the action shall be and be deemed to have been, by the revocation or withdrawal of the fiat, perpetually stayed."

Judicial construction.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed or interpreted as a legislative interpretation, declaration or limitation of the prerogatives of the Crown in dealing with the issue or revocation of any fiat granted upon petition of right.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[4].

An Act for the relief of Gladys Teague.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 9th May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. GREEN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

54703

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X4.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Teague

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys Teague, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, nurse, wife of Reuben Sherman Teague, of the said city, locomotive foreman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twentieth day of March, A.D. 1903, at the said city, she then being Gladys Beihler, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Reuben Sherman Teague was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Beihler and Reuben Sherman Teague, her 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 Beihler may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Reuben Sherman Teague had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[4].

An Act for the relief of Gladys Teague.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54788 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X4.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Teague

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys Teague, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, nurse, wife of Reuben Sherman Teague, of the said city, locomotive foreman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twentieth day of March, A.D. 1903, at the said city, she then being Gladys Beihler, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Reuben Sherman Teague was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Beihler and Reuben Sherman Teague, her 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 Beihler may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Reuben Sherman Teague had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y4.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth McKinley.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 9th May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56657 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y4.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth McKinley.

Preamble. WHEREAS Elizabeth McKinley, presently residing at the town of Midland, in the province of Ontario, wife of John Stewart McKinley, of the village of Elk Lake, in the said province, labourer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1904, at the said town of Midland, she then being Elizabeth Hill, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said John Stewart McKinley was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved. **1.** The said marriage between Elizabeth Hill and John Stewart McKinley, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again. **2.** The said Elizabeth Hill may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Stewart McKinley had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y4.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth McKinley.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56740 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y4.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth McKinley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth McKinley, presently residing at the town of Midland, in the province of Ontario, wife of John Stewart McKinley, of the village of Elk Lake, in the said province, labourer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1904, at the said town of Midland, she then being Elizabeth Hill, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said John Stewart McKinley was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elizabeth Hill may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Stewart McKinley had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z4.

An Act for the relief of Algernon Cecil Aubry Moran.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 9th May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. POPE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52978 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z4.

An Act for the relief of Algernon Cecil Aubry Moran.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Algernon Cecil Aubry Moran, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventeenth day of April, A.D. 1915, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Mary Southgate Reilly, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Algernon Cecil Aubry Moran and Mary Southgate Reilly, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Algernon Cecil Aubry Moran may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Southgate Reilly had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z[4].

An Act for the relief of Algernon Cecil Aubry Moran.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52856 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z4.

An Act for the relief of Algernon Cecil Aubry Moran.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Algernon Cecil Aubry Moran, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventeenth day of April, A.D. 1915, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Mary Southgate Reilly, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Algernon Cecil Aubry Moran and Mary Southgate Reilly, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Algernon Cecil Aubry Moran may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Southgate Reilly had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A5.

An Act for the relief of Emily Adlene McCausland.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 9th May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. WHITE
(Pembroke).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52105 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A5.

An Act for the relief of Emily Adlene McCausland.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emily Adlene McCausland, presently residing at the town of Oakville, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Kenneth Leighton McCausland, of the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eleventh day of July, A.D. 1916, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Emily Adlene Cornwall, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Kenneth Leighton McCausland was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Adlene Cornwall and Kenneth Leighton McCausland, her 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 Adlene Cornwall may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth Leighton McCausland had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A5.

An Act for the relief of Emily Adlene McCausland.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

52802

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A5.

An Act for the relief of Emily Adlene McCausland.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emily Adlene McCausland, presently residing at the town of Oakville, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Kenneth Leighton McCausland, of the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eleventh day of July, A.D. 1916, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Emily Adlene Cornwall, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Kenneth Leighton McCausland was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Adlene Cornwall and Kenneth Leighton McCausland, her 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 Adlene Cornwall may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth Leighton McCausland had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B5.

An Act for the relief of Winifred Scatcherd.

Read a first time, Monday, 14th May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. TAYLOR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52076 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B5.

An Act for the relief of Winifred Scatcherd.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Winifred Scatcherd, presently residing at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, wife of John Bailey Scatcherd, formerly of the said city, packer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventeenth day of November, A.D. 1910, at the said city, she then being Winifred Mathers, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said John Bailey Scatcherd was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Winifred Mathers and John Bailey Scatcherd, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Winifred Mathers may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Bailey Scatcherd had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B5.

An Act for the relief of Winifred Scatcherd.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

52776

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B5.

An Act for the relief of Winifred Scatcherd.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Winifred Scatcherd, presently residing at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, wife of John Bailey Scatcherd, formerly of the said city, packer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventeenth day of November, A.D. 1910, at the said city, she then being Winifred Mathers, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said John Bailey Scatcherd was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Winifred Mathers and John Bailey Scatcherd, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Winifred Mathers may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Bailey Scatcherd had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C5.

An Act for the relief of Grace Lees Smiley.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 15th May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52150 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C5.

An Act for the relief of Grace Lees Smiley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Grace Lees Smiley, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of James Trueman Smiley, of the said city, commercial traveller, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fifth day of January, A.D. 1913, at the said city, she then being Grace Lees Evans, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said James Trueman Smiley was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Lees Evans and James Trueman Smiley, her 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 Lees Evans may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Trueman Smiley had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C5.

An Act for the relief of Grace Lees Smiley.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 18th MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52850 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C5.

An Act for the relief of Grace Lees Smiley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Grace Lees Smiley, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of James Trueman Smiley, of the said city, commercial traveller, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fifth day of January, A.D. 1913, at the said city, she then being Grace Lees Evans, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said James Trueman Smiley was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Lees Evans and James Trueman Smiley, her 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 Lees Evans may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Trueman Smiley had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D5.

An Act for the relief of James Dunnett.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 16th May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52059 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D5.

An Act for the relief of James Dunnett.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Dunnett, of the city of Peterborough, in the province of Ontario, painter, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the tenth day of January, A.D. 1896, at the village of Alderville, in the township of Alnwick, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Ida Macklin, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Dunnett and Ida Macklin, his 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 Dunnett may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ida Macklin had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D5.

An Act for the relief of James Dunnett.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52759 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D5.

An Act for the relief of James Dunnett.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Dunnett, of the city of Peterborough, in the province of Ontario, painter, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the tenth day of January, A.D. 1896, at the village of Alderville, in the township of Alnwick, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Ida Macklin, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Dunnett and Ida Macklin, his 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 Dunnett may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ida Macklin had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E5.

An Act for the relief of Laura MacBrien.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 16th May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56098 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E5.

An Act for the relief of Laura MacBrien.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Laura MacBrien, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Sidney MacBrien, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fifth day of November, A.D. 1912, at the city of Detroit, in the state of Michigan, one of the United States of America, she then being Laura Handrehen, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Sidney MacBrien was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Laura Handrehen and Sidney MacBrien, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Laura Handrehen may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sidney MacBrien had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E5.

An Act for the relief of Laura MacBrien.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56113 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E5.

An Act for the relief of Laura MacBrien.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Laura MacBrien, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Sidney MacBrien, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fifth day of November, A.D. 1912, at the city of Detroit, in the state of Michigan, one of the United States of America, she then being Laura Handrehen, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Sidney MacBrien was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Laura Handrehen and Sidney MacBrien, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Laura Handrehen may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sidney MacBrien had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F5.

An Act for the relief of Chester Abbott Redmond.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 16th May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56532 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F5.

An Act for the relief of Chester Abbott Redmond.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Chester Abbott Redmond, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, student, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1916, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Angela Ursula Frances Edwards; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that the said marriage has never been consummated because of a malformation of her sexual organs which existed at the time of the said marriage and has continued ever since then; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of the said marriage; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Chester Abbott Redmond and Angela Ursula Frances Edwards, his wife, is hereby annulled, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Chester Abbott Redmond may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Angela Ursula Frances Edwards had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F5.

An Act for the relief of Chester Abbott Redmond.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56686 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F5.

An Act for the relief of Chester Abbott Redmond.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Chester Abbott Redmond, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, student, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1916, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Angela Ursula Frances Edwards; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that the said marriage has never been consummated because of a malformation of her sexual organs which existed at the time of the said marriage and has continued ever since then; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of the said marriage; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Chester Abbott Redmond and Angela Ursula Frances Edwards, his wife, is hereby annulled, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Chester Abbott Redmond may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Angela Ursula Frances Edwards had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G5.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Beryl Brayman.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. WILLOUGHBY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56100 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G5.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Beryl Brayman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian Beryl Brayman, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Allan Frederick Brayman, of the city of Peterborough, in the said province, cab driver, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-ninth day of October, A.D. 1910, at the village of Maxville, in the county of Glengarry, in the said province, she then being Lillian Beryl Hamlyn-Lovis, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Allan Frederick Brayman was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Beryl Hamlyn-Lovis and Allan Frederick Brayman, her 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 Beryl Hamlyn-Lovis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Allan Frederick Brayman had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G5.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Beryl Brayman.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 31st MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56134 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G5.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Beryl Brayman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian Beryl Brayman, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Allan Frederick Brayman, of the city of Peterborough, in the said province, cab driver, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-ninth day of October, A.D. 1910, at the village of Maxville, in the county of Glengarry, in the said province, she then being Lillian Beryl Hamlyn-Lovis, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Allan Frederick Brayman was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Beryl Hamlyn-Lovis and Allan Frederick Brayman, her 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 Beryl Hamlyn-Lovis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Allan Frederick Brayman had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H5.

An Act for the relief of Roland Bergeron.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56533 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H5.

An Act for the relief of Roland Bergeron.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Roland Bergeron, of the township of Fauquier, in the district of Temiskaming, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the second day of July, A.D. 1917, in the said township, he was lawfully married to Marie Bella Imbeau, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Roland Bergeron and Marie Bella Imbeau, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Roland Bergeron may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Bella Imbeau had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H5.

An Act for the relief of Roland Bergeron.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 31st MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56684 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H5.

An Act for the relief of Roland Bergeron.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Roland Bergeron, of the township of Fauquier, in the district of Temiskaming, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the second day of July, A.D. 1917, in the said township, he was lawfully married to Marie Bella Imbeau, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Roland Bergeron and Marie Bella Imbeau, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Roland Bergeron may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Bella Imbeau had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I5.

An Act for the relief of Florence Cohn.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52137 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I5.

An Act for the relief of Florence Cohn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Cohn, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Isaac Cohn, of the said city, tailor, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day of February, A.D. 1920, at the said city, she then being Florence Dennis, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Isaac Cohn was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Dennis and Isaac Cohn, her 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 Dennis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isaac Cohn had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[5].

An Act for the relief of Florence Cohn.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 31st MAY, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52837 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I5.

An Act for the relief of Florence Cohn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Cohn, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Isaac Cohn, of the said city, tailor, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day of February, A.D. 1920, at the said city, she then being Florence Dennis, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Isaac Cohn was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Dennis and Isaac Cohn, her 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 Dennis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isaac Cohn had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J5.

An Act for the relief of Cecilia Maria Taylor.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. Ross
(Middleton).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52131 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J5.

An Act for the relief of Cecilia Maria Taylor.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Cecilia Maria Taylor, presently residing at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, wife of John Adam Taylor, of the city of Guelph, in the province of Ontario, salesman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirteenth day of October, A.D. 1917, in the district of Wandsworth, in the county of London, England, she then being Cecilia Maria Fantini, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said John Adam Taylor was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Cecilia Maria Fantini and John Adam 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 Cecilia Maria Fantini may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Adam Taylor had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J5.

An Act for the relief of Cecilia Maria Taylor.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 1st JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52831 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J5.

An Act for the relief of Cecilia Maria Taylor.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Cecilia Maria Taylor, presently residing at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, wife of John Adam Taylor, of the city of Guelph, in the province of Ontario, salesman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirteenth day of October, A.D. 1917, in the district of Wandsworth, in the county of London, England, she then being Cecilia Maria Fantini, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said John Adam Taylor was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Cecilia Maria Fantini and John Adam 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 Cecilia Maria Fantini may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Adam Taylor had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K5.

An Act respecting The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. DeVeber.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
60839 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL K5.

An Act respecting The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company.

1906, c. 71;
1908, c. 89;
1910, c. 77;
1912, cc. 48, 72;
1913, c. 46;
1914, c. 75;
1915, c. 35;
1917, c. 47;
1919, c. 77;
1921, c. 55.

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

Extension of time for construction.

1. The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company, hereinafter called "the company", may within two years after the passing of this Act, commence the construction of its railway from Calgary, in the province of Alberta, through the Kananaskis Pass to the head waters of the Elk River, in the province of British Columbia, thence following the valley of the Elk River to the city of Fernie, in the province of British Columbia, as authorized by section seven of chapter seventy-one of the statutes of 1906, and expend, including expenditure heretofore made, fifteen per cent of the amount of its capital stock thereon in survey, purchase of right of way and actual construction work, and may complete the said railway and put it in operation within five years after the passing of this Act; and if, within the said periods respectively, the said railway is not so commenced and such expenditure is not so made or if the said railway is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said railway as then remains uncompleted.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K5.

An Act respecting The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 14th JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
60969 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL K5.

An Act respecting The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company.

1906, c. 71; 1908, c. 89; 1910, c. 77; 1912, cc. 48, 72; 1913, c. 46; 1914, c. 75; 1915, c. 35; 1917, c. 47; 1919, c. 77; 1921, c. 55.

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

Extension of time for construction.

1. The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company", may within two years after the passing of this Act, commence the construction of its railway from Calgary, in the province of Alberta, through the Kananaskis Pass to the head waters of the Elk River, in the province of British Columbia, thence following the valley of the Elk River to the city of Fernie, in the province of British Columbia, as authorized by section seven of chapter seventy-one of the statutes of 1906, and expend, including expenditure heretofore made, fifteen per cent of the amount of its capital stock thereon in survey, purchase of right of way and actual construction work, and may complete the said railway and put it in operation within five years after the passing of this Act; and if, within the said periods respectively, the said railway is not so commenced and such expenditure is not so made or if the said railway is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said railway as then remains uncompleted: Provided that the Company shall within two years after the passing of this Act complete the construction of ten miles of the said railway, and if the Company fails to carry out the requirement of this proviso, the powers of construction granted to it by this Act shall cease and be null and void.

Proviso.

Repeal.

2. Chapter fifty-five of the statutes of 1921 is hereby repealed.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L5.

An Act for the relief of William August Kruger.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. GREEN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
60409 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L5.

An Act for the relief of William August Kruger.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William August Kruger, of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, captain, Royal Canadian Artillery, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the third day of September, A.D. 1914, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Margaret Sands Clarke, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William August Kruger and Margaret Sands Clarke, his 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 August Kruger may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Sands Clarke had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L5.

An Act for the relief of William August Kruger.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 1st JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
60501 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L5.

An Act for the relief of William August Kruger.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William August Kruger, of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, captain, Royal Canadian Artillery, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the third day of September, A.D. 1914, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Margaret Sands Clarke, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William August Kruger and Margaret Sands Clarke, his 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 August Kruger may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Sands Clarke had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M5.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Benjamin Brown

Read a first time, Wednesday, 30th May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52129 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M5.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Benjamin Brown.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Benjamin Brown, of the town of Blind River, in the province of Ontario, harness maker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the tenth day of June, A.D. 1916, at the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the state of Michigan, one of the United States of America, he was lawfully married to Margaret May Pedrin, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thomas Benjamin Brown and Margaret May Pedrin, his 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 Benjamin Brown may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret May Pedrin had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M5.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Benjamin Brown.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 1st JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52829 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M5.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Benjamin Brown.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Benjamin Brown, of the town of Blind River, in the province of Ontario, harness maker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the tenth day of June, A.D. 1916, at the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the state of Michigan, one of the United States of America, he was lawfully married to Margaret May Pedrin, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thomas Benjamin Brown and Margaret May Pedrin, his 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 Benjamin Brown may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret May Pedrin had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N5.

An Act for the relief of Elva Burnside.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 30th May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
82136 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N5.

An Act for the relief of Elva Burnside.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elva Burnside, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, milliner, wife of Richard Burnside, of the said city, labourer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventeenth day of September, A.D. 1919, at the town of Lindsay, in the said province, she then being Elva McKague, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Richard Burnside was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elva McKague and Richard Burnside, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elva McKague may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Richard Burnside had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N5.

An Act for the relief of Elva Burnside.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 1st JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52836 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N5.

An Act for the relief of Elva Burnside.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elva Burnside, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, milliner, wife of Richard Burnside, of the said city, labourer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventeenth day of September, A.D. 1919, at the town of Lindsay, in the said province, she then being Elva McKague, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Richard Burnside was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elva McKague and Richard Burnside, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elva McKague may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Richard Burnside had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O5.

An Act for the relief of Alfred Thomas Candy.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 30th May, 1923.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52085 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL O5.

An Act for the relief of Alfred Thomas Candy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alfred Thomas Candy, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, granite cutter, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twentieth day of April, A.D. 1912, in the parish of Penge, in the county of Surrey, England, he was lawfully married to Ceciel French, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alfred Thomas Candy and Ceciel French, his 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 Thomas Candy may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ceciel French had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O5.

An Act for the relief of Alfred Thomas Candy.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 1st JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52783 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL O5.

An Act for the relief of Alfred Thomas Candy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alfred Thomas Candy, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, granite cutter, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twentieth day of April, A.D. 1912, in the parish of Penge, in the county of Surrey, England, he was lawfully married to Ceciel French, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alfred Thomas Candy and Ceciel French, his 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 Thomas Candy may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ceciel French had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P5.

An Act for the relief of Abraham Brooks.

Read a first time, Friday, 1st June, 1923.

Honourable Mr. WILLOUGHBY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56659 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P5.

An Act for the relief of Abraham Brooks.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Abraham Brooks, of the town of North Bay, in the province of Ontario, fireman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-second day of November, A.D. 1910, at the said town, he was lawfully married to Laura Young; that she was then of the said town, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Abraham Brooks and Laura Young, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Abraham Brooks may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Laura Young had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P5.

An Act for the relief of Abraham Brooks.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 13th JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56753 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P5.

An Act for the relief of Abraham Brooks.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Abraham Brooks, of the town of North Bay, in the province of Ontario, fireman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-second day of November, A.D. 1910, at the said town, he was lawfully married to Laura Young; that she was then of the said town, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Abraham Brooks and Laura Young, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Abraham Brooks may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Laura Young had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q5.

An Act for the relief of Jane Edna Near.

Read a first time, Friday, 1st June, 1923.

Honourable Mr. Ross
(Middleton).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53598 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q5.

An Act for the relief of Jane Edna Near.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jane Edna Near, presently residing in the township of Erin, in the county of Wellington, in the province of Ontario, wife of Albert Clayton Near, formerly of the said township, farmer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirty-first day of March, A.D. 1915, in the said township, she then being Jane Edna Teeter, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Albert Clayton Near was then and is now in Canada; that the said marriage was never consummated owing to the impotency of the said Albert Clayton Near at and after the time of the said marriage; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of the said marriage, and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Jane Edna Teeter and Albert Clayton Near, 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 Jane Edna Teeter may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert Clayton Near had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q5.

An Act for the relief of Jane Edna Near.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 13th JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53605 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q5.

An Act for the relief of Jane Edna Near.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jane Edna Near, presently residing in the township of Erin, in the county of Wellington, in the province of Ontario, wife of Albert Clayton Near, formerly of the said township, farmer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirty-first day of March, A.D. 1915, in the said township, she then being Jane Edna Teeter, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Albert Clayton Near was then and is now in Canada; that the said marriage was never consummated owing to the impotency of the said Albert Clayton Near at and after the time of the said marriage; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of the said marriage, and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Jane Edna Teeter and Albert Clayton Near, 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 Jane Edna Teeter may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert Clayton Near had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R5.

An Act for the relief of Clara Welleena Bristol.

Read a first time, Friday, 1st June, 1923.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52138 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R5.

An Act for the relief of Clara Welleena Bristol.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Clara Welleena Bristol, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of George Levi Bristol, of the city of London, in the said province, clerk, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1916, at the said city of London, she then being Clara Welleena Stainton, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said George Levi Bristol was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Clara Welleena Stainton and George Levi Bristol, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Clara Welleena Stainton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Levi Bristol had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R5.

An Act for the relief of Clara Welleena Bristol.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 13th JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52838 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R5.

An Act for the relief of Clara Welleena Bristol.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Clara Welleena Bristol, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of George Levi Bristol, of the city of London, in the said province, clerk, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1916, at the said city of London, she then being Clara Welleena Stainton, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said George Levi Bristol was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Clara Welleena Stainton and George Levi Bristol, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Clara Welleena Stainton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Levi Bristol had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S5.

An Act for the relief of Emma Jean Walker.

Read a first time, Friday, 1st June, 1923

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52101 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S5.

An Act for the relief of Emma Jean Walker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emma Jean Walker, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Alfred Walker, of the town of Dundas, in the said province, electrician, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the third day of May, A.D. 1894, at the village of Schomberg, in the said province, she then being Emma Jean Leonard, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Alfred Walker was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Emma Jean Leonard and Alfred 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 Emma Jean Leonard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfred Walker had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S5.

An Act for the relief of Emma Jean Walker.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 13th JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52798 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S5.

An Act for the relief of Emma Jean Walker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emma Jean Walker, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Alfred Walker, of the town of Dundas, in the said province, electrician, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the third day of May, A.D. 1894, at the village of Schomberg, in the said province, she then being Emma Jean Leonard, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Alfred Walker was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Emma Jean Leonard and Alfred 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 Emma Jean Leonard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfred Walker had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T5.

An Act for the relief of Ella Maude Gee.

Read a first time, Friday, 1st June, 1923.

Honourable MR. TURRIFF.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54702 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T5.

An Act for the relief of Ella Maude Gee.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ella Maude Gee, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Jesse Roy Stanley Gee, of the said city, book-keeper, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-eighth day of August, A.D. 1901, at the said city, she then being Ella Maude Armstrong, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Jesse Roy Stanley Gee was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ella Maude Armstrong and Jesse Roy Stanley Gee, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ella Maude Armstrong may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jesse Roy Stanley Gee had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T5.

An Act for the relief of Ella Maude Gee.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 13th JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54786 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T5.

An Act for the relief of Ella Maude Gee.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ella Maude Gee, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Jesse Roy Stanley Gee, of the said city, book-keeper, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-eighth day of August, A.D. 1901, at the said city, she then being Ella Maude Armstrong, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Jesse Roy Stanley Gee was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ella Maude Armstrong and Jesse Roy Stanley Gee, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ella Maude Armstrong may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jesse Roy Stanley Gee had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U5.

An Act for the relief of Enid Louise MacDonald.

Read a first time, Friday, 1st June, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52073 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U5.

An Act for the relief of Enid Louise MacDonald.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Enid Louise MacDonald, presently residing in the township of Thurlow, in the county of Hastings, in the province of Ontario, wife of Eugene MacDonald, formerly of the said township, machinist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eighth day of December, A.D. 1915, at the city of Belleville, in the said province, she then being Enid Louise Williams, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Eugene MacDonald was then and is now in Canada; that since the marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Enid Louise Williams and Eugene 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 Enid Louise Williams may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eugene MacDonald had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U5.

An Act for the relief of Enid Louise MacDonald.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 13th JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52773 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U5.

An Act for the relief of Enid Louise MacDonald.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Enid Louise MacDonald, presently residing in the township of Thurlow, in the county of Hastings, in the province of Ontario, wife of Eugene MacDonald, formerly of the said township, machinist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eighth day of December, A.D. 1915, at the city of Belleville, in the said province, she then being Enid Louise Williams, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Eugene MacDonald was then and is now in Canada; that since the marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Enid Louise Williams and Eugene 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 Enid Louise Williams may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eugene MacDonald had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V5.

An Act for the relief of Mary Theresa MacIsaac.

Read a first time, Friday, 1st June, 1923.

Honourable Mr. WILLOUGHBY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56095 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V5.

An Act for the relief of Mary Theresa MacIsaac.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Theresa MacIsaac, presently residing at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, wife of Alfred MacIsaac, of the said city, journalist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirteenth day of May, A.D. 1902, at the town of Meaford, in the said province, she then being Mary Theresa Burritt, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Alfred MacIsaac was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Theresa Burritt and Alfred MacIsaac, her 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 Theresa Burritt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfred MacIsaac had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V5.

An Act for the relief of Mary Theresa MacIsaac.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 13th JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56111 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V5.

An Act for the relief of Mary Theresa MacIsaac.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Theresa MacIsaac, presently residing at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, wife of Alfred MacIsaac, of the said city, journalist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirteenth day of May, A.D. 1902, at the town of Meaford, in the said province, she then being Mary Theresa Burritt, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Alfred MacIsaac was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Theresa Burritt and Alfred MacIsaac, her 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 Theresa Burritt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfred MacIsaac had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W5.

An Act respecting a Patent of Austin A. Holbeck.

Read a first time, Friday, 1st June, 1923.

Honourable Mr. WILLOUGHBY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
59053 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 13-14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W5.

An Act respecting a Patent of Austin A. Holbeck.

WHEREAS, Austin A. Holbeck has by his petition represented that he is a resident of the city of Cleveland, in the state of Ohio, one of the United States of America, and that he is the present owner of Canadian Patent No. 174885, issued to him under the seal of the Patent Office of Canada, dated the sixth day of February A.D. 1917, for improvements in fuel feeders, and that the said patent has expired by reason of the non-payment within six years from said date of the fees required by the *Patent Act* for a further term; and whereas he has prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S. 1906, c. 69.

Extension of time for payment of fees for further term.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Patent Act*, or in the patent mentioned in the preamble, the Commissioner of Patents may, within three months after the passing of this Act, receive from the holder of the said patent payment of the full fee required by the *Patent Act* for the further term of twelve years from and after the sixth day of February, A.D. 1923, and the said payment shall avail to the same extent and shall have the same effect as if it had been made within the time required by the *Patent Act*.

Rights saved.

2. If any person has in Canada, during the period from the expiration of six years from the date of the said patent to the twenty-eighth day of April, A.D. 1923, commenced to construct, manufacture, use or sell the invention covered by the said patent, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell the said invention, or any improvement thereon for which a patent has been applied for or granted within the said period, in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X[5].

An Act for the relief of John Samuel McDonnell.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 12th June, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BARNARD.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56102 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X5.

An Act for the relief of John Samuel McDonnell

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Samuel McDonnell, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fifth day of March, A.D. 1906, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Margaret Mary Sweet; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between John Samuel McDonnell and Margaret Mary Sweet, his 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 Samuel McDonnell may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Mary Sweet had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X5.

An Act for the relief of John Samuel McDonnell.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 15th JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56135 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X5.

An Act for the relief of John Samuel McDonnell

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Samuel McDonnell, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fifth day of March, A.D. 1906, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Margaret Mary Sweet; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between John Samuel McDonnell and Margaret Mary Sweet, his 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 Samuel McDonnell may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Mary Sweet had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y5.

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Conkey.

Read a first time, Friday, 15th June, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53596 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y5.

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Conkey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Elizabeth Conkey, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of John James Conkey, of the city of Galt, in the said province, machinist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixteenth day of August, A.D. 1893, at the village of Clyde, in the said province, she then being Mary Elizabeth McNichol, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said John James Conkey was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Elizabeth McNichol and John James Conkey, her 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 Elizabeth McNichol may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John James Conkey had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y5.

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Conkey.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53603 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y5.

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Conkey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Elizabeth Conkey, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of John James Conkey, of the city of Galt, in the said province, machinist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the sixteenth day of August, A.D. 1893, at the village of Clyde, in the said province, she then being Mary Elizabeth McNichol, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said John James Conkey was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Elizabeth McNichol and John James Conkey, her 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 Elizabeth McNichol may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John James Conkey had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z5.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Marie Pope.

Read a first time, Friday, 15th June, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53126 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z5.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Marie Pope.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Marie Pope, presently residing at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, wife of Edgar William Pope, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, an officer in His Majesty's Forces, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the nineteenth day of September, A.D. 1911, at the said city of London, she then being Margaret Marie Ginge, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Edgar William Pope was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Marie Ginge and Edgar William Pope, her 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 Marie Ginge may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edgar William Pope had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z5.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Marie Pope.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

53131

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z5.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Marie Pope.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Marie Pope, presently residing at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, wife of Edgar William Pope, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, an officer in His Majesty's Forces, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the nineteenth day of September, A.D. 1911, at the said city of London, she then being Margaret Marie Ginge, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Edgar William Pope was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Marie Ginge and Edgar William Pope, her 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 Marie Ginge may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edgar William Pope had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[6].

An Act for the relief of Loretta May Girard.

Read a first time, Friday, 15th June, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

56099

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A6.

An Act for the relief of Loretta May Girard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Loretta May Girard, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Joseph Godfrey Girard, formerly of the said city, insurance agent, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fifth day of May, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Loretta May Morris, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Joseph Godfrey Girard was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Loretta May Morris and Joseph Godfrey Girard, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Loretta May Morris may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Godfrey Girard had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A6.

An Act for the relief of Loretta May Girard.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56133 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A6.

An Act for the relief of Loretta May Girard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Loretta May Girard, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Joseph Godfrey Girard, formerly of the said city, insurance agent, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fifth day of May, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Loretta May Morris, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Joseph Godfrey Girard was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Loretta May Morris and Joseph Godfrey Girard, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Loretta May Morris may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Godfrey Girard had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B[6].

An Act for the relief of Birdena Frances Wallace LeMay.

Read a first time, Friday, 15th June, 1923.

Honourable Mr. Ross
(Middleton).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52050 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B6.

An Act for the relief of Birdena Frances Wallace LeMay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Birdena Frances Wallace LeMay, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Pierre Joseph LeMay, of the said city, salesman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-eighth day of March, A.D. 1911, at the city of Hoboken, in the state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, she then being Birdena Frances Wallace; that the legal domicile of the said Pierre Joseph LeMay was then in the United States of America, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Birdena Frances Wallace and Pierre Joseph LeMay, her husband, is hereby dissolved and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Birdena Frances Wallace may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Pierre Joseph LeMay had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B6.

An Act for the relief of Birdena Frances Wallace LeMay.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52750 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B6.

An Act for the relief of Birdena Frances Wallace LeMay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Birdena Frances Wallace LeMay, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Pierre Joseph LeMay, of the said city, salesman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-eighth day of March, A.D. 1911, at the city of Hoboken, in the state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, she then being Birdena Frances Wallace; that the legal domicile of the said Pierre Joseph LeMay was then in the United States of America, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Birdena Frances Wallace and Pierre Joseph LeMay, her husband, is hereby dissolved and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Birdena Frances Wallace may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Pierre Joseph LeMay had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C6.

An Act for the relief of Jessie Anne Epstein.

Read a first time, Monday, 18th June, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BRADBURY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54148 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C6.

An Act for the relief of Jessie Anne Epstein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie Anne Epstein, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of Louis Epstein, of the said city, merchant, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twelfth day of September, A.D. 1912, at the said city, she then being Jessie Anne Hamill, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Louis Epstein was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie Anne Hamill and Louis 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 Jessie Anne Hamill may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Louis Epstein had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[6].

An Act for the relief of Jessie Anne Epstein.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 20th JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54171 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C6.

An Act for the relief of Jessie Anne Epstein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie Anne Epstein, presently residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of Louis Epstein, of the said city, merchant, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twelfth day of September, A.D. 1912, at the said city, she then being Jessie Anne Hamill, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Louis Epstein was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie Anne Hamill and Louis 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 Jessie Anne Hamill may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Louis Epstein had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D[6].

An Act for the relief of Herbert Hugh Keller.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 20th June, 1923.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52090 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V., 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D6.

An Act for the relief of Herbert Hugh Keller.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Herbert Hugh Keller, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, salesman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-sixth day of April, A.D. 1909 at the village of Coldwater, in the said province he was lawfully married to Evelyn Dorothy McCarthy, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Herbert Hugh Keller and Evelyn Dorothy McCarthy, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Herbert Hugh Keller may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Evelyn Dorothy McCarthy had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D6.

An Act for the relief of Herbert Hugh Keller.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 22nd JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52788 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V., 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D6.

An Act for the relief of Herbert Hugh Keller.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Herbert Hugh Keller, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, salesman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-sixth day of April, A.D. 1909 at the village of Coldwater, in the said province he was lawfully married to Evelyn Dorothy McCarthy, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Herbert Hugh Keller and Evelyn Dorothy McCarthy, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Herbert Hugh Keller may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Evelyn Dorothy McCarthy had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E6.

An Act for the relief of Nellie May DeBlaquire.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 20th June, 1923.

Honourable Mr. McCoig.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52133 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E6.

An Act for the relief of Nellie May DeBlaquire.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Nellie May DeBlaquire, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of William Dineen DeBlaquire, of the said city, electrician, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1910, at the said city, she then being Nellie May Carlaw, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Dineen DeBlaquire was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Nellie May Carlaw and William Dineen DeBlaquire, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Nellie May Carlaw may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Dineen DeBlaquire had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E[6].

An Act for the relief of Nellie May DeBlaquire.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 22nd JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52833 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E6.

An Act for the relief of Nellie May DeBlaquire.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Nellie May DeBlaquire, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of William Dineen DeBlaquire, of the said city, electrician, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1910, at the said city, she then being Nellie May Carlaw, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Dineen DeBlaquire was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Nellie May Carlaw and William Dineen DeBlaquire, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Nellie May Carlaw may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Dineen DeBlaquire had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F6.

An Act for the relief of Flossie May Pinkham.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 27th JUNE, 1923.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52839 1923

2nd Session, 14th Parliament, 14 George V, 1923

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F6.

An Act for the relief of Flossie May Pinkham.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Flossie May Pinkham, presently residing at the town of North Bay, in the province of Ontario, wife of Harry Ellis William Pinkham, of the city of London, in the said province, labourer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourth day of August, A.D. 1919, at the said city of London, she then being Flossie May Mackness, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harry Ellis William Pinkham, was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Flossie May Mackness and Harry Ellis William Pinkham, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Flossie May Mackness may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Ellis William Pinkham had not been solemnized.